

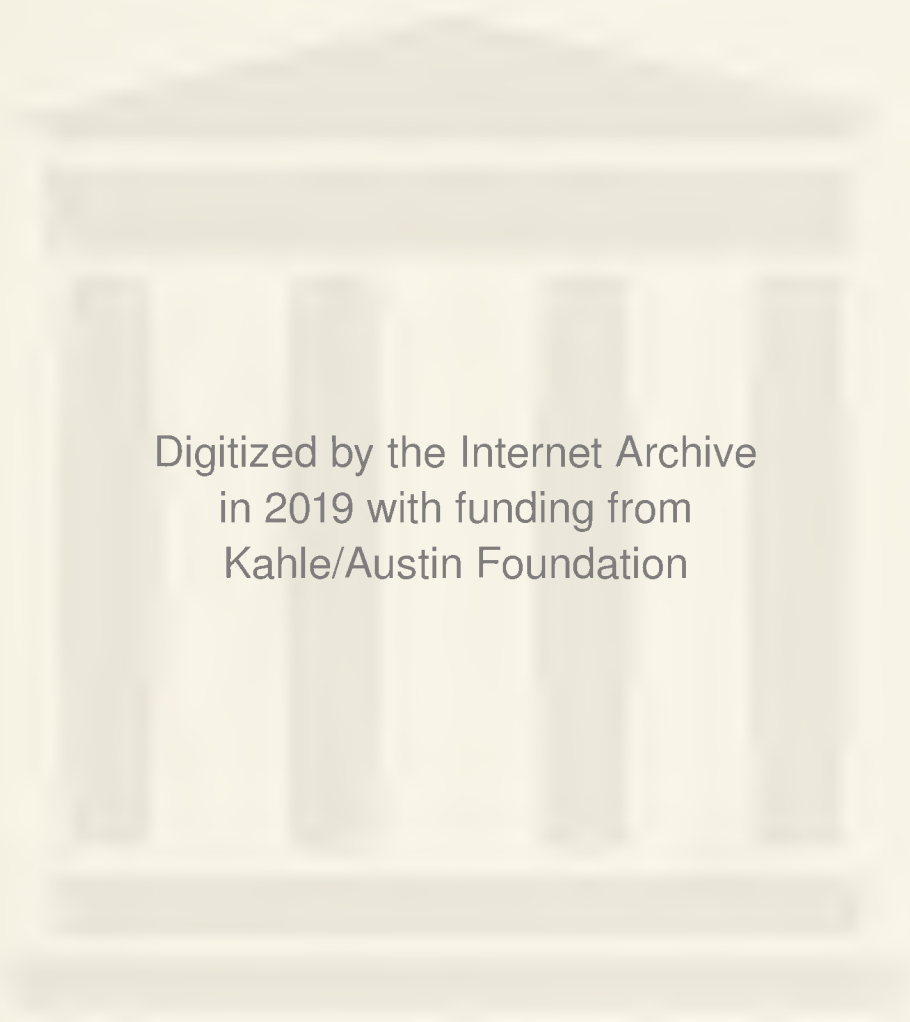
NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEARBOOK

1968

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NEW ZEALAND
OFFICIAL YEARBOOK
1968



DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW ZEALAND COAT OF ARMS

The first quarter of the shield depicts four stars as representative of the Southern Cross, then three ships symbolising the importance of New Zealand's sea trade; in the second quarter is a fleece representing the farming industry. The wheat sheaf in the third quarter represents the agricultural industry, whilst the crossed hammers in the fourth quarter represent the mining industry.

The supporters on either side of the shield consist of a Maori Chieftain holding a taiaha (a Maori war weapon) and a European woman holding the New Zealand Ensign.

Surmounting the Arms is the St. Edward's Crown which was used in the Coronation ceremony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The crown symbolises the fact that Her Majesty is Queen of New Zealand under the New Zealand Royal Titles Act 1953.

(These Arms may not be used except with the consent of the Minister of Internal Affairs.)

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEARBOOK 1968

73rd ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
WELLINGTON



1968

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

BY AUTHORITY: A. R. SHEARER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

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PREFACE

The *New Zealand Official Yearbook* is a basic source book on the facts and figures of the economy. In addition, it describes the geography of the country and enumerates statistics of the population, their health and education, their employment and their production. Supplementary material gives social, administrative, and legislative information. There is a great value in having such a wealth of material concentrated in one volume instead of being dispersed over many publications. Thus the *Official Yearbook* is established as a standard reference work in government and business circles within New Zealand and on an international basis.

As a series, *Official Yearbooks* are a source of material for research workers and students. The yearly record becomes a survey of growth and change. Every endeavour is made to give comprehensive information as clearly as possible within the limits of space and yet fulfilling the demands of accuracy.

In this issue a new section (7B) on science and scientific services gathers up material previously given on this subject in the sections on farming and manufacturing industries and amplifies the importance of the subject.

There is a special article giving an appreciation of recent constitutional developments in the South-West Pacific territories historically associated with New Zealand.

The photographic section features the universities of New Zealand, which are in the throes of rapid development in keeping with the demands of the times.

Additional detail on many subjects may be obtained from publications of the Department of Statistics. These are listed towards the end of this *Yearbook* and are available from the Government Printer.

I desire to express my appreciation to officers of this and other Government Departments for their assistance in preparing material and to the Government Printer and his staff for co-operation in the printing of this volume. My thanks for their comprehensive contribution to the production of the *Yearbook* are extended to Mr J. B. McKinney, M.A., ADMIN. PROF., Editor of Publications and members of the Editorial Branch and Statistical Draughting Unit of the Department of Statistics.



GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

Department of Statistics,
Wellington,
20 May 1968

CONTENTS

	Page
New Zealand Coat of Arms	Frontispiece
List of Maps and Diagrams	viii
Symbols and Units Employed	ix

PHYSIOGRAPHY, DEMOGRAPHY, AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Physiography	1
2. History, Constitution, and Government	24
3. Population	58
4. Vital Statistics	
A. Natural Increase	88
B. Births	90
C. Deaths	96
C. Marriages	121
5. Public Health, Hospitals, etc.	
A. Public Health	129
B. Hospitals and Morbidity	146
C. Mental Hospitals	161
6. Social Security, War Pensions, Superannuation, etc.	
A. Social Security	169
B. War Pensions and Rehabilitation	188
C. Superannuation	198
D. National Provident Fund	201
E. Friendly Societies	204
7. Education and Science—	
A. Education	206
B. Science and Scientific Services	238
8. Justice	246
9. Defence	266
10. Land Tenure, Settlement, Valuation, etc.	
A. General	278
B. Crown Land	289
C. Maori Lands	299
D. Surveys and Maps	302
E. Valuation of Land	303

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

11. Transport	
A. Shipping	308
B. Railways	319
C. Roads and Road Transport	330
D. Civil Aviation	349
12. Communications	
A. Post Office	361
B. Radio and Television Broadcasting	368
C. Newspapers, Libraries, Cinemas	375

PRODUCTION

	Page
13. Production and Productivity	385
14. Farming	
A. General	392
B. Crops	414
C. Livestock	429
15. Forestry	435
16. Fisheries	453
17. Minerals and Mineral Production	459
18. Manufacturing Industries	471
19. Building Construction and Housing	528
20. Electric Power and Gas	
A. Electric Power	548
B. Gas	560

TRADE AND PRICES

21. Marketing	
A. Marketing of Primary Produce	562
B. Domestic Trade	580
22. External Trade	
A. General	608
B. Exports	628
C. Imports	657
D. Customs Tariff and Revenue	671
23. Prices	679
24. Consumption of Food	702

FINANCE

25. National Accounts	
A. National Income and Expenditure	707
B. Balance of Payments	724
C. Inter-industry Studies and Sector Accounts	741
26. Central Government Finance	
A. Revenue and Expenditure	742
B. Taxation	750
C. State Indebtedness	771
27. Local Government Finance	782
28. Incomes and Income Tax	795
29. Banking and Currency	819
30. Investment and Finance	
A. Mortgages	852
B. State Advances Corporation	859
C. Building Societies	866
D. Companies	871
31. Insurance	
A. Life Assurance	875
B. Accident Insurance	882
C. Fire Insurance	887
D. State Insurance Activities	894

LABOUR

	Page
32. Employment	898
33. Wages and Wage Rates	923
34. Labour Laws and Working Conditions	940
35. Industrial Unions	947
36. Industrial Disputes	953
37. Workers' Compensation, Industrial and Farm Accidents, Occupational Safety	
A. Workers' Compensation	965
B. Industrial Injuries	968
C. Farm Accidents	976
D. Occupational Safety	978

GENERAL

38. Overseas Territories and the Cook Islands	982
39. Travel and Tourism	993
40. Miscellaneous	1000
41. Official	1012
Statistical Summary	1039
Chronology of Principal Events	1064
Special Articles in Previous Issues	1072
Support of the Arts	1074
Select Bibliography	1082
Recent Constitutional Changes in the South-West Pacific	1104
Latest Statistical Information	1113
Index (detailed)	1129
Map of New Zealand, showing Physical Features, Towns and Communications	Inside back cover
Illustrations of New Zealand Universities	Following page 224

CORRECTIONS

Page 84: For corrections to Religious Professions 1961 see Latest Statistical Information, page 1127.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

Maps	Page
General Map of New Zealand and Island Territories	Inside back cover
Geology—North Island	10
South Island	11
Mean Annual Rainfall	18
Holdings in Regional Areas by Type of Farming	396
Mineral Resources	460
Factory Production—North Island	477
South Island	478
Electric Power Stations and Transmission System—North Island	534
South Island	535
Diagrams	
Seasonal Temperature Pattern	22
Population	63
Vital Statistics	89
Principal Causes of Deaths	110
Infant Death Rate	115
School Population	213
Railways	328
Motor Vehicles Licensed and Motor Spirits Consumption	338
Civil Aviation	354
Gross Farming Income	400
Butterfat Production	403
Meat Production	404
Wool Production	407
Area and Yields of Wheat for Threshing	419
Production of Rough-sawn Timber	445
Pulp and Paper Industry	447
Factory Production	500
Building Permits	533
Growth of Demand for Electricity	552
Electricity Generation	558
Retail Trade	600
Direction of External Trade	611
Value of External Trade with Individual Countries	618
Value of Exports—New Zealand Produce	630
Volume of Exports—New Zealand Produce	630
Consumers' Price Index Numbers	686
Share Prices Index	699
Final Expenditures	712
Distribution of Private Outlay	713
Balance of Payments by Monetary Areas	736
Changes in Overseas Direct Investment in New Zealand	738
Revenue from Taxation	751
Trading Banks—Deposits and Advances	827
Trading Banks—Classification of Advances	829
Small Savings	832
Overseas Reserves	844
New Mortgages	857
Life Assurance—New Business	876
Life Assurance—Total Assets	882
Industrial Stoppages	958
Industrial Accidents	970
Arrivals and Departures by Sea and Air	995

SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- nil or zero
- . . figures not available
- not yet available — space left blank
- . . . not applicable
- - amount too small to be expressed
- x revised

VALUES

All values are shown in New Zealand currency, unless another currency is specifically stated. The pound (£) in issues previous to 1967 has been superseded by the dollar (\$), two of which are equivalent to the previous pound. The cent is one-hundredth part of the dollar and is equivalent to 1.2 pence.

MEASURES

Unless otherwise stated, a ton is a long ton (2,240 lb).

ROUNDING

On occasions figures are rounded off to the nearest thousand or some other convenient unit. This may result in a total disagreeing slightly with the total of the individual items as shown in tables. Where figures are rounded the unit is in general expressed in words below the table headings, but where space does not allow this the unit may be shown as 000 for thousand, etc.

FISCAL YEARS

Figures for fiscal years ended 31 March (the fiscal year) are indicated in the text and headings of tables; otherwise figures are mainly for calendar years.

ABBREVIATIONS

bd. ft.	board feet	m	mile
ch	chains	min	minute
ctd.	continued	mm	millimetre
cu. ft.	cubic feet	N	north
cwt	hundredweight	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
d.	pence	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
E	east	oz	ounce
ft	feet	\$(000)	thousand dollars
g	gramme	\$(m)	million dollars
gal	gallon	c	cent
h	hour	S	south
h.p.	horsepower	sq. ft.	square feet
in.	inch	sup. ft.	super feet
kW	kilowatt	W	west
kWh	kilowatt-hour	y	yard
lb	pound		

STATISTICAL AREAS

The boundaries of statistical areas are shown on the map inside the back cover.

Section 1

PHYSIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION—The islands of New Zealand have been shaped from the projecting crests of earth folds which rise as broad ridges from the floor of the South Pacific Ocean, 1,000 miles east of the continent of Australia. There are three main islands—North, South, and Stewart separated only by relatively narrow straits—with adjacent islets and a small group called Chatham Islands, 530 statute miles to the east of Lyttelton. Dating from 1842 the administrative boundaries of New Zealand, exclusive of island territories, extend from 33 degrees to 53 degrees south latitude and from 162 degrees east longitude to 173 degrees west longitude. Inhabited outlying minor islands are Raoul Island in the Kermadec Group, 620 statute miles north-east of the Bay of Islands, and Campbell Island, 370 statute miles south of Stewart Island.

New Zealand is also responsible for the administration of two island groups in the south-west Pacific—Niue Island and the Tokelau Islands. These are incorporated within the boundaries of New Zealand. Niue Island is 1,540 statute miles north-east of Auckland, while the Tokelau Islands are 704 statute miles further north. The territorial area reaches to within 8 degrees of the Equator. The Cook Islands, previously administered by New Zealand, became self-governing from 4 August 1965, although New Zealand continues to be responsible for their external affairs and defence; the principal island, Rarotonga, is 1,870 statute miles north-east of Auckland.

The Ross Dependency, some 1,500 statute miles to the south, has been under New Zealand's jurisdiction since 1923 and comprises the sector of the Antarctic continent between 160 degrees east and 150 degrees west longitude, together with the islands lying between those degrees of longitude and south of latitude 60 degrees south.

The administrative area of New Zealand can be classified as follows. In this *Yearbook*, in general, New Zealand refers to the group of islands shown in (a) only, unless it is expressly stated that the other islands as a whole or in part are included.

New Zealand:

(a) Exclusive of island territories—							Area in Square Miles
North Island ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,281
South Island ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,093
Stewart Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	670
Chatham Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	372

Minor islands—

Inhabited—

Kermadec Islands*	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Campbell Island†	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Uninhabited (areas in parentheses)	..	..	..	..	..	..	263
Three Kings* (3); Snares† (1); Solander† (½); Antipodes† (24);							
Bounty† (½); Auckland† (234).							

Total New Zealand, exclusive of island territories	103,736
--	---------

*Situated off North Island.

†Situated off South Island.

The South Island is much more mountainous than the North, but shows fewer manifestations of recent volcanic activity. Along almost the entire length of the Island runs the massive chain known as the Southern Alps, which attains its greatest height in Mount Cook (12,349 ft), while no fewer than 16 peaks exceed 10,000 ft. West and north-west of the main portion of the Southern Alps are the Victoria, Brunner, and Lyell Ranges and the Tasman Mountains, the Victoria Range being flanked by the Paparoa Range. To the north run the St. Arnaud and Richmond Ranges, while to the north-east are the Spenser Mountains and the Kaikoura and Seaward Kaikoura Ranges, the two latter ranges running parallel to the east coast. The south portion of the Southern Alps breaks up into a miscellany of ranges dominating the mountainous Fiord and north-western Southland regions.

As might be expected, the higher mountains of the South Island have exerted a greater influence on the economic development of the country than those of the North Island. For many years the Southern Alps were an effective barrier to communication by land between the east and west coasts, while their climatic effects on the Canterbury plains and Otago plateaus determined the types of cultivation undertaken. Moreover, the existence of much elevated open country led to the development of pastoral holdings on a large scale. While the mountains in the North Island are not as high nor as extensive as those of the South Island, in the early days they effectively isolated various portions of the coastal plains and valleys. Their effect on climatic conditions, however, is considerably less, the rainfall being more evenly distributed. Owing to this more even distribution of the rainfall, and to the existence of considerable areas of lower relief, the foothills of the mountain systems were heavily wooded, and so proved a hindrance to agrarian development.

There are at least 223 named peaks of 7,500 ft or more in altitude. Below is a list of the peaks restricted to the four largest volcanic cones in the North Island and to mountains of a minimum height of 9,000 ft in the South Island.

Mountain or Peak	Height (Feet)	Mountain or Peak	Height (Feet)
NORTH ISLAND		SOUTH ISLAND— <i>ctd.</i>	
Ruapehu	9,175	<i>Southern Alps—ctd.</i>	
Egmont	8,260	Aiguilles Rouges ..	9,731
Ngauruhoe	7,515	Nazomi	9,716
Tongariro	6,458	Darwin	9,715
		Chudleigh	9,686
SOUTH ISLAND		Annan	9,667
<i>Kaikoura Ranges—</i>		Low	9,653
Tapuaenuku	9,465	Haeckel	9,649
Alarm	9,400	Goldsmith	9,532
<i>Southern Alps—</i>		Conway Peak	9,519
Cook	12,349	Bristol Top	9,508
Tasman	11,475	Walter	9,507
Dampier	11,287	Grey	9,490
Silberhorn	10,757	Green	9,305
Lendenfeldt	10,503	Hutton	9,297
Mt. Hicks (St. David's Dome)	10,443	D'Archiac	9,279
Malte Brun	10,421	Ronald Adair	9,276
Torres	10,376	Hochstetter Dome ..	9,258
Teichelmann	10,368	Earnslaw	9,261
Sefton	10,359	Nathan	9,200
Haast	10,295	Barnicoat	9,183
Elie de Beaumont ..	10,200	Sibbald	9,181
Douglas Peak	10,107	Arrowsmith	9,171
La Perouse	10,101	Spencer	9,167
Haidinger	10,059	The Footstool	9,073
Minarets	10,058	Rudolf	9,039
Aspiring	9,960	The Dwarf	9,025
Hamilton	9,915		
Glacier Peak	9,865	<i>Darran Range—</i>	
De la Beche	9,817	Tutoko	9,042

Glaciers—In keeping with the dimensions of the mountain system, New Zealand possesses, in the South Island, a glacial system of some magnitude. Of the glaciers the largest is the Tasman, which, with others of comparable size, rises in the more elevated area surrounding Mount Cook. Flowing down the eastern slope of the range, the Tasman Glacier has a length of 18 miles and a width of 1¼ miles. In common with other glaciers on the eastern slope, of which the more important are the Murchison (11 miles), the Mueller (8 miles), the Godley (8 miles), and the Hooker (7¼ miles), its rate of flow is slow, while its terminal face is at an altitude of somewhat over 2,000 ft. On the western slope of the range, owing to the greater snow precipitation, the glaciers are more numerous and descend to lower levels, while the steeper slope gives them a more rapid rate of flow. The two largest of these are the Fox and the Franz Josef, with lengths of 9¼ miles and 8½ miles respectively, and terminal faces at altitudes of 670 ft and 690 ft.

As will be realised, these glaciers are an important tourist attraction, and as such have definite economic significance. Moreover, those glaciers on the eastern slopes which feed rivers utilised for irrigation and hydro-electric purposes are valuable in that they help to ensure a steady volume of water throughout the year.

Rivers—Of the numerous New Zealand rivers few are of sufficient length or volume to be navigable. Moreover, owing to the high relief of the country, they are mostly swift-flowing, while, as mentioned previously, nearly all are obstructed at their mouths by bars. For the purpose of internal communication, therefore, they are of little economic utility, and only in two or three isolated instances have they been thus consistently used. With improved roading conditions, however, their traffic has become negligible even in these cases.

As sources of hydro-electric power New Zealand rivers are of considerable importance, since their rapid rate of flow and dependable volume of ice-free water make them eminently suitable for this purpose. At the present time the Waikato and the Mangahao in the North Island and the Waitaki, Cobb, Clutha, and Waipori in the South are used for major hydro-electric schemes. The characteristics just mentioned are also important for purposes of irrigation, but, owing to the country's reliable rainfall, there are few areas other than in Canterbury and Otago where the rivers are so utilised.

Following is a list of the more important rivers. For purposes of uniformity, the length of a river is taken to be the distance from the mouth to the farthest point in the system, whether this should happen to bear the same name or that of an affluent, and is inclusive of the estimated course of a river flowing into and emerging from any lake in the system.

River	Length (Miles)	River	Length (Miles)
NORTH ISLAND		NORTH ISLAND— <i>ctd.</i>	
<i>Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—</i>		<i>Flowing into the Tasman Sea—</i>	
Piako	56	Otaki	30
Waihou (or Thames)	109	Manawatu	113
Rangitaiki	120	Rangitikei	150
Whakatane	65	Turakina	85
Waiapu (from source, Mata River) ..	75	Whangaehu	100
Waipaoa (from source, Waipapa Stream)	70	Wanganui	180
Wairoa (from source, Hangaroa River)	85	Waitotara	67
Mohaka (from source, Taharua River)	107	Patea	89
Ngaruroro	96	Waitara	61
Tukituki	70	Mokau	98
<i>Flowing into Cook Strait*—</i>		Waikato (from source, Upper Waikato River)	264
Ruamahanga	77	Wairoa (from source, Waiotu Stream)	82
Hutt	35	Hokianga (from source, Waihou River)	45

Cook Strait is defined as follows: northern limit is a line between northern points of Stephens Island and Kapiti Island; southern limit is a line between Cape Palliser and Cape Campbell.

River	Length (Miles)	River	Length (Miles)
SOUTH ISLAND		SOUTH ISLAND— <i>ctd.</i>	
<i>Flowing into Cook Strait—</i>		<i>Flowing into Foveaux Strait—</i>	
Pelorus	40	Mataura	149
Wairau	105	Oreti	126
Awatere	78	Aparima (Jacobs River) ..	70
		Waiau (from source, Clinton River)	135
<i>Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—</i>		<i>Flowing into the Tasman Sea—</i>	
Clarence	130	Hollyford	47
Conway	30	Cascade	40
Waiau-uha (or Waiau) ..	105	Arawhata	42
Hurunui	86	Haast	40
Waipara	40	Karangarua	23
Ashley	60	Cook	20
Waimakariri	100	Waiho (from source, Callery River)	20
Selwyn	59	Whataroa	32
Rakaia	90	Wanganui	35
Ashburton	56	Waitaha	25
Rangitata (from source, Clyde River)	75	Hokitika	40
Opihi	50	Arahura	35
Pareora	35	Taramakau	50
Waihao	40	Grey	75
Waitaki (from source, Hopkins River)	130	Buller (from source, Travers River)	110
Kakanui	40	Mokihinui	35
Shag	45	Karamea	50
Taieri	179	Heaphy	22
Clutha (from source, Makarora River)	200	Aorere (from source, Spee River) ..	45
		Takaka (from source, Cobb River)	45
		Motueka	67
		Waimea (from source, Wai-iti River)	30

The discovery in 1861 that the beds of numerous rivers in the South Island contained extensive deposits of alluvial gold was of considerable importance in the economic development of the country. Not only did it lead to an increase in population and in wealth, but, through the following of the numerous streams to their sources, it also led to the rapid exploration of large tracts of remote country. The exploitation of these deposits has been carried on with varying degrees of success up to the present time by both manual and mechanical means, but the amount of gold now extracted is comparatively small.

A further factor in connection with the rivers is that, owing to the very successful acclimatisation of freshwater fish, notably trout, many of them now provide exceptionally fine fishing.

Lakes—In considering New Zealand's numerous lakes a distinction can be made, especially from the scenic viewpoint, between the lakes of the two Islands. Surrounded by extremely rugged country the larger lakes of the South Island are distinguished by the grandeur of their alpine settings, while those of the North Island, situated on a volcanic plateau, are of interest by reason of the neighbouring thermal activity. Owing to the excellence of their fishing, the North Island lakes possess an added tourist attraction. In both Islands the larger lakes are situated at high altitudes, and their consequent remoteness renders them unsuitable as a means of communication. In their functions as reservoirs the lakes of both Islands are of vital importance for the maintenance of the streams draining them and as a means of flood prevention. More especially is this the case where hydro-electric schemes are involved, Lakes Waikaremoana and Taupo in the North Island, and Lakes Coleridge, Pukaki, Tekapo, Wanaka, Hawea, and Wakatipu in the South Island, being of particular significance in this respect. A series of narrow man-made lakes have been produced in connection with hydro-electric development along some of the rivers. Early in 1965 Lake Benmore, New Zealand's largest artificial lake, was created. This lies on the Waitaki River in North Otago and is the first in a series of lakes to be created along this river in connection with the production of hydro electricity. The lake covers 301 square miles in area and consists of two arms, the main arm being 18½ miles in length and the Ahuriri Arm 11½ miles in length.

Some particulars of the more important lakes are given in the following table.

Lake	Length, in Miles	Greatest Breadth, in Miles	Area, in Square Miles	Drainage Area, in Square Miles	Approximate Volume of Discharge, in Cubic Feet per Second	Maximum Height Above Sea Level in Feet (Range in Brackets)*	Greatest Depth, in Feet
NORTH ISLAND							
<i>Natural</i>							
Taupo	25	17	234	1,270	4,490	1,172 (5)	522
Rotorua	7½	6	31	203	..	920 (2)	84
Rotoiti	10	3	13	248	852	916 (2)	230
Tarawera	7	5½	14	72	273	981 (2)	285
Rotoaira	3	1¾	5	50	240	1,852 (3)	..
Waikaremoana ..	12	6	21	165	623	2,015 (45)	840
Wairarapa	12	4	31	1,236	..	5	64
Rotoehu	3	2	3	17	..	968 (4)	..
Rotoma	3½	2¼	4½	12	..	1,036 (6)	..
Okataina	4	3	4	25	..	1,018 (9)	..
Okareka	1½	1¼	1¼	8	..	1,160 (4)	..
Rotomahana	4	1¾	3½	27	..	1,116 (22)	..
Rerewhakaitu ..	2½	1¾	3	..	..	1,441 (4)	..
Tikitapu	1	¾	½	..	..	1,364	..
Rotokakahi	2½	1	1¾	11	40	1,298	..
<i>Artificial</i>							
Ohakuri	21	¼	5½	1,850	5,540	942	..
Atiamuri	4	¼	½	1,980	5,830	826	..
Whakamaru	13½	½	3	2,155	6,160	742	..
Maraetai	4½	½	1½	2,390	6,730	618	..
Waipapa	6	¼	½	2,500	7,010	417	..
Arapuni	10	½	5	2,655	7,310	363 (2)	..
Karapiro	15	¼	3	2,880	7,820	176	..
Whakamarino ..	½	¼	1/10	..	..	900	..
SOUTH ISLAND							
<i>Natural</i>							
Rotoiti	9	1½	4	71	440	2,020 (6)	250
Rotoroa	5½	2	9	145	960	1,462 (5)	499
Brunner	5½	5½	15	160	..	280	357
Kaniere	6	1¼	6	11	..	429	646
Coleridge	11	2	14	216	..	1,672	680
Sumner	6	1½	5½	130	..	..	..
Tekapo	11	3½	37	550	3,060	2,347 (25)	620
Pukaki	9½	5	32	523	4,520	1,640 (30)	..
Ohau	11	3	23	460	2,310	1,730 (9)	..
Hawea	19	5	46	567	2,240	1,133 (53)	1,285
Wanaka	28	3	74	982	7,150	915 (14)	..
Wakatipu	48	3	113	1,150	6,160	1,017 (7)	1,239
Te Anau	38	6	133	1,275	9,730	686 (15)	906
Manapouri	18	5	55	1,785	13,630	608 (21)	1,455
Monowai	12	1	11	105	495	643 (13)	..
Hauroko	22	1½	27½	225	1,100	513 (6)	..
Poteriteri	18	1½	18	160	1,050	96	..
Waihole	4	1¼	3	2,200	..	(Tidal)	52
Ellesmere	14	8	70	745	..	(Tidal)	7
<i>Artificial</i>							
Cobb	3	¼	¾	28	198	2,650 (50)	..
Waitaki	3	½	2½	3,750	12,150	753	..
Roxburgh	20	¼	2¼	6,012	17,270	430	..
Mahinerangi ..	9	1	8	120	230	1,282	..
Benmore—							
Ahuriri Arm ..	11½	2¾	30½	3,000	12,000	1,181	315
Main Arm	18½						

*The range in lake levels is not available for all lakes.

GEOLOGY—The islands of New Zealand are part of the unstable circum-Pacific Mobile Belt; this is a region where volcanoes are active and where the earth's crust has long been buckling and breaking at a geologically rapid rate. The interplay, in the past, of earth movements and erosion has made the *sedimentary rocks* that cover almost three-quarters of New Zealand. Land areas that the earth movements have raised have been attacked by erosion, and the sand, mud, shingle, and other debris thus formed has been carried away to the sea, where it has accumulated in great thicknesses to form rocks such as sandstone, mudstone, greywacke, and conglomerate; the shells and other skeletons of sea creatures have accumulated to form thick layers of limestone. Many of the sedimentary rocks are in distinct layers called strata; earth movements have later raised them above the sea to form land, and the strata are in many places tilted and folded by pressure. Seas have advanced and retreated over New Zealand many times, and these sedimentary rocks represent almost every geological period since the Cambrian (see Time Scale); their age is revealed by the shells, foraminifera, and other fossils that they contain.

As well as sedimentary rocks, and *volcanic rocks* of various ages, New Zealand incorporates in its complex structure schist, gneiss, marble and other *metamorphic rocks*, and granite, diorite, gabbro, serpentine, and other *intrusive igneous* rocks. Most of these metamorphic and intrusive rocks are hundreds of millions of years old—they were formed at depth in the earth's crust early in New Zealand's history, in the "roots" of ancient mountain ranges, long ago destroyed, and are visible at the land surface today only because erosion has removed thousands of feet thickness of other rocks that once covered them. The metamorphic rocks developed when huge, elongated sea basins (geosynclines) were formed, in which tens of thousands of feet thickness of sediments accumulated; when these geosynclines were slowly compressed during major mountain-building episodes the deeper sediments were subjected to great pressure and shearing stress, which caused new minerals and structures to develop, changing the sediments into metamorphic rocks. The granites and other intrusive rocks are coarsely crystalline, and are usually considered to have been intruded into the outer crust in molten state during mountain building; some, however, may be the products of intense metamorphism of sediments.

GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

Eras	Periods	Approximate Time Since Period Began (Years)
Cenozoic	Holocene (Recent)	10 thousand
	Pleistocene	1 million
	Pliocene	11 "
	Miocene	25 "
	Oligocene	20 "
	Eocene	60 "
	Paleocene	70 "
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	135 "
	Jurassic	180 "
	Triassic	225 "
Paleozoic	Permian	270 "
	Carboniferous	350 "
	Devonian	400 "
	Silurian	440 "
	Ordovician	500 "
	Cambrian	600 "

Geological History—Evidence of the earliest-known events in New Zealand's history is given by ancient rocks in Nelson, Westland, and Fiordland that were formed in the early Paleozoic era, perhaps as long as 600 million years ago (some in Westland may be older). They include thick, geosynclinal sedimentary rocks; this suggests that a large land mass existed at that time to yield the great volume of sediments, but little has been deduced about its shape or position.

The history of the later part of the Paleozoic era, and the Mesozoic era, is rather better understood; for a vast span of time from the Carboniferous period—probably until the early Cretaceous period—an extensive geosyncline occupied the New Zealand region. At first, during much of late Paleozoic time, huge quantities of submarine lava and volcanic tuff were included in the materials that accumulated in the geosyncline, but in the later Permian and Mesozoic times the sediments were mainly sand and mud, derived probably from some land west of present New Zealand; they were compacted into hard greywacke (a type of sandstone) and argillite (hard, dark mudstone).

In the early Cretaceous period one of the main mountain-building episodes in New Zealand's history took place: although geosynclinal sedimentation continued through the Cretaceous period in eastern New Zealand, the geosyncline elsewhere was compressed, and the sediments were intensely crumpled and broken and raised above the sea, probably forming a large, mountainous landmass. Some of the geosynclinal deposits, now exposed over much of Otago, alpine Westland, and parts of Marlborough Sounds, were metamorphosed into schist and gneiss by the tremendous deforming pressures to which the geosyncline was subjected.

The time that has elapsed since the intense folding of the strata in the New Zealand Geosyncline in the mid-Cretaceous period may be considered as the later geological history of this country; it embraces roughly 100 million years.

During the early part of this late history, erosion slowly wore down the mountains that had risen, producing a land of low relief. Over these worn-down stumps of the Mesozoic mountains the sea gradually advanced, beginning its transgression earlier in some areas than in others: in the early Cretaceous period it began to submerge land in the region of present North Auckland and the eastern margins of the North and South Islands, and thick deposits of mudstone and sandstone accumulated in some parts of these areas. At the close of the Mesozoic era, and in the very early Tertiary, land became so reduced in size and relief that little sediment was formed, and only comparatively thin deposits of fine bentonitic and sulphurous muds, and fine, white, foraminiferal limestone accumulated. In some areas New Zealand's main coal deposits accumulated, in swamps on the surface of the old land; these became buried by marine deposits as the sea continued its transgression in the Eocene period.

By the Oligocene period, most of the land was submerged, and in shallow waters free of land sediments thick deposits of shell and foraminiferal limestone accumulated. (Scattered, remnant patches of this Oligocene limestone furnish most of New Zealand's cement and agricultural lime.)

After the Oligocene submergence earth movements became more vigorous; many ridges rose from the sea as islands, and sank or were worn down again; sea basins formed and rapidly filled with sediments. New Zealand's late Tertiary environment has been described as follows: "The pattern of folds, welts and troughs that developed was on a finer scale than in the Mesozoic . . . the land moved up and down as a series of narrow, short, interfingering or branching folds. . . . we can think of Tertiary New Zealand as an archipelago. . . . a kind of writhing of part of the mobile Pacific margins seems to have gone on . . .*" The thick deposits of soft, grey mudstone and sandstone that now make up large areas of the North Island, and some parts of South Island, are the deposits that accumulated rapidly in the many sea basins, large and small, that developed in the later Tertiary.

Very late in the Cenozoic era—in the Pliocene and Pleistocene periods—one of the greatest episodes of mountain building in New Zealand's history took place. Earth movements became intense, and slowly pushed up the Southern Alps and other main mountain chains, and determined the general shape and size of the present islands of New Zealand. Much of the movement during this mountain building period (the Kaikoura Orogeny) took the form of displacement of blocks of the earth's crust along fractures called faults. The total movements of the earth blocks adjacent to major faults amounted to thousands of feet; it must have been achieved very slowly, probably by innumerable small movements, each of a few inches or feet. The blocks adjacent to "transcurrent" faults moved not only vertically but also laterally along the faults. The New Zealand landscape today in some regions shows well preserved tilted fault blocks bounded by fault-scarps—steep faces hundreds or even thousands of feet high. Fault movements continue to the present day, and have accompanied several major earthquakes of the past century. Many minor but revealing landscape features such as scarplets, fault ponds, and shutter ridges show where movement has been occurring in recent centuries.

*"New Zealand Biogeography" by Charles A. Fleming. *Tuatara* Vol. 10, No. 2, June 1962, pp. 53-108.

Erosion during this time has eaten into the major landscape forms that the earth movements have built, carving the detailed landscape pattern of peaks, ridges, valleys, and gorges, and has built up alluvial plains, shingle fans, and other constructional forms; at the coast, waves have driven back the headlands, and built beaches, spits, and bars. The Pleistocene period was the time of the Ice Age, and in the high mountains of the South Island glaciers carved deep valleys and carried huge loads of rock, dumping them as moraines. The late Pleistocene glaciers carved the fiords of Fiordland and the basins occupied by most South Island lakes; there were small glaciers also on Ruapehu, where remnants survive, and on Mount Egmont and the Tararua Range.

Volcanic activity of the past few million years has played an important part in making the rocks and shaping the landscape of parts of the central and northern North Island; Banks Peninsula, a twin volcanic dome in Canterbury, achieved much of its growth then, too. The largest volcanic outpourings of late geological times in New Zealand have been in the region between Tongariro National Park and the Bay of Plenty Coast: andesite lava, scoria, and ash were erupted in the Pleistocene period and later to build the huge volcanoes, Ruapehu, Tongariro, and Ngauruhoe; more than 2,000 cubic miles of molten rhyolitic magma was erupted in the form of ignimbrite, pumice, and rhyolite lava, building up the Volcanic Plateau.

The Geological Survey, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has built up this body of geological knowledge.

Geological Maps—The geological maps show the present distribution of major rock groups in New Zealand, brought about by the events and processes that have been summarised in previous paragraphs. (These maps were originally prepared for the *New Zealand Encyclopaedia*.)

SOUTH ISLAND

Older Rocks—Much of the late Cretaceous and Tertiary sedimentary rock that once must have covered a large part of the South Island has been worn off by erosion since the Kaikoura Orogeny, and the “undermass” of old rocks has been exposed.

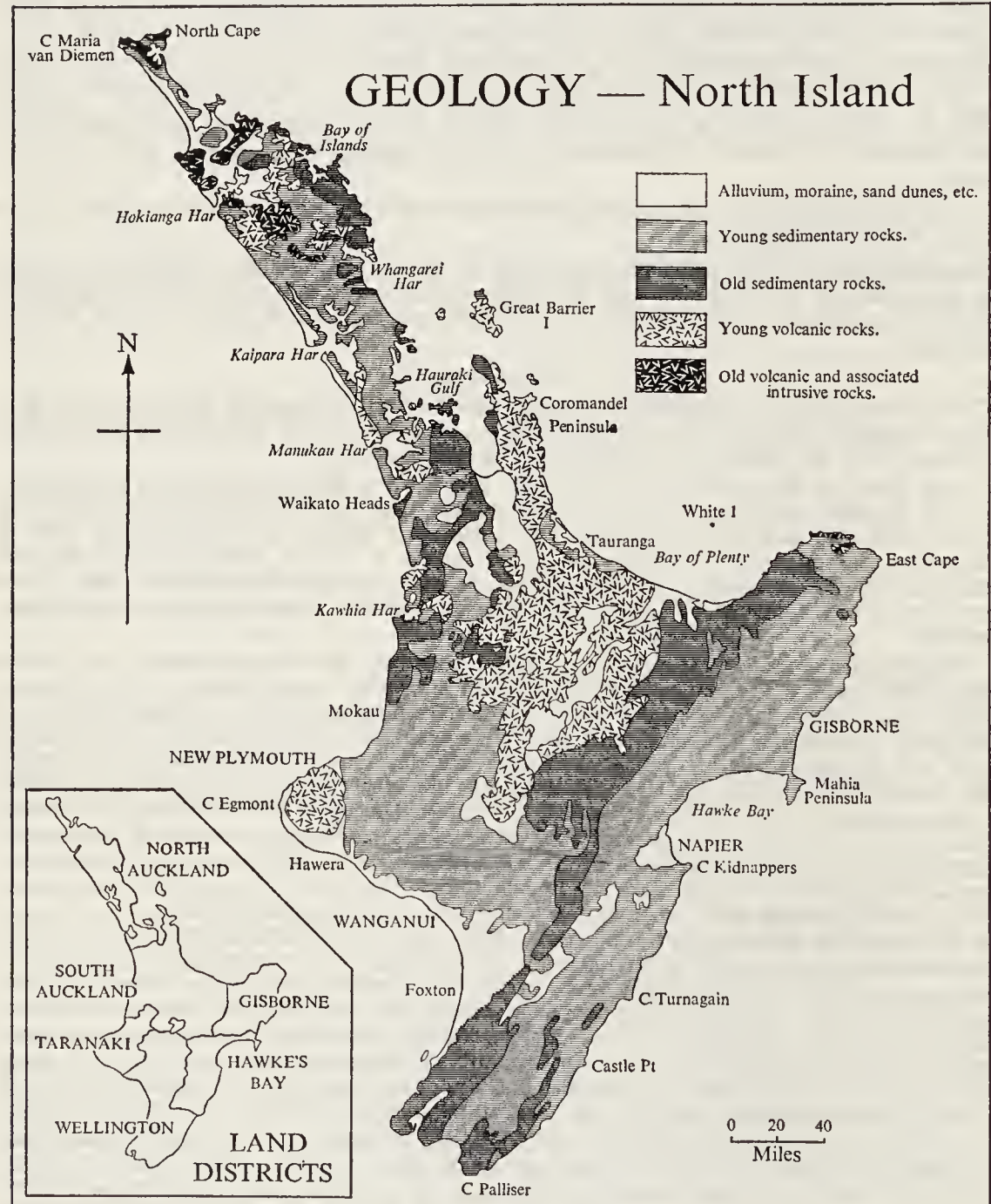
The oldest of these rocks lie to the west: Fiordland is made up mainly of metamorphic diorite, granite, and coarse schist, gneiss, and marble, with Ordovician graptolite-bearing slates in its south-west extremity; greywackes and argillites of possibly pre-Cambrian age occur in Westland and south-west Nelson, and further north in Nelson there are large areas of complexly folded Cambrian and Ordovician sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Large granitic masses, hundreds of square miles in area, occur in Westland, Nelson, and Stewart Island.

These ancient rocks terminate with an abrupt boundary (which shows clearly even on this small-scale map) extending from Milford Sound along the western margin of the Southern Alps. This boundary is the Alpine Fault, a great fracture that divides the South Island into two areas of dissimilar geological structure: to the west of it, and in Fiordland, are the granites and other ancient rocks just described; to the east, the undermass rocks are predominantly the sedimentary and marine volcanic rocks of the New Zealand Geosyncline, and their metamorphosed forms, of later Paleozoic and Mesozoic age. From Marlborough, through Canterbury to North Otago, the map shows an almost continuous expanse of these rocks; here they are mainly sparsely fossiliferous greywackes and argillite strata of Triassic and Jurassic age. On the western flanks of the Southern Alps, and in Otago, these sedimentary rocks merge gradually with schist and gneiss. Those of the Southern Alps show on the map as a very narrow belt, cut off by the Alpine Fault, but the southern schists form a belt some 60 miles wide extending for about 150 miles across Otago. To the south, also, this schist mass merges gradually with sedimentary rocks of the New Zealand Geosyncline, here of Permian age: these strata, mainly tuffs and tuffaceous greywackes forming a belt that stretches across Southland, are the northern limb of a major downfold or syncline; Triassic and Jurassic strata occupy its core, making up much hill country of Southland. The southern limb rocks include much marine volcanic rock, and in the core of the syncline in western Southland a belt of dunite and serpentine is intruded and is well exposed in the Olivine and Red Hill ranges.

A sequence of rocks very like that of Southland is found also in eastern Nelson; here, fossiliferous Triassic rocks and Permian sedimentary and volcanic rocks closely resembling those of Southland are found, and a belt of dunite and serpentine (the Nelson “mineral belt”) intrudes them. It has been suggested that the Nelson and Southland rocks, which terminate

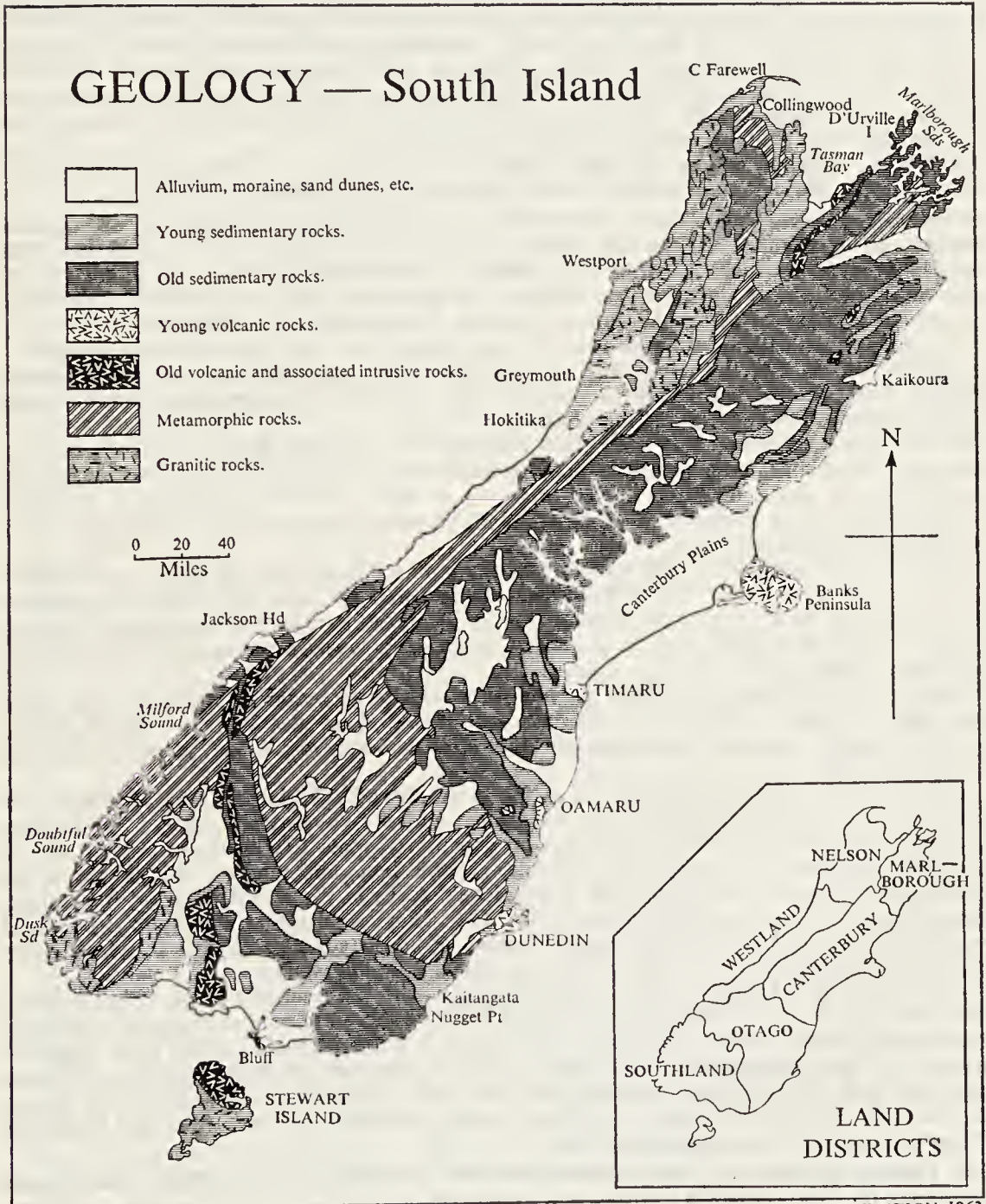
abruptly at the Alpine Fault and its continuation as the Wairau Fault, were originally joined, and have been displaced some 300 miles by lateral movement at the fault.

Younger Rocks—On the eastern side of the South Island, upper Cretaceous and Tertiary strata survive only as small patches, the remnants of a once fairly complete cover of younger rocks. Thick geosynclinal Cretaceous strata are found in the Clarence and Awatere Valleys of Marlborough, but elsewhere in the eastern South Island the upper Cretaceous and lower Tertiary strata are thin. They include foraminiferal limestone, greensands, sandstones, and



other shell deposits formed during slow transgression by the sea. Oligocene limestone remnants mark the period of maximum transgression.

On the western side of the South Island the younger rocks are more widespread, and include some thick sequences that were formed in rapidly sinking basins. The oldest are the coal measures, mainly Eocene in age. They are overlain in some areas by thick lower Tertiary marine strata. In Southland, thick Tertiary strata occupy the Waiata Syncline, between Lake Te Anau and Foveaux Strait.



The map shows some large areas of Pleistocene to Recent terrestrial deposits in the South Island. The largest forms the Canterbury Plains, and consists of old shingle deposits of unknown thickness washed from the Southern Alps during the Pleistocene glaciation. Others occupy the Moutere depression of Nelson, and form Southland Plains, and intermontane basins, such as the McKenzie Plains, in the main mountain chains. Thick Pleistocene moraines form the main surface rocks of South Westland.

Banks Peninsula is the only large mass of young volcanic rocks in the South Island; there are smaller areas at Timaru, Oamaru, and in the Dunedin district.

NORTH ISLAND

Older Rocks—Unlike the South Island, the North Island has no large expanses of granite or of metamorphic rocks: the undermass rocks are almost wholly complexly folded and faulted greywackes and argillites of the New Zealand Geosyncline, predominantly Mesozoic in age.

The largest expanse of these hard rocks forms the main mountain backbone of the North Island, extending from Cook Strait to the East Cape area. Smaller areas of them are exposed between north Taranaki and Auckland; they include the richly fossiliferous strata of the Kawhia Syncline, a major downfold of the undermass rocks.

In North Auckland, deeply weathered undermass rocks, in part of Permian age, form low hill country in the east, particularly between Whangaroa and Whangarei harbours.

Younger Rocks—Over most of the North Island the older rocks are hidden by Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks and by young volcanic rocks. In some areas the younger sedimentary rocks are thin and patchy; in others they are many thousands of feet thick over hundreds of square miles. The bulk of them are poorly consolidated sandstones, and grey mudstones to which the colloquial name "papa rock" is often applied.

The main areas with thick sequences of these young strata are the Taranaki-Wanganui-Rangitikei district, and the region east of the main ranges, including most of the Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, and Wairarapa districts. In both areas intensive oil prospecting of recent years has greatly added to knowledge of the structure.

In the Taranaki-Wanganui-Rangitikei district the strata dip gently south, so that increasingly young rocks are exposed in this direction, the lower Tertiary being seen only in the north. However, recent oil bores drilled to depths of about 13,000 ft at Kapuni in Taranaki, passed through a full sequence of strata from Pleistocene through all Tertiary stages, finally reaching Eocene coal measures.

In the eastern North Island the structure of the younger rocks is much more complex than in the western area. Upper Cretaceous strata are followed by Tertiary in many sedimentary basins large and small, with many unconformities. The southern part of the region is broken by many transcurrent faults, and hard lower Cretaceous greywacke piercement bodies project from the younger rocks.

Younger rocks of South Auckland do not form such large basins as those just described. The oldest of these strata are the Eocene coal measures of the Waikato region. Upper Cretaceous strata, mainly mudstones, are the most widespread of the younger rocks of North Auckland.

Young volcanic rocks are widespread in the North Island. The largest area of them is the Central Volcanic District: north of the three great andesite volcanoes, Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro, lies the "volcanic plateau", an expanse of some 10,000 square miles made up of several thousand cubic miles of ignimbrite, rhyolite lava, and pumice. This is one of the largest and youngest accumulations of acid volcanic rocks in the world. Most of it has been erupted in late Pliocene and Pleistocene times. The belt of most recent activity in the Central Volcanic District is known as the Taupo Volcanic Zone; it contains all this country's active volcanoes, many inactive ones, and all the geysers and boiling springs.

Mount Egmont is a huge, conical, andesite volcano, with the remnants of two other volcanic cones nearby; all are of Pleistocene age. In the Waikato there are eroded Pleistocene cones of approximately basic andesite composition; the largest is Pirongia, some 3,000 ft high. Auckland city and the area immediately to the south has been the scene of many eruptions of basalt lava and scoria in late Pleistocene and Holocene times; many small scoria cones are seen at Auckland city. Late Tertiary and Quaternary basaltic eruptions in North Auckland have built lava plateaus and many young scoria cones.

A Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand contains geological maps of New Zealand and summaries of New Zealand's geology and landscape development. New Zealand Geological

Survey Bulletin 66, *The Geological Map of New Zealand, 1:2,000,000*, is a lengthier summary with a more detailed geological map and cross sections. G.C.S.

EARTHQUAKES: Geophysical Background—Earthquakes are geographically associated with active volcanoes and with major earth movements such as mountain building; these three types of disturbance are confined, for the most part, to certain limited regions of the world. Such disturbed regions, of which New Zealand is one, are evidently the site of some kind of development affecting the outer shell of the Earth. Little is yet known about the internal processes that give rise to these geophysical disturbances, nor are the relations connecting them understood in any detail.

Formerly earthquakes were believed to be caused by volcanic activity, but it is now recognised that volcanic earthquakes are restricted to small shocks in the immediate vicinity of the volcanism. In New Zealand, tremors of this kind are experienced in the zone of active volcanism that extends from Mount Ruapehu to White Island.

In some places geological faulting at the surface gives visible evidence that a major earth movement has occurred. Occasionally movement on a fault has been observed to occur simultaneously with an earthquake in the same vicinity. New Zealand provided one of the earliest examples of this to become generally known, when movement took place on the Wairarapa Fault at the time of the great Wellington earthquake of 1855. Such events as this have led to the idea that earthquakes in general are caused by fault movements, but it has proved difficult to find convincing evidence in support of this theory. It is noteworthy that there seems to be little earthquake activity along much of the Alpine Fault, which has been traced for 300 miles from Milford Sound to Lake Rotoiti and is classed by geologists as one of the largest and most active faults in the world. The nature of the connection between earthquakes and faulting is still somewhat obscure.

The great majority of the world's earthquakes occur at depths of less than 40 miles, and in many earthquake zones there are no shocks at any greater depth. A moderate number of New Zealand earthquakes are classed as intermediate in depth, i.e., originating at between 40 miles and 190 miles deep. The two deepest New Zealand earthquakes recorded so far occurred four and a half minutes apart on 23 March 1960, with a common focus 370 miles deep under north Taranaki; this is about 80 miles shallower than the deepest earthquake known.

It is difficult to compare the degree of earthquake activity in New Zealand with that in other regions because of the many differences that arise in earthquake type and mode of occurrence. New Zealand and California are often regarded as roughly similar, with an activity very much less than, for example, Japan or Chile.

Regional Distribution—There are two separate regions of earthquake activity in New Zealand. The larger, northern region may be roughly defined as lying between latitude $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ and $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$. It thus includes the northern half of the South Island, and all the North Island apart from the North Auckland peninsula; but the area from Kaipara Harbour to the lower Waikato River should be excluded. The southern active region lies to the west of longitude $169\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$, and incorporates Southland, western Otago, and southern Westland. Earthquakes have only occasionally been located in the parts of New Zealand lying outside these two regions.

Within the active regions the occurrence of shallow earthquakes is widely scattered. There has been a tendency, however, for the larger shallow earthquakes to lie towards the Pacific side of the northern active region and towards the Tasman side of the southern active region. Earthquakes with deeper foci are mostly confined to a narrow belt in the northern region, extending from the Bay of Plenty south-westwards to Tasman Bay.

The historical record is too brief to support a quantitative assessment of the frequency with which one might expect earthquakes to be felt at a given intensity in various parts of New Zealand. Considering the distances to which major earthquakes can be effective, in relation to the size of New Zealand, it would be imprudent to regard any part of the country as permanently exempt from the possibility of earthquake damage.

Outside the active regions there are many areas, however, where no damaging intensity has actually been experienced in historical times. Moreover, since the major shallow earthquakes on record have been rather widely distributed within the active regions, there appears to be no particular area of markedly intense seismicity.

The Hawke's Bay earthquake of 3 February 1931 resulted directly or indirectly in 255 deaths. The total of deaths that have been recorded as due to other earthquakes since 1848 is 29.

Seismological Observatory—Earthquake recorders are operated continuously at the following stations by the Seismological Observatory, Wellington: Apia and Afiamalu (Western Samoa); Suva (Fiji); Rarotonga (Cook Islands); Raoul Island (Kermadecs); Cape Reinga, Onerahi, Auckland, East Cape, Karapiro, Wairakei, Gisborne, Tuai, Tarata, Chateau, Bunnythorpe, Mangahao, and Wellington (North Island); Cobb, Kaimata, Gebbies Pass, Mount John, Milford Sound, Roxburgh, Monowai, and Waipapa Point (South Island); Chatham Islands; Campbell Island; and Scott Base (Antarctica). The Naval Research Laboratory, Auckland, operates a station on Great Barrier Island, the records from which are analysed at the Seismological Observatory. The installations at the following stations include instruments for recording distant earthquakes: Afiamalu, Rarotonga, Wellington, Roxburgh, Scott Base. At the Pacific and Antarctic stations preliminary readings are made locally and notified by radiogram. The analysis of records from all stations is carried out at the Observatory in Wellington.

The Observatory publishes regular reports of all significant earthquakes occurring in the New Zealand region; in a normal year there are about 400 such earthquakes, and about 100 of these are reported felt. The analysis involves using observations from stations in other countries as well as those from the local network, and the Observatory likewise contributes data to the international seismological agencies about distant earthquakes as well as large local ones. Details of tremors felt in New Zealand are supplied to the public and the press. In the study of felt earthquakes the instrumental results are augmented by "felt reports"; these are supplied by a large number of voluntary observers throughout New Zealand in response to a standard questionnaire issued by the Observatory.

Earthquake data are used by the Observatory for studying the fundamental characteristics of the Earth's crust in New Zealand, Antarctica, and the neighbouring oceanic regions, and also for contributing to geophysical knowledge of the Earth's deep interior.

Earthquakes in 1967—It was a quiet year in 1967 for earthquakes in the New Zealand region, with the largest shock attaining a magnitude of only 6.0 on the Richter Scale. This earthquake occurred on 29 June 1967 about 100 miles to the west of Stewart Island. Because of its distance from the coast it was felt only in the southern-most parts of the country. It caused no damage.

Several shallow earthquakes were felt widely in the south of the North Island, and two were strong enough to cause minor damage. These were centred near Foxton on 16 January (magnitude $5\frac{1}{2}$) and near Masterton on 12 November (magnitude 5). The other shallow shocks of similar magnitude occurred on 21 February, 25 March, 3 May, 12 July, and 3 December.

Two swarms of small shallow earthquakes attracted attention during the year. Several shocks were felt in the Turangi-Tokaanu area on 10–11 April, the largest having a magnitude of 4, and on 20 April a further twelve shocks were reported from this area, the largest of magnitude $4\frac{1}{2}$. The second swarm occurred in the Rotorua–Bay of Plenty region on 18 May, again with the largest earthquakes reaching magnitudes of about $4\frac{1}{2}$.

In the region surrounding New Zealand was an earthquake on 20 September about 300 miles to the south-west of the South Island. It was of magnitude 6.2 and was felt on Campbell Island where sixteen aftershocks were also recorded.

Small earthquakes in areas where they less commonly occur took place on 5 July near Waitakaruru in the Hauraki Plains (magnitude $3\frac{1}{2}$), and on 11 May near Waipu in Northland (magnitude 3). Both were felt.

During January there was a swarm of small earthquakes in the Coromandel Peninsula. Over 100 were felt, but few were large enough to be recorded instrumentally.

A steam eruption from Mt. Ruapehu occurred on 24 July. The seismograph at Chateau Tongariro recorded tremor from this event but no increase in earthquake activity.

WEATHER INFORMATION—The collection of weather information and the provision of weather forecasts and climatic data for diverse interests in aviation, shipping, agriculture, Government Departments, and the general public are functions of the New Zealand Meteorological Service. By arrangement with the administrations concerned the Service performs similar functions for British territories in the Pacific.

Weather reports for use in forecasting are made at about 130 places within New Zealand and 50 in Pacific islands and collected by telegraph and radio, along with measurements of winds at upper levels made at nine radio wind stations and of temperatures made at eight radiosonde stations. Daily observations are made for climatological purposes at about 240 places in New Zealand and 60 in the islands. Rainfall measurements are made at a total of about 1,500 places within New Zealand and 110 outside the country.

Detailed climatological statistics are published annually by the New Zealand Meteorological Service in the *Meteorological Observations* and in the *Fiji Annual Meteorological Summary*. Current statistics appear monthly in the *New Zealand Gazette* and in the *Fiji Gazette*.

CLIMATE—Situated between 34°S and 47°S the main islands lie within the broad belt of strong westerly winds which encircles the hemisphere south of about latitude 35°S. Just to the north is the high-pressure ridge of the subtropics from which barometric pressure decreases southwards over New Zealand to the deep low-pressure trough located near latitude 60°S.

In the Australasian region there is no semipermanent anticyclone, as exists in subtropical latitudes in the Indian and eastern Pacific Oceans. Instead, a continual eastward migration of anticyclones takes place, roughly at weekly intervals. Most of the centres pass over or to the north of the North Island. The low-pressure troughs which separate successive anticyclones are associated with deep depressions centred far to the south. A period of disturbed weather accompanies the trough with a change to cold southerly or south-westerly winds as it advances north-eastwards over New Zealand. Conditions improve again with the approach of the next anticyclone from the west. While this simple progression dominates the day-to-day weather, the situation frequently becomes much more complex. The troughs are unstable systems where depressions commonly form, some of which develop into vigorous storms that travel south-eastwards across New Zealand.

The anticyclones themselves continually vary in size, intensity, and rate of movement. Their tracks are furthest north in the spring, on the average, and reach their southern limit in late summer or early autumn when most of the centres cross central New Zealand. At this time of the year, too, northern and eastern districts of the North Island occasionally come under the influence of deep cyclones of tropical origin.

The other main factors which influence the climate of New Zealand are, first, its position in the midst of a vast ocean, and second, the shape and topography of the country itself.

Australia, the nearest continent, is 1,000 miles to the west; Antarctica is 1,400 miles to the south. Hot air masses from the interior of Australia in summer, or freezing air masses from the Antarctic, which occasionally reach New Zealand, retain little of their original character after their long ocean passage. Thus, there is an absence of extreme variations of temperature. On the other hand, since abundant supplies of moisture are supplied by evaporation from the oceans, and depressions are frequent and vigorous, the average precipitation is high.

The chain of high mountains, which extends from south-west to north-east through the length of the country, rises as a formidable barrier in the path of the prevailing westerly winds. The effect is to produce much sharper climatic contrasts from west to east than in the north-south direction. In some inland areas of the South Island just east of the mountains the climate is distinctly continental in character, despite the fact that no part of New Zealand is more than 80 miles from the sea.

Winds—Winds from a westerly quarter prevail in all seasons, with a general tendency to increase in strength from north to south. However, considerable local modifications to the general air flow occur during its passage across the mountainous terrain. Approaching the main ranges the flow from the west turns towards the north-east and on descending on the eastern side swings towards the south-east. This results in an increased number of south-westerlies in Westland and a predominance of north-westerlies in inland districts of Otago and Canterbury, where strong gales from this quarter occur at times in the late spring and summer. Daytime sea breezes usually extend from the coast inland for 20 miles or more during periods of settled weather in summer. On the Canterbury coast the wind comes most frequently from the north-east, partly because there is a persistent sea breeze from this quarter, but south of Dunedin south-westerlies predominate. Cook Strait, the only substantial gap in the main mountain chain, acts as a natural funnel for the air flow and is a particularly windy locality afflicted by gales from the south-east as well as the north-west. This "funnel" effect is also in evidence about Foveaux Strait. North of Taranaki the general air flow is more from the south-west, and there is a noticeable reduction in windiness in the summer.

An indication of the variation in the frequency of strong winds from summer to winter, and in different parts of the country, is given in the next table. These were all obtained by the use of Dines pressure-tube anemometers at well exposed sites.

Station	Average Number of Days With Gusts Reaching						Years of Data
	40 m.p.h. or More			60 m.p.h. or More			
	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Year	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Year	
Kaitaia	14	29	43	0.6	1.6	2.2	16
Whangarei	6	20	26	0.2	0.4	0.6	12
Auckland (Mechanics Bay) ..	20	29	49	0.9	1.6	2.5	24
Tauranga	13	19	32	0.3	1.1	1.4	24
Rotorua	6	7	13	0.2	0.1	0.3	16
Hamilton	9	13	22	0.0	0.6	0.6	10
Gisborne	19	25	44	0.3	0.9	1.2	23
Napier	17	20	37	0.4	0.4	0.8	17
New Plymouth	34	48	82	2.3	4.8	7.1	27
Wanganui	35	40	75	2.4	4.5	6.9	10
Palmerston North	25	23	48	0.7	0.8	1.5	12
Wellington (Kelburn) ..	72	74	146	16.0	13.9	29.9	13
Nelson	23	14	37	0.5	0.4	0.9	26
Blenheim (Woodbourne) ..	22	16	38	0.7	0.7	1.4	25
Westport	13	19	32	0.8	1.0	1.8	18
Hokitika	15	18	33	1.2	1.6	2.8	21
Christchurch	32	24	56	1.8	1.5	3.3	24
Timaru	13	8	21	0.6	0.4	1.0	10
Taieri	30	25	55	1.1	1.4	2.5	26
Gore	29	20	49	0.9	0.0	0.9	5
Invercargill	48	42	90	5.4	4.7	10.1	24

NOTE—These are all aerodromes, with the exception of Auckland (Mechanics Bay) and Wellington (Kelburn).

Rainfall—The distribution of rainfall is mainly controlled by mountain features, and the highest rainfalls occur where the mountains are exposed to the direct sweep of the westerly and north-westerly winds. The mean annual rainfall (see map) ranges from as little as 13 in. in a small area of Central Otago to over 300 in. in the Southern Alps. The average for the whole country is high, but for the greater part it lies between 25 and 60 in., a range regarded as favourable for plant growth in the temperate zone. The only areas with under 25 in. are found in the South Island, to the east of the main ranges. These include most of Central and North Otago, and South Canterbury. In the North Island, the driest areas are central and southern Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa, and Manawatu where the average rainfall is 30–40 in. a year. Of the remainder, much valuable farm land, chiefly in northern Taranaki and Northland, has upwards of 60 in. Over a sizeable area of both Islands rainfall exceeds 100 in. a year but, with the exception of Westland, this is mountainous and unoccupied, much of it being forest covered.

For a large part of the country the rainfall is spread evenly through the year, although its effectiveness in summer is, of course, much reduced. The greatest contrast is found in the north, where winter has almost twice as much rain as summer. This predominance of winter rainfall diminishes southwards. It is still discernible over the northern part of the South Island but, over the southern half, winter is the season with least rainfall, and a definite summer maximum is found inland due to the effect of convectional showers. The rainfall is also influenced by seasonal variations in the strength of the westerly winds. Spring rainfall is increased in and west of the ranges as the westerlies rise to their maximum about October, while a complementary decrease occurs at the same time in the lee of the ranges.

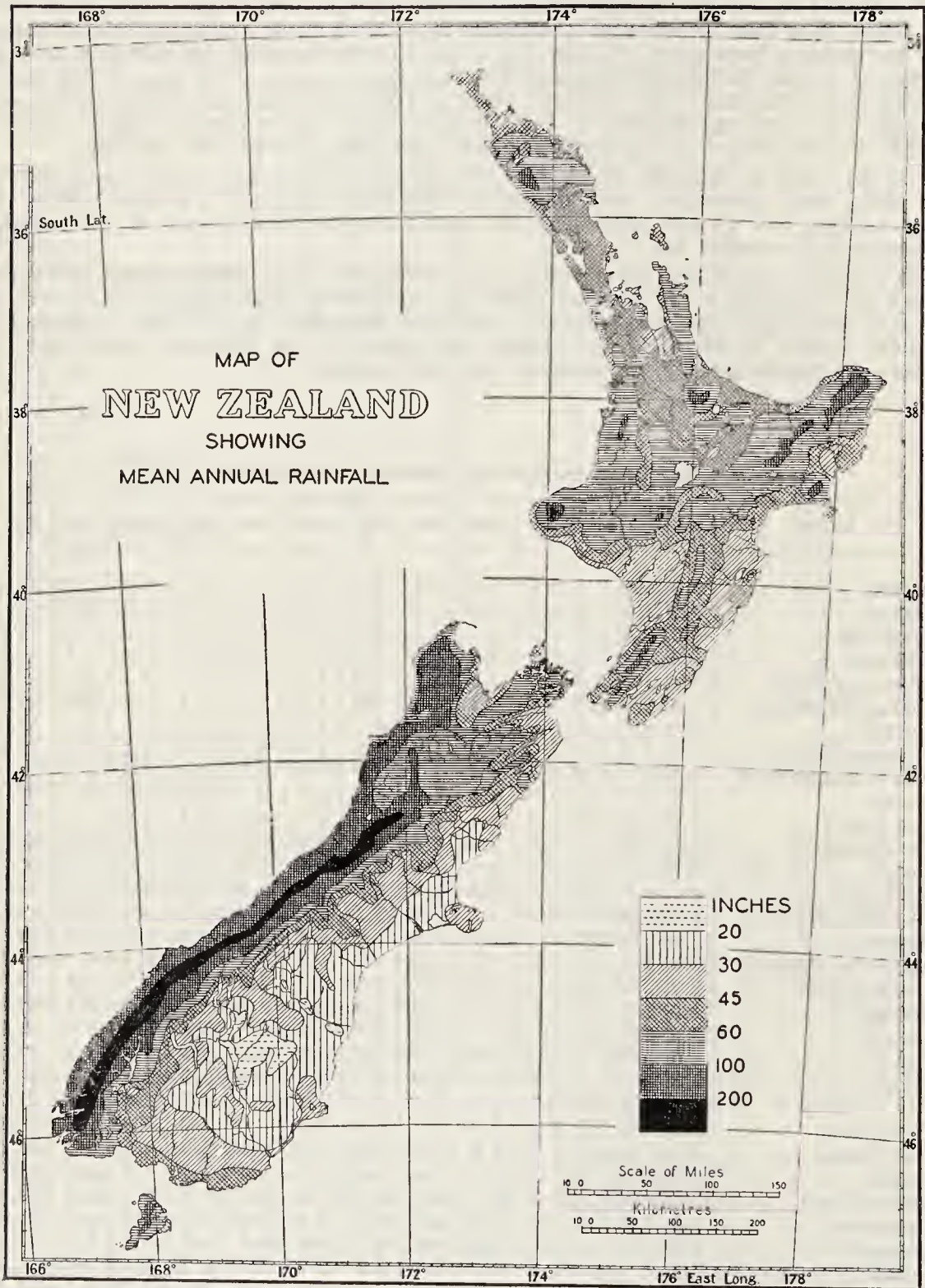
Areas which are exposed to the west and south-west experience much showery weather, and rain falls on roughly half the days of the year. Over most of the North Island rain can be measured on at least 150 days a year except to the east of the ranges where there are, in places, fewer than 125 rain days. Those areas of the South Island with annual rainfall under 25 in. generally have about 100 rain days a year. In the far south the frequency of rain increases sharply; in Stewart Island and Fiordland rain days exceed 200 a year. Over most of the country between 55 and 65 percent of the rain days also qualify as wet days (0.10 in. or more). The percentage increases to over 70 in Westland, but in the low rainfall area of inland Otago there are only about 40 wet days a year compared with 100 rain days.

On the whole the seasonal rainfall does not vary greatly from year to year, the reliability in spring being particularly advantageous for agricultural purposes. It is least reliable in late summer and autumn when very dry conditions may develop east of the ranges, particularly in Hawke's Bay.

The highest daily rainfall on record is 22 in., which occurred at Milford Sound where the mean annual rainfall is 250 in. Other areas with considerably lower rainfall are also subject to very heavy daily falls; such areas are to be found in northern Hawke's Bay and in north-eastern districts of the Auckland Province. By contrast, in the Manawatu district and in Otago and Southland daily falls reaching 3 in. are very rare.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (INCHES) (1921-50)

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Te Pahi	3.3	3.6	3.3	5.6	6.5	7.2	7.3	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.0	3.1	56.8
Kerikeri	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.2	5.5	4.7	3.8	3.7	63.7
Dargaville	3.2	3.4	2.7	4.1	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	48.0
Auckland	3.3	4.1	2.8	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.1	48.9
Tauranga Airport ..	3.5	3.5	3.8	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.8	3.8	4.6	3.3	3.4	51.2
Ruakura, Hamilton ..	3.3	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.9	45.9
Rotorua	4.8	4.1	3.5	4.9	5.9	5.9	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.3	57.1
Gisborne Airport ..	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	5.0	3.9	4.9	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	39.8
Lake Waikaremoana	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.7	8.6	7.3	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.7	76.9
Taupo	3.7	3.9	2.4	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.1	47.1
Taumarunui	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.8	5.1	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.6	3.9	56.1
New Plymouth	4.7	4.1	3.7	5.0	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.8	5.8	4.5	4.8	61.2
Napier	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	31.2
Wanganui	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.9	34.4
Palmerston North ..	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	39.0
Masterton	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	38.0
Wellington (Kelburn)	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.6	3.1	4.1	47.5
Nelson Airport	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.1	35.9
Blenheim	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.9	25.8
Westport	7.3	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.6	8.1	7.0	8.1	85.0
Hanmer	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.8	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.3	3.8	45.3
Hokitika	9.8	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.0	8.3	9.3	8.3	10.9	9.5	9.9	108.8
Lake Coleridge	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.8	33.0
Christchurch	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	26.3
Lake Tekapo	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	22.2
Timaru	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.9	23.5
Milford Sound	25.5	23.1	22.3	21.8	21.6	14.7	14.7	17.3	19.8	26.0	23.1	23.4	253.3
Queenstown	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.4	31.7
Alexandra	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	13.2
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	31.0
Gore	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.1	33.5
Invercargill Airport ..	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	42.8



Thunderstorms—Thunderstorms are not numerous. Their frequency is greatest in the north and west where thunder is heard on 15 to 20 days a year; east of the ranges (except in Gisborne) the figure is five or less.

Hail—Hail is most frequent in the south-west where it is reported on about 20 days a year, but for the greater part of the country it occurs on about five days a year or less. Most of the hailstones are small, but occasionally large stones cause local damage to glasshouses, and to orchards and market gardens, chiefly in Canterbury and Hawke's Bay.

Temperature—Mean temperatures at sea level decrease steadily southwards from 59°F in the far north to 54° about Cook Strait, then to 49° in the south. With increasing altitude, temperatures drop about 3° per 1,000 ft. January and February, with approximately the same mean temperature, are the warmest months of the year; July is the coldest. Some temperature statistics for selected places are included in the table on climatological averages. Highest temperatures are recorded east of the main ranges, where they rise to the nineties on a few afternoons in most summers, usually in association with a north-westerly Föhn wind. The extremes for New Zealand (measured in a standard thermometer screen) are 101° at Ashburton and -3° at Ophir (Central Otago).

As is to be expected, there is a small annual range of temperature (difference between mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months). In Northland and in western districts of both Islands the annual range is about 15°F. For the remainder of the North Island, and east coast districts of the South Island, it is 17°-19°. Further inland it exceeds 20° in places, reaching a maximum of 25° in Central Otago where there is an approach to a continental type of climate.

Frost—It is well known that local variations in frostiness are considerable, even within quite small areas. On a calm, clear night the cold air in contact with a sloping surface gravitates slowly downhill to collect in valleys and depressions, and it is these "Katabatic" drifts which are mainly responsible for local temperature variations at night. Gently sloping ground with a northerly aspect tends to be least affected by frost. Favourable sites in coastal areas of Northland are free of frost, although further inland light frosts occur frequently in the winter months. At Albert Park, Auckland, the screen minimum thermometer (4 ft above the ground) has registered below 32°F only once in nearly 50 years, yet across the harbour at Whenuapai Aerodrome there are eight screen frosts per annum on the average. Excluding the uninhabited mountainous areas, the most severe winter conditions are experienced in Central Otago and the Mackenzie Plains of inland Canterbury, and on the central plateau of the North Island. Even in these areas night temperatures as low as 10° are rarely recorded. Elsewhere over the North Island the winters are very mild and pastures maintain continuous growth. In both Islands sheep and cattle remain in the open all the year round.

Snow—The majority of New Zealanders rarely see snow except on the mountains. The North Island has a small permanent snow field above about 8,000 ft on the central plateau, but the snow line rarely descends below 2,000 ft even for brief periods in winter. In the South Island snow falls on a few days a year in eastern coastal districts and in some years may lie for a day or two even at sea level. In Westland it does not lie at sea level. The snow line on the Southern Alps is around 7,000 ft in summer, being slightly lower on the western side where the Franz Josef and Fox Glaciers descend through heavy bush to within 1,000 ft of sea level. In inland Canterbury and Otago, where there are considerable areas of grazing lands above 1,000 ft, snowfalls are heavier and more persistent and have caused serious losses of sheep during severe winters in the past. However, only rarely does the winter snow line there remain permanently below 3,000 ft.

Relative Humidity—Humidity is commonly between 70 and 80 percent in coastal areas and about 10 percent lower inland. It varies inversely to the temperature, falling to a minimum in the early afternoon when temperature is highest and frequently lying between 90 and 100

percent during clear nights. As the following table shows, the diurnal variation is greater than the difference between summer and winter.

Station	Mean Relative Humidity			
	January		July	
	3 a.m.	3 p.m.	3 a.m.	3 p.m.
	percent			
Auckland (Mechanics Bay)	85	63	90	74
Gisborne	89	62	90	72
Ohakea Aerodrome ..	87	62	89	72
Wellington	89	71	87	77
Christchurch	87	61	89	73
Hokitika	95	78	93	75
Invercargill	90	72	91	78

Very low humidities—between 20 and 30 percent or lower—occur at times in the lee of the Southern Alps where the Föhn effect is often very marked. In summer the hot, dry “Canterbury Norwester” is generally a most unpleasant wind. Cool south-westerlies are also at times very dry when they reach eastern districts. In Northland the humid mid-summer conditions are inclined to be rather oppressive though temperatures rarely reach 85°. Dull, humid spells are generally not prolonged anywhere, but their frequency shows a marked increase in the south.

Sunshine—The sunniest areas are to be found near Blenheim, Nelson, and Whakatane, where the average duration of bright sunshine exceeds 2,400 hours per annum. The rest of the Bay of Plenty and Napier are only slightly less sunny. A large portion of the country is favoured with at least 2,000 hours. Even Westland, despite its high rainfall, has 1,800 hours. Southland, where sunshine drops sharply to 1,700 hours per annum, lies on the northern fringe of a broad zone of increasing cloudiness. Four hundred miles further to the south at Campbell Island the sunshine has the extremely low value of 650 hours per annum. A pleasant feature of the New Zealand climate is the high proportion of sunshine during the winter months. To eliminate the effect of varying day-length the summer and winter sunshine at a few selected stations have been expressed as a percentage of the possible sunshine.

Summer			Winter	Summer			Winter
percent				percent			
Auckland	..	57	49	Nelson	..	58	57
Hamilton	..	52	44	Hokitika	..	43	44
New Plymouth		53	47	Christchurch	..	46	45
Napier	..	57	52	Dunedin	..	41	43
Wellington	..	52	42	Invercargill	..	42	35

As these figures indicate, there is a marked increase in cloudiness in the North Island in winter, but little seasonal change in the South Island, except in Southland.

Climatological Averages—The following table provides a brief summary of the main climatological elements for selected locations.

Station	Altitude	Annual Averages				Air Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)						
		Rain Days (0.01 in. or More)	Wet Days (0.10 in. or More)	Bright Sunshine	Days of Screen Frost (min. air temp. less than 32° F)	Mean Temp.	Mean Daily Maximum		Mean Daily Minimum		Mean Annual	
							Jan	Jul	Jan	Jul	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
Te Paki	190	181	105	2,140	2	59.3	73	60	57	46	79	30
Kerikeri	240	180	102	2,010	3	58.5	76	60	56	43	84	31
Dargaville	64	185	107	1,940	6	57.7	74	58	57	43	83	28
Auckland	160	173	101	2,090	4	59.5	73	57	60	46	81	37
Tauranga Airport ..	12	153	93	2,320	8	57.2	74	57	56	40	85	29
Ruakura, Hamilton ..	131	169	100	1,980	25	55.4	75	56	52	38	84	23
Rotorua	1,006	149	97	2,000	24	53.8	73	53	53	37	86	25
Gisborne Airport ..	16	156	83	2 210	7	56.8	76	57	55	40	90	29
Lake Waikaremoana ..	2,110	195	133	..	5	51.7	68	48	52	37	83	30
Taupo	1,232	157	93	2,030	39	53.1	74	51	51	35	85	24
Taumarunui	562	175	111	1,690	34	54.8	77	54	53	36	88	24
New Plymouth	160	159	112	2,110	0	56.1	70	55	56	43	78	32
Napier	5	126	64	2,280	36	57.1	74	56	57	40	89	29
Wanganui	72	146	85	2,120	4	56.1	72	54	56	41	83	30
Palmerston North ..	110	167	92	1,810	15	55.0	71	53	55	39	83	27
Masterton	340	171	90	2,060	28	53.9	74	53	51	36	88	24
Wellington (Kelburn)	415	158	97	2,010	0	54.3	68	51	55	42	79	34
Nelson Airport	6	123	72	2,410	41	53.2	71	53	54	34	82	24
Blenheim	17	105	57	2,430	34	54.5	74	55	53	34	89	24
Westport	6	188	138	1,960	1	53.5	65	54	53	40	81	28
Hanmer	1,270	143	90	1,910	84	49.6	73	48	48	28	89	16
Hokitika	127	191	137	1,860	25	52.3	66	53	52	36	76	27
Lake Coleridge	1,195	120	71	..	69	50.0	71	48	49	30	88	18
Christchurch	22	117	55	1,990	36	52.6	70	50	53	35	90	25
Lake Tekapo	2,240	97	54	2,200	105	48.4	71	43	48	27	87	16
Timaru	56	113	57	1,910	39	51.9	70	50	51	33	90	24
Milford Sound	5	197	161	..	27	50.2	65	49	50	35	77	27
Queenstown	1,080	128	72	1,980	54	50.1	71	46	49	31	86	23
Alexandra	461	97	39	2,080	88	50.9	74	45	51	30	90	18
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Musselburgh)	5	167	78	1,730	12	51.6	67	50	52	37	86	28
Gore	235	172	93	1,750	46	50.4	70	49	48	32	88	22
Invercargill Airport ..	1	199	106	1,660	50	49.0	65	49	48	33	82	22

NOTES: (1) Averages of rain days and wet days 1950–59; sunshine 1935–60; mean temperature 1931–60; other temperature data and days of screen frost, various periods—all exceeding 10 years.

(2) For normal monthly and annual rainfall for these stations, see table under subsection on Rainfall.

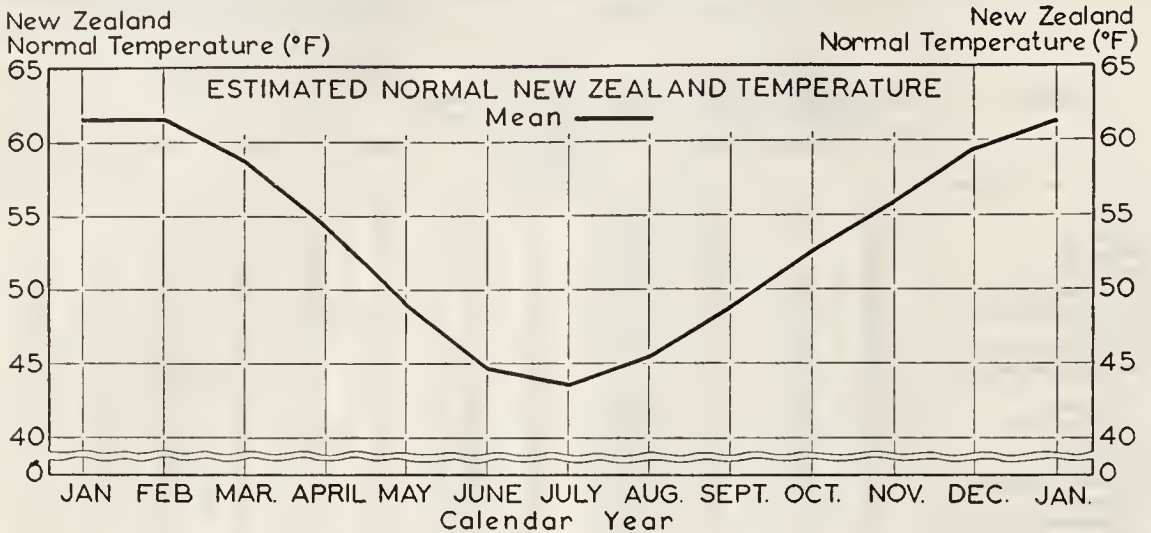
Normal Seasonal Temperature Pattern—A feature of the seasonal pattern of temperature for New Zealand is the near symmetry about either the hottest summer months or the coldest winter months. In other words the summer-winter decline is an almost identical reversal of the winter-summer rise. This shows up clearly when temperatures for 100 climatological stations are averaged month by month. The first two months of the calendar year, the summer months of January and February, display the same average temperature, that of 61.3°F. This temperature is the highest average for any month, being approached by only the December average of 59.2°F. Once February is past a decline sets in, the estimated average New Zealand temperature falling by 2.5°F from February to March to give a March average of 58.8°F. Thereafter, successive inter-monthly temperature drops of 4.4°, 5.4°, 4.2°, and 1.2°F finally produce a July average of 43.6°F, which makes this month the coldest of the year. Progressing through and past July the temperature steadily rises, the increments being successively, 1.8°, 3.4°, 3.8°, 3.2°, 3.4°, and 2.1°F, finally returning to the January mark of 61.3°F.

ESTIMATED NORMAL NEW ZEALAND TEMPERATURE (°F)*

Calendar Month	Mean Temperature	Calendar Month	Mean Temperature
January ..	61.3	July ..	43.6
February ..	61.3	August ..	45.4
March ..	58.8	September ..	48.8
April ..	54.4	October ..	52.6
May ..	49.0	November ..	55.8
June ..	44.8	December ..	59.2

*Based on temperature normals for 100 climatological stations.

The following diagram illustrates the seasonal temperature pattern.



Brief Review of 1967: *Year*—Rainfall was below average in eastern districts of both Islands as far south as Dunedin by up to 30 percent, except in parts of Central Hawke's Bay, where it was above average. It was also below average over the greater part of Northland by up to 25 percent. The Alps, along with the Canterbury high country, the Southern Lakes district, South Westland and Fiordland, received above average rainfall, as also did parts of Nelson, the Marlborough Sounds, Taupo, western Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Coromandel, and Auckland. Greatest excesses of 30 to 60 percent were recorded in the Alps and parts of the Canterbury high country, especially around Lakes Tekapo and Pukaki.

Temperatures were mainly about half a degree above the 1931-60 average, the average departure over the whole country being $+0.4^{\circ}\text{F}$. Highest departures of just over a degree were recorded in the Ohakune-Waiouru area and in coastal districts from Christchurch to Timaru.

Sunshine was below average by 50 to 150 hours over almost the whole of the east coast of the North Island from Bay of Islands to Cape Palliser, also in Nelson and Buller. It was below average by up to 200 hours in the Southern Lakes district. Most remaining districts of Southland and Otago, together with South and Central Canterbury, received well above average sunshine, with a surplus of 200 hours in North Otago and South Canterbury.

Seasonal Notes—A cold spell which had commenced in the last week of 1966 persisted during the first 10 days of 1967, affecting especially eastern and inland districts from Christchurch to Gisborne. As a whole, January was cloudy and cool, especially in the North Island. By contrast, February was sunny. Cyclone Dinah in its last stages brought heavy rain during 1-3 February, but there was little rain for the remainder of the month. Growth was good in the North Island, but in the South Island conditions were too dry.

March was cloudy and warm with an unusually high frequency of northeasterly winds. Growth continued to be good in the North Island, where rainfall was above average, but dry conditions persisted in the South Island. April was a month of westerlies; in the North Island it was drier than usual, and this was welcomed by farmers. Many gales were reported during 20-25 April, especially from Cook Strait southward.

May was marked by a higher frequency of southwesterly winds than usual. It was a cloudy month in southern districts of the South Island and also very wet in Southland, while in Gisborne and Hawke's Bay it was unusually dry and sunny. Farmers found it a good month. There were three cold spells, and the one on the 15th was accompanied by snow to low levels in many eastern districts.

In June and July rainfall was well below average; these were the driest June and July months since 1958. June was also unusually cold in parts of the North Island—the coldest since June 1951. By July the lack of snow on the ranges in the South Island was very notice-

able. Conditions were mainly favourable for stock and for lambing; however, in parts of the North Island it was too dry and too frosty, with a shortage of feed.

Owing to an unusually high frequency of northerly winds, August was exceptionally mild, in most places the mildest for at least 30 years. The month was also very wet, except in Otago. It was a good month for stock, with favourable conditions for lambing, but in North and Central Otago there was a serious shortage of feed.

September was notable for the exceptionally cold weather during the first half of the month, with snow to low levels in many areas at times; some lambs were lost in eastern districts of the North Island and in Otago and Southland. Milder conditions prevailed during the second half of the month. October was warm and sunny, but also dry. There were many reports of good growth in the north. However, in South Canterbury and North Otago there was a serious shortage of feed.

November was a very wet month and December was also wetter than usual. In addition November was unusually cloudy and windy. However, November was most notable for the exceptionally heavy snowfall on the 16th and 17th in the Mackenzie country and surrounding areas of inland Canterbury and North Otago. This snow caused a considerable loss of sheep besides flattening crops and disrupting transport and communications. December was a warm month with an usually high frequency of thunderstorms over the North Island; pasture growth was particularly good in the North Island, but in parts of the South Island more rain would have been appreciated.

Summary of Meteorological Observations for 1967—The observations from which the following summary was compiled for the year 1967 were taken at 0900 hours New Zealand standard time, i.e., 2100 hours Greenwich mean time.

Station	Rainfall	Rain Days (.01 in. or More)	Bright Sunshine	Days of Screen Frost*	Air Temperatures (Degrees Fahrenheit)						
					Mean Temp.	Mean Daily Maximum		Mean Daily Minimum		1966 Extremes	
						Jan	Jul	Jan	Jul	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
	in.		hours								
Kerikeri	56.24	179	1929	1	59.4	73.9	60.0	54.2	45.6	80.8	30.5
Dargaville	41.71	181	1950	2	58.6	71.3	59.6	54.3	43.5	82.1	29.1
Auckland	49.07	173	2117	..	60.2	72.1	58.4	57.8	45.9	80.2	36.6
Tauranga	56.38	150	2245	2	57.7	72.4	57.7	55.3	40.7	80.6	31.0
Ruakura, Hamilton ..	49.83	161	2135	28	56.3	73.1	56.7	51.9	36.0	80.6	22.9
Rotorua	65.21	160	1901	33	54.4	71.2	53.2	52.4	35.5	81.3	27.8
Taupo	50.68	148	2035	51	53.4	71.4	52.0	51.5	33.8	82.2	25.8
Taumarunui	52.11	182	1705	53	54.8	72.6	54.7	51.3	43.4	87.0	24.3
New Plymouth	63.88	162	2099	..	56.8	69.1	55.3	54.8	43.1	78.5	33.2
Gisborne Airport ..	34.34	156	2238	7	56.9	74.0	56.4	53.8	38.0	89.9	30.0
Lake Waikaremoana ..	74.40	181	..	8	52.3	68.3	48.4	51.3	36.9	84.5	29.0
Napier	28.24	114	2228	25	57.0	73.3	56.0	55.6	36.9	86.2	26.0
Wanganui	34.76	141	2074	3	56.5	59.4	54.8	55.5	38.9	84.7	29.2
Palmerston North ..	38.92	143	1832	15	55.3	69.2	52.7	54.8	37.1	81.8	29.2
Waingawa, Masterton ..	34.71	160	1897	41	53.9	70.4	53.1	52.0	33.6	86.3	26.8
Kelburn, Wellington ..	49.17	151	2028	..	54.4	65.6	51.1	54.6	40.4	77.9	33.2
Nelson Airport	36.28	130	2321	40	54.0	70.2	52.9	53.9	32.3	80.5	24.8
Blenheim	24.35	96	2481	38	55.4	72.9	54.0	54.3	33.8	87.0	25.5
Hanmer Forest	40.48	129	1842	94	50.3	70.8	50.0	45.9	38.6	87.5	19.0
Hokitika	119.49	192	1844	9	52.7	66.9	53.9	52.9	37.3	80.1	28.0
Lake Coleridge	37.36	114	..	68	50.5	68.5	49.8	50.6	30.4	89.2	22.0
Christchurch	23.74	97	2051	38	53.4	69.8	52.7	54.1	32.8	96.1	25.2
Lake Tekapo	34.03	97	..	90	48.7	69.4	46.0	48.7	29.1	88.0	13.8
Timaru	18.77	111	1993	33	53.3	73.2	50.5	52.6	32.0	92.2	25.0
Milford Sound	301.70	208	..	15	50.8	65.1	50.7	51.4	36.0	80.0	29.1
Alexandra	13.69	106	2091	75	51.0	72.9	44.9	52.5	28.9	90.8	21.5
Queenstown	40.83	146	1766	39	50.2	70.7	47.2	50.5	31.3	88.8	24.8
Musselburgh, Dunedin ..	25.99	152	1686	10	50.8	66.9	50.0	52.3	36.7	84.7	27.0
Gore	35.97	170	1731	34	50.2	68.0	47.8	49.5	40.4	86.8	25.2
Invercargill Airport ..	40.16	209	1593	38	49.0	65.3	49.2	47.8	32.6	81.2	22.1

*Minimum air temperature less than 32°F.

For 1967 the mean sea level pressure values in millibars at 0900 hours New Zealand standard time were: Auckland 1017.9; Kelburn, Wellington 1016.0; Nelson Airport 1016.4; Hokitika 1015.9; Christchurch 1014.4; and Dunedin 1013.5.

Section 2

HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT

EARLY HISTORY: General—When New Zealand was discovered by Europeans in 1642 it was found to be inhabited by a race of Polynesians called Maoris, who had migrated to these islands at least 300 years previously. It is generally accepted that the Maoris came originally from South-East Asia, whence, as proto-Polynesians, they moved eastwards from island to island until they reached the eastern Pacific, where they settled the islands now known collectively as Polynesia. From Polynesia the ancestors of the Maori sailed south-west in ocean-going canoes to reach New Zealand and these voyages were probably spread over several generations, perhaps several centuries. Oral Maori history and genealogy support the view that there was a final wave of migration of considerable magnitude about A.D. 1350. Adapting themselves to a new physical environment, in isolation from the outside world, the Maoris produced forms of social and economic organisation and material culture which were significantly different from their Polynesian prototypes.

Coming from tropical latitudes, the Maoris mainly confined themselves to the warmer North Island, and when discovered by Europeans were in a high state of neolithic civilisation, with marked superiority in the arts of wood carving and military engineering. Their principal social unit was the family group, and from combinations of the numerous groups were formed the subtribes and tribes. They had highly developed social and ritualistic customs, and their system of land tenure and methods of cultivation were communal within the subtribes. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal warfare was common, and as individuals they displayed exceptional courage and intelligence.

The immediate effect of European contacts on the Maoris was the outburst of a series of tribal wars waged with greater ferocity and a vastly greater loss of life than was customary in pre-European tribal engagements. The high mortality could, of course, be credited to the acquisition of a more lethal weapon, the musket. The advantage lay originally with the coastal tribes as a result of their earlier contact with Europeans, the wars continuing until all tribes were equally well armed. These wars were later followed by wars against the colonists, but after 1870 the story has been one of unbroken peace between Maoris and Europeans.

The introduction of European diseases and firearms, and the impact of European civilisation on the traditional way of life and customs of the Maoris, had such an adverse effect that their numbers must have been reduced by over half during the nineteenth century. However, the virility of the race gradually asserted itself, and from the beginning of the twentieth century the Maori population has been rapidly increasing.

Other island groups, such as the Cook Islands, Niue Island, and the Tokelau Islands, had also long been inhabited by Polynesians from various successive migrations extending over considerable periods prior to their discovery by Europeans.

Discovery by Europeans—On 13 December 1642, Abel Janszoon Tasman, a navigator of the Dutch East India Company, discovered the country to which he gave the name of Staten Land, and which later became known as "Nieuw Zeeland". Tasman had left Batavia on 14 August 1642, and, after having discovered Tasmania, he steered eastward and sighted the west coast of the South Island, described by him as a high mountainous country. Sailing north, he had the misfortune to come into conflict with the Maoris at Golden Bay, on the north coast of the South Island, so that, though he continued his northward journey until he reached the northern tip of the country, he did not again attempt to land. His exploration was of necessity very cursory, for having explored only part of one coast he had no knowledge of the country's extent or shape.

There is no record of any European visit to New Zealand after Tasman's departure until Captain Cook sighted land on 6 October 1769, at Young Nick's Head, near Gisborne. On his first voyage Cook spent six months exploring the New Zealand coastline, and he completely circumnavigated the North and South Islands. His activities can be best described by saying "he found New Zealand a line on the map, and left it an archipelago". Not only was Cook's ability shown by his cartographical accuracy, but also in his peaceful dealings with the truculent Maoris. He returned to New Zealand again in 1773, in 1774, and in 1777.

Several other explorers also visited New Zealand during the latter portion of the eighteenth century, amongst whom may be mentioned M. de Surville 1769, M. Marion du Fresne 1772, Captains Vancouver and Broughton 1791, Captain Raven 1792-93, Alejandro Malaspina and Jose de Bustamente y Guerra 1793, and Lieutenant Hanson 1793.

The European discovery of many of the islands of the Cook Group was made by Captain Cook in 1773. Rarotonga and Mauke were not officially discovered for another 50 years, although there were records of earlier visits by the *Bounty* under the control of the mutineers in 1789 and later, in 1814, by the *Cumberland*. Niue Island was discovered by Cook in 1774. The first recorded discovery of the Tokelau Islands was made by Quiros in 1606. Of the remaining islands of the group, Atafu was discovered in 1765, Nukunono in 1791, and Fakaofa in the 1840s.

European Settlement and Colonisation—So far as is known, the first instance of Europeans being left in New Zealand to their own resources occurred in 1792, when Captain Raven of the *Britannia* landed a sealing party at Facile Harbour, on the west coast of the South Island, where they remained a little over 12 months before being called for.

In the years that followed, whaling stations sprang up along the coast, and a trade with New South Wales began not only in whale oil and seal skins, but also in flax and timber. Attracted to New Zealand were deserters from whaling vessels and escaped convicts from Australia, who, in the absence of any jurisdiction, soon became notorious for their extreme lawlessness. In 1814 Samuel Marsden, chaplain to the Governor of New South Wales, obtained permission to send two of his protégés, Kendall and Hall, to the Bay of Islands to consider the desirability of establishing a mission station. Later they returned to Sydney for Marsden, who arrived in New Zealand to preach his first sermon at the Bay of Islands on Christmas Day, 1814. Of the many admirable activities undertaken by the missionaries, their action in having the Maori language “reduced to a rational orthography” deserves special mention.

In 1825 three separate, but abortive, attempts were made to found colonies; however for some years the only settlements were those round the principal whaling stations, although a number of Europeans gradually penetrated inland and resided there permanently, many marrying Maori women.

The first body of immigrants under a definite scheme of colonisation arrived in Port Nicholson in January 1840, there to found the town of Wellington, just one week before Captain William Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands as Governor to proclaim British sovereignty (see later). These settlers were brought out from England by the New Zealand Company, whose moving spirit was Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

It was hoped that, by producing a proper balance of capitalists and artisans, self-contained communities could be successfully established. However, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the land purchases, considerable difficulty was experienced in these initial settlements, and friction grew up not only between settlers and the Maoris, but also between the Governor and the settlers. Before his death in 1842 Governor Hobson had transferred his capital from Russell to Auckland, but this transfer was of little assistance to the colonists, who had extended their settlements to Wanganui, New Plymouth, and Nelson.

Following the death of Hobson, the existence of the colony became precarious, for, through lack of funds and weak administration, Maori aggression became a real menace. To cope with the situation, the Colonial Office appointed Captain George Grey as Governor. Being well equipped with troops and funds, as well as being a man of vigour and perception, Grey soon restored order and won the confidence of both the settlers and the Maoris. During Grey's term two further organised settlements were made. In co-operation with the New Zealand Company the Free Church of Scotland sponsored the Dunedin Settlement of 1848, and the Church of England the Canterbury Settlement of 1850. These settlements, owing to their more favoured situations, their satisfactory land-purchase agreements, and their freedom from trouble with the Maoris, achieved a greater measure of success in carrying out the company's avowed aims.

After Grey's departure the question of relationship with the Maoris again came to the fore through the land-purchasing activities of the settlers—a situation aggravated by subsequent lack of consideration for the Maori system of land tenure. Following an incident at Waitara in the Taranaki district, where a dispute arose concerning land titles, war broke out in 1860 and lasted spasmodically till 1870. The recall of Grey did not solve the problem, as Grey, an autocrat, could not work with the elected Ministers, nor did his presence prevent the

confiscation of land belonging to the Maoris, whether friendly or hostile. It was under the sympathetic administration of Sir Donald McLean as Minister for Maori Affairs that the dispute finally died down.

These hostilities were confined to the North Island; and, in the meantime, in 1861, large alluvial deposits of gold had been discovered in the South Island—leading to a tremendous influx of population and an alteration of the economic structure of the country.

No organised form of European colonisation has at any time taken place in the Cook Islands, Niue Island, or the Tokelau Islands.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT (1870 ONWARDS)—The discovery of gold, by increasing the wealth of the South Island, allowed it to obtain a lead in commercial and political development which it long maintained. Moreover, with the subsequent agrarian expansion, especially in the development of the large pastoral holdings, the country ceased to be merely self-sufficient agriculturally, but began to develop a substantial export trade, mainly in wool, which it has maintained to the present day.

These factors, together with freedom from strife with the Maori population, led after 1870 to a quickening in political activities. Under the leadership of Sir Julius Vogel a policy of extensive borrowing for railway and road construction was begun. The provincial system, which really commenced in 1853, had largely outlived its usefulness; in fact, the parochialism of the provincial assemblies had frequently proved obstructive, and in consequence the system was abolished in 1875, local administration being provided for by the Counties Act and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1876.

Of great social significance was the passing in 1877 of the Education Act, making education free, compulsory, and secular, while the laying during that decade of the first cable between Australia and New Zealand was a major advance in communications. At this time party politics began to enter into the parliamentary system, and the slump conditions which prevailed in the eighties (due to a fall in the world price level) intensified the political atmosphere. By the abolition of plural voting in 1889, and the introduction of female suffrage in 1893, the way was opened for a practical expression of political convictions by all adult members of the community.

In 1891 Ballance, as Leader of the Liberal Party, became Premier, to be followed on his death in 1893 by Seddon, and during the next decade the legislative essays of this party evoked world-wide interest. The main aim of the legislation was social justice, and its principal manifestations were in land division, the establishment of the Court of Arbitration, and the introduction of old-age pensions. The policy of land division aimed at closer land settlement, and it was achieved by the compulsory subdivision of large estates, with subsequent loans to small independent farmers wishing to establish themselves. In inaugurating the Court of Arbitration the object was to eliminate strikes by giving labour a recognised bargaining status; and the enactment was in accord with the enlightened code of labour legislation passed at that time.

With the commencement of the refrigerated trade in 1882, the policy of closer settlement progressed rapidly, since the production of frozen meat and dairy produce for export encouraged more intensive farming. There thus arose a new farming class which in 1911, some five years after Seddon's death, was mainly responsible for the overthrow of the Liberal regime.

The policy of the succeeding Reform Party under Massey was one favouring agricultural production. Farming interests were given constant encouragement by a series of enactments of which the extension of rural credit was typical. Three years after the advent of the Reform Party the First World War, 1914–18, broke out, leading to the formation of a Coalition Government and an Imperial commandeering of exports. War activities were marked by heavy casualty lists, in proportion to the population, and by enhanced cordiality in Imperial relations. One noteworthy outcome of the war commandeering was the precedent given for the establishment, after the war, of control boards to regulate the export of pastoral products.

Though the effects of the post-war depression during the period 1921–24 showed themselves in an increase in unemployment and slight wage reduction, no drastic legislation was necessary to stabilise economic conditions. During the following years the price level rose; and from the administrative side, the period was characterised by extensive public works expenditure, with particular attention to hydro-electric schemes and highways.

Owing to the encouragement given to farming, pastoral production constantly expanded, so that New Zealand became one of the world's greatest exporters of pastoral produce. As a consequence, her national income was extremely sensitive to price fluctuations of these products; so that, with the advent of the depression in 1930, her economic position became extremely vulnerable. In order to produce balanced budgets, both public and private, various legislative remedies were attempted. In particular, enactments were provided for unemployment relief, for the suspension, in effect, of compulsory arbitration, for the establishment of a Reserve Bank, for a mortgage moratorium, for raising the exchange rate, and for reduction in interest rates and wages. With the recovery in price levels and consequent general economic revival, amendments were made to several of these Acts, removing the more stringent measures. The election of a Labour Government in 1935 led to a change in administrative policy, the preoccupation being mainly with social problems. Further amendments were made to the depression legislation, certain restrictive measures were removed, and other temporary adjustments made permanent.

The general climate of opinion and gradual maturity of outlook furnish the background in which certain distinctive trends appear in legislation passed since 1936.

The first major influence was a humanitarian attitude reinforced by a progressive economic policy. Evidence of this is implicit in the provision for a basic wage, and later for a minimum wage, employment-promotion legislation, amendments to workers' compensation, industrial conciliation and arbitration, mining, etc., legislation, the system of basic prices for certain primary produce, the creation of farm industry reserves, and the rationalisation of production and marketing by the establishment of boards for certain items of primary produce.

The second major influence on legislation was conditioned by the outbreak of the Second World War, 1939-45. A vast body of legislation was placed on the statute book during the war period dealing with the control of manpower and materials, stabilisation of prices, wages, and rents, conditions of employment and suspension of certain peacetime features of industrial activity, discouragement of some industries and diversion to or encouragement of other industries, provision for rehabilitation, etc.

A third dominant trend was the acceptance of the principle that society should take active steps towards the improvement of the working, living, and social circumstances of its members. Foremost in this category was the Social Security Act and its later extensions providing for monetary benefits such as age, superannuation, family allowances, sickness, and unemployment, and by the provision of a system of medical, pharmaceutical, hospital, maternity, and other related benefits.

Other legislative enactments under this heading include the provision for paid annual holidays, reduction of working hours, extension of workers' compensation insurance, improvement in safety and health and welfare conditions in industry, and extension of educational facilities and opportunities.

A fourth approach to law making resulting from maturity of outlook has been the increased participation by New Zealand in international affairs consequent on its acceptance of responsibility in the wider issues of the present era. Legislation authorising participation in United Nations activities generally and in particular emergencies, such as military service in Korea, Malaya, and elsewhere; the extension of New Zealand representation in overseas countries and with the United Nations; the greater frequency of Commonwealth consultation; extension of aid to less developed countries, e.g., participation in the Colombo Plan, all bear witness to this change in outlook.

Another influence on legislation presents some parallels to that last mentioned, but is more concerned with the domestic sphere. It is exemplified in the increasing interest taken in welfare and social development generally of both the rapidly growing Maori population and the inhabitants of New Zealand territory in the islands of the Pacific.

Contemporaneously with the expansion of the field of legislative interest, the economic and industrial development of the country has proceeded with marked impetus in recent years. Expansion and diversification of manufacturing and servicing industries have provided avenues of employment for the growing labour force. At the same time the basic industries of the country, those concerned with primary production, have increased output, assisted by the rapid application of technological improvements and research findings.

The history of New Zealand's overseas territories has been largely one of wise paternal oversight, particularly in the earlier periods, by the New Zealand Government and by the various missions established in the islands. More recently, successive Governments have in

various ways encouraged the inhabitants to take an increasing share in the administration of their communities, thus paving the way for some form of self-government. Much attention has been paid to combating tropical diseases and to health problems generally; such island industries as citrus fruit and banana growing have been fostered and encouraged in various ways, with outlets being found for produce available for export. Financial and other assistance has been provided from New Zealand Government sources for the expansion of educational facilities and opportunities, public works such as roading, conservation of water supplies by reservoir construction, communication facilities, etc.

For detailed information, reference should be made to the many excellent books dealing with the subject of New Zealand history, of which the more recent ones are listed in the Select Bibliography in this *Yearbook*. A useful reference is the *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*, published in 1966.

SOVEREIGNTY—Following representations from Maori chiefs for protection from the prevailing turmoil and lawlessness caused by tribal warfare and the rough element around the whaling stations, the New South Wales Government appointed, in 1832, Mr James Busby as British Resident at Russell. Owing to the failure to supply him with any means of exerting authority, his appointment was largely ineffective. Finally the disorder, and the friction between the two races, became so intolerable that even the missionaries, who were opposed to annexation, made representations for British sovereignty.

On 29 January 1840, Captain William Hobson, RN, arrived at the Bay of Islands, empowered, with the consent of the Maoris, to proclaim the sovereignty of Queen Victoria over the Islands of New Zealand, and to assume the government thereof. Hobson formally read his commissions at Kororareka on 30 January 1840, and on 6 February of the same year a compact called the Treaty of Waitangi was entered into, whereby all rights and powers of sovereignty were ceded to the Queen, all territorial rights being secured to the chiefs and their tribes.

On 21 May 1840 Governor Hobson proclaimed British sovereignty in the case of the North Island by virtue of the Treaty of Waitangi, and in the case of the South Island and Stewart Island by right of discovery. New Zealand remained a dependency of New South Wales until 3 May 1841, when it was created a separate colony by Royal Charter dated 16 November 1840. The capital was at first transferred from Russell to Auckland, but in 1865 it was again transferred, on this occasion to Wellington, where the seat of Government has since remained.

During Governor Grey's term, steps were taken to draft a constitution for the colony. An Act granting representative institutions was passed by the Imperial Parliament on 30 June 1852, and was published in New Zealand by Proclamation on 17 January 1853. Under it, provision was made for the constitution of a General Assembly consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. Provision was also made for the division of the country into provinces, each province having an elected Council and Superintendent. (The provincial system was abolished in 1875 and the Legislative Council in 1950.) In the first General Assembly of 27 August 1854 certain members of this body were associated with the permanent members of the executive but they did not hold any portfolios. It was not until 7 May 1856 that responsible government was actually established.

With the gradual development of the country's economy, the acquisition of political and administrative experience, and the increasing desire for self-reliance in political matters, the degree of self-government became more complete. In recognition of this and of a nascent sense of nationality, New Zealand was given the title of Dominion in lieu of Colony, the new title taking effect on 26 September 1907.

Of the constitutional events in recent years the passing by the United Kingdom Parliament of the Statute of Westminster in December 1931 was of major importance. The draft of this statute was submitted for the confirmation of the various Commonwealth Legislatures before its passage through the United Kingdom Parliament. The statute granted complete autonomy to the various self-governing member countries, but it did not automatically apply to Australia or New Zealand. In other words, its operation in the latter self-governing members of the Commonwealth was declared to require specific adoption by the Legislatures of those countries. It was not until 1947 that the New Zealand Government formally adopted the Statute of Westminster.

As far as the island territories are concerned, the Cook Islands were proclaimed a British protectorate in 1888, and in 1901 were annexed and proclaimed part of New Zealand under the Colonial Boundaries Act 1895. Niue Island is part of the Cook Islands, though separately administered, and became part of New Zealand in 1901 with the extension of boundaries to include the Cook Islands. The Tokelau Islands were placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1877, formally annexed at the inhabitants' request in 1916, and from 1925 were administered by New Zealand at the request of the United Kingdom Government. From 1949 they became part of New Zealand by virtue of the Tokelau Islands Act 1948. Under the Cook Islands Constitution Act 1964, the Cook Islands achieved complete internal self-government on 4 August 1965, but New Zealand remains responsible for external affairs and defence.

NEW ZEALAND'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES—Though in the nineteenth century Sir Julius Vogel and the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon had original views about the policy which Britain and New Zealand should pursue in the Pacific area—views which they announced with vigour—New Zealand did not acquire the right to conduct an independent foreign policy until the end of the First World War when the full nationhood of the "Dominions" was recognised. For some years after this, however, successive New Zealand Governments chose not to exercise this right and (pursuing a passive role in the League of Nations and refraining from establishing diplomatic relations with foreign Governments, or with other members of the Commonwealth apart from Britain) preferred to make known any views on matters of foreign affairs only to the British Government and through the confidential channels of intra-Commonwealth consultation.

Few pressures existed in the 1920s and early 1930s to impel New Zealand towards enunciating an independent foreign policy. The population was mainly British in composition and comparatively few were concerned to distinguish between New Zealand's interests and those of Britain. Nor had they much cause to do so: New Zealand had established a fruitful economic partnership with Britain, upon which country nearly all her material and cultural links were centred; and New Zealand's surest protector against dangers which it was incapable of meeting alone was the Royal Navy. It was, moreover, realised that New Zealand in her own right could make little impact on world affairs, whereas Britain was a great power capable of affecting the pattern of world events. New Zealand "foreign policy" therefore consisted chiefly in seeking to modify British policy in those few cases where New Zealand had a strong interest or a viewpoint rather different from that of Britain. A standing opportunity was provided by the system of confidential intro-Commonwealth consultation whereby Britain provided full information to the Dominions and sought their comments upon issues of international policy as they arose. In this way New Zealand tended to prefer a share of great power status to "independence" of foreign policy; this sufficed until the middle of the 1930s.

In practice, during the first 16 years after the First World War the New Zealand Government on only a few occasions thought it necessary to make significant efforts to bring about a modification of British policy. This situation resulted chiefly from the factors earlier outlined which made for an identity of interest and viewpoint between Britain and New Zealand. In part also it arose because few problems directly affecting New Zealand remained to be settled; in part it was because of a considered reluctance to give advice when the main consequences of accepting that advice fell upon Britain, not New Zealand; in part it was because New Zealand Governments tended to approach problems pragmatically rather than on grounds of principle, and were conscious of having no expert New Zealand Department organised to collect and appraise the facts on equal terms with the British Foreign Office; in part it was because New Zealand Governments, supplied by the Foreign Office with very much the same information as that on which the United Kingdom Cabinet based its judgments, viewed problems from a similar standpoint to that of the British Government. In short, most New Zealanders thought of external affairs in terms of Imperial unity and relied on British leadership of the Empire.

The emergence of an independent New Zealand foreign policy is usually held to date from 1935. Some Ministers in the new Government were deeply interested in world affairs in general, and the Government's approach was influenced by theory and principle. In particular, they held strong views on the principle of collective security and upon the League of Nations as the embodiment of that principle. In its method of championing the principles of collective security, pressing for the restoration of the authority of the League of Nations and, at a time when the United Kingdom Government was pursuing the policy which came to be known

as appeasement, urging positive League action over Abyssinia, Spain, and China, the Government came to depart from the pattern of the previous 16 years: for, in addition to making its views known in confidential communications to the United Kingdom Government, it also stated them with vigour in the international forum of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations.

There was, however, no fundamental departure from the traditional policy of association with Britain. Moreover, the course that would be followed in the event of war was never in doubt. As early as 16 May 1938 a leading member of the Government had said, "If the Old Country is attacked, we are too . . . we will assist her to the fullest extent possible." When war broke out the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. M. J. Savage, expressed New Zealand's position in terms that were as true in 1939 as they would have been in 1914:

"Behind the sure shield of Britain we have enjoyed and cherished freedom and self-government. Both with gratitude for the past, and with confidence in the future, we range ourselves without fear behind Britain. Where she goes, we go. Where she stands, we stand. We are only a small and young nation, but we are one and all a band of brothers, and we march forward with a union of hearts and wills to a common destiny".

But the Second World War changed the pattern of power in the world and made it necessary for New Zealand gradually to revise its foreign policy and its method of implementing that policy. Even though the basic attachment of New Zealanders to Britain was little affected, the fact became manifest that Britain was no longer a power able to determine events on a world scale and that, since New Zealand interests could no longer be protected by British actions alone, it did not suffice to confine New Zealand foreign policy to occasional attempts to persuade the British Government to take note of New Zealand views. Japanese aggression and, later, the rise of Communist China forced New Zealand to face the reality of its geographical location in the Pacific and to develop an additional relationship with the only other friendly power capable of protecting New Zealand—the United States of America—with the least possible prejudice to its association with the United Kingdom. To contribute to Anglo-American harmony is therefore a major preoccupation of New Zealand foreign policy.

To be woven into any post-war policy was the now traditional New Zealand belief in the principle of collective security and international justice, especially as symbolised by, though not yet embodied in, the United Nations. This was by no means an easy task in a world where the divisions of the cold war were reflected in competing regional alliances. There had to be a place, too, for belief in the ability of international co-operation to control armaments and to eliminate poverty, disease, and other economic and social causes of international tension.

During the war years New Zealand was admitted to the councils of the Allies and was expected to advance informed views. The Government honoured its responsibility and, having established in wartime the habit of participating in the making of international decisions, accepted it as natural that New Zealand should continue to participate in the development of a post-war world order and in subsequent international consultations. To this end New Zealand established (in effect from 1943) a professional Department of External Affairs and a career foreign service, and proceeded slowly to establish diplomatic missions in countries where New Zealand's interests merited protection. In particular, New Zealand sought increasingly to make its individual contribution to fostering good relationships with its neighbours in the Pacific and to increasing the measure of security and welfare in this area.

The threat to New Zealand's security, posed by the entry of Japan into the war at a time when the United Kingdom was fully committed in Europe, brought New Zealand into the closest relations with two of her Pacific neighbours, Australia and the United States. Recognition of the need for a greater measure of collaboration with Australia resulted in the signing in 1944 of the Canberra Pact which provided machinery for continuing consultation between the two Governments. Upon the entry of Japan into the war both New Zealand and Australia looked principally to the United States for protection. Relations among the three countries thus entered a new phase. The close association of wartime found expression in peacetime in the Anzus Treaty, in which, for the first time, New Zealand and Australia entered into a treaty of alliance and mutual defence with a foreign country. While neither Australia nor New Zealand was in favour of a vindictive or onerously restrictive peace settlement with Japan, they both made clear during the negotiation of the Japanese Peace Treaty their apprehension at the possibility of future aggression in the Pacific. The Anzus Treaty, which came into force in April 1952, was designed to allay these fears at the same time as it achieved the aim of both countries to enter into a close relationship with the major Pacific power. The

treaty gives an assurance of United States support in the event of an armed attack from any quarter in the Pacific and so constitutes New Zealand's major safeguard from aggression in the area.

In addition to being a signatory of the Anzus Treaty, New Zealand is a member of another regional defence system, the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation, SEATO. In joining SEATO, a body made necessary by the failure of the Great Powers to co-operate in carrying out the security functions entrusted to them by the United Nations Charter, New Zealand demonstrated further its new awareness of the international and strategic implications of its position in the South Pacific. In 1955, the Minister of External Affairs, the Hon. T. L. Macdonald, discussing New Zealand's foreign policy, said that the only possible threat to New Zealand's security could come from Asia, and in particular from the spread of Communist power in South-East Asia. "New Zealand's foreign policy grows," he said, "from the need to reconcile geography and history, economic fact and strategic fact. In practical terms at present this means that, without weakening the many links which bind us to Britain and the whole Atlantic community, we must increase our concern with South-East Asia."

This regional approach implied no weakening of the belief in the pre-eminent value of collective security organised on a world basis. New Zealand continued to place special importance upon its membership of the United Nations. It has been an active participant in the work of the General Assembly, has been a member of all Councils of the Organisation, has provided troops to the United Nations Force in Korea and military observers in Palestine, Kashmir, and Lebanon, and has endeavoured to assist all efforts to attain the political and social objectives outlined in the Charter.

At the time of the formation of SEATO, New Zealand's interest in South-East Asia had already been expressed in social and economic terms. In 1950, New Zealand, along with a group of other Commonwealth countries, became a member of the Colombo Plan established to assist the countries of South-East Asia to improve their standards of living. To New Zealand, a pioneer in the field of social legislation and a country where wealth is spread throughout all levels of the population, the Colombo Plan has a special significance, and contributions, large by New Zealand standards (if small when measured against the potential need), have been made to it. New Zealand's recent accession to regional membership of ECAFE, the Asian Development Bank, and ASPAC (the Council for Asian and Pacific Co-operation) is further demonstration of this country's acceptance that it has a role to play in the Pacific area. Despite this new concentration, however, New Zealand continued and developed its efforts (as will be seen later) to promote action on a world scale to deal with social and economic problems.

New Zealand's geographical position and that of its island territories also gives this country a direct interest in political, social, and economic developments in the South Pacific. This is reflected not only in New Zealand's membership of such regional organisations as the South Pacific Commission, but also in a wide and growing range of contacts with island people and an increased sense of involvement in their problems. The evolution of self-government and nationalism in the South Pacific reached a new stage when Western Samoa became the first independent Polynesian state on 1 January 1962. This was followed three years later by the Cook Islands' achievement of internal self-government. New Zealand's own colonial past and her liberal tradition of friendship for emergent peoples, together with the large number of Polynesian people who have settled in this country, mean that the islanders tend to look to New Zealand for leadership and encouragement. In particular, Western Samoa, Tonga, and Fiji already look to New Zealand as an important export market and as a source of administrative and technical assistance. Inevitably, New Zealand is going to be increasingly affected by what happens in the South Pacific region.

If, since the war, the facts of geography have had an important influence on New Zealand's attitudes towards foreign affairs, history and tradition continue nevertheless to mould its outlook. The historic links with the United Kingdom and with Western Europe and North America remain as strong as ever; and the economic links with the United Kingdom, New Zealand's best customer, remain strong. No situation is, however, constant. One of the key problems of external political and economic policy now presented to New Zealand arises out of the movement towards political and economic integration in Europe and the continuing possibility of Britain's membership of the European Economic Community. New Zealand must expand the volume and value of its exports of primary products if the standard of

living of its rapidly increasing population is to be maintained and improved. In recent years it has become increasingly apparent, however, that the United Kingdom market is capable of only a limited expansion. The development of new markets in Asia and other less developed countries is hindered by low income levels as well as by consumption patterns in which the type of foodstuff exported by New Zealand does not figure prominently. New Zealand's foreign policy is likely to continue the endeavour to reconcile geography and history, economic fact and strategic fact.

Department of External Affairs—The External Affairs Act 1943 made provisions for the appointment of a Minister of External Affairs charged generally with the administration of external and foreign affairs, including relations with other countries, communications with other Governments, representation abroad, and representation of other countries in New Zealand. The Act also authorised the appointment of a Secretary of External Affairs and (superseding the High Commissioner Act of 1908) dealt with the appointment of High Commissioners and of overseas representatives.

The functions of the Department were defined at its inception as follows:

- (1) To act as a channel of communication between the Government and other Commonwealth and foreign Governments on matters relating to external affairs.
- (2) To assist in negotiating treaties and international agreements.
- (3) To direct New Zealand's overseas diplomatic posts.
- (4) To deal with foreign diplomats, and to issue *exequaturs* to foreign consuls.

The Act thus established the Ministry of External Affairs as the normal channel of communication with the Governments of other countries. As, however, the new Department was in fact still a part of the Prime Minister's Department, no change in procedure, apart from the use of the changed nomenclature, was necessary.

Dealings with overseas Governments usually involve considerable interdepartmental co-ordination. Since the Prime Minister's Department has always been regarded primarily as a department of co-ordination, an intimate relationship has existed between the two Departments. The Prime Minister has for three periods found it appropriate to assume the portfolio of External Affairs and the Departments have in any case been run as a unit. The staff is held in common and, though some officers are engaged on work peculiar to one Department, the work of the majority involves both Departments. The Secretary of External Affairs is also Permanent Head of the Prime Minister's Department. For the first 23 years of the existence of the Department of External Affairs, until October 1966, the same person, Mr A. D. McIntosh, held the two posts. His successor, Mr G. R. Laking, also fills both positions. In defence matters the two Departments have been closely associated. During the war, the Permanent Head was also Secretary of the War Cabinet. In that period the responsibility of the Prime Minister's Department for defence co-ordination was extended and developed; in discharging this responsibility the Permanent Head was assisted by the Defence Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Department. The functions of the Secretariat have been taken over by the unified Ministry of Defence which was established by Act of Parliament in November 1964. A close relationship is still maintained between the Ministry of Defence and the Defence Division of the Department of External Affairs, and the head of that Division is chairman of the body which co-ordinates military and civilian intelligence.

In the formulation and application of external affairs policy, close association with other Government Departments is necessary. Participation in the Colombo Plan entails close liaison with the Treasury and with the many Departments which supply experts and training facilities, consular questions with the Department of Labour, and legal questions with the Department of Justice. Moreover, the Department is a clearing house for a wide variety of material provided by overseas posts for other Departments. As well as fulfilling its major function of acting as a channel of communication with other Governments, the Department thus acts as a co-ordinating centre for other Government Departments. The Department and its network of posts overseas also perform numerous services on behalf of Departments which are without overseas representatives of their own.

In the Official Section at the end of the *Yearbook* the diplomatic and other New Zealand representation overseas is listed.

New Zealand in the Commonwealth—Despite the emphasis in New Zealand's approach to international affairs resulting from the realities of its geographical position, membership of the Commonwealth remains a significant feature of its policy. Intimate association with the United Kingdom is the historical basis, and remains an important principle of New Zealand's external relations. The ties between New Zealand and the United Kingdom are embodied in the close association of the Commonwealth, membership of which has helped to give New Zealand an international status that such a small and isolated community could not otherwise claim.

Although one of the oldest members, New Zealand, unlike some of its fellow members, did not seek to hasten the process of constitutional transition within the Commonwealth. At the Imperial Conference in 1930 the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. G. W. Forbes, stated that "We have felt that all times within recent years we have had ample scope for our national aspirations and ample freedom to carry out in their entirety such measures as have seemed to us to be desirable". There was little interest in the adoption of the relevant provisions of the Statute of Westminster enacted in 1931 to give legal endorsement to the transformation that had taken place in the relationship between Britain and the Dominions. It was not, in fact, until 1947 that the necessary formalities were completed in New Zealand by the passing of the Statute of the Westminster Adoption Act.

Since that time there have been many changes in the Commonwealth association both in constitutional respects and in numbers of members. Whereas at the beginning of the Second World War there were only five members (of whom one, South Africa, withdrew from the association in 1961), at the end of 1967 there were 26. Besides the older Commonwealth countries of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, membership comprises India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Jamaica, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Singapore, Guyana, Lesotho, Botswana, and Barbados. The Commonwealth has become an entity embracing several continents and its relationships have taken on a new scope and emphasis. New Zealand, itself a country where two races live side by side, sees in the Commonwealth a special opportunity for multiracial co-operation and understanding.

New Zealand has as yet exchanged representatives with only the following members of the Commonwealth: Australia, Canada, India, Ceylon*, Malaysia, Singapore, and Britain.

The importance New Zealand attaches to the Commonwealth association has been given practical expression in its membership of a number of Commonwealth organisations, including the Commonwealth Air Transport Council, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, the Imperial War Graves Commission, the Commonwealth Institute, the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, the Commonwealth Scientific Committee, and the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee. New Zealand also contributes to the budgets of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Foundation, which were both established at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in 1965.

New Zealand and the South Pacific—It is not without significance that the first area of the world towards which New Zealanders developed a distinct and characteristic attitude should have been the South Pacific. This is New Zealand's immediate environment, its Polynesian peoples close kin to the New Zealand Maori, its islands nearest and most important in the lines of communication which link New Zealand with America and Europe. New Zealand is, moreover, the largest community in the area and cannot escape either a concern or a responsibility for what goes on there.

Within a decade of New Zealand's establishment as a British colony Bishop Selwyn had made it the base for Anglican missions in the South Pacific and Sir George Grey as Governor had begun to advocate a policy of expansion in the area. The increasing involvement of other powers and a desire to develop trade led Sir Julius Vogel in the 1870s to take up Grey's idea and to put forward various schemes for political and commercial expansion, which, however, found no favour in London. In the 1880s New Zealand joined the Australian colonies in an effort to preserve "Oceania for the Anglo-Saxons", and soon after the movement reached its peak in the robust opposition of Richard John Seddon to the bargaining away of Samoa in 1899.

*The New Zealand High Commissioner in India is also appointed High Commissioner in Ceylon.

The meagre fruit of half a century's agitation was the annexation in 1901 of the Cook Islands and their inclusion within the boundaries of New Zealand. Thereafter, New Zealand's interest in the South Pacific declined as its trade and its thoughts came to centre more and more on Great Britain. But though declining, the tradition was still strong enough to provide support for the Imperial Federation movement in the first decade of the twentieth century and, more practically, to inspire New Zealand on the outbreak of war in 1914 to occupy Germany's colony of Western Samoa.

At the end of the war Western Samoa, like other former German possessions, was retained by the occupying power under a League of Nations Mandate. New Zealand embarked on its new responsibility with greater enthusiasm than it had shown in the Cook Islands and much effort was devoted to solving the problems of the territory. The rate of change thus created, however, proved too rapid for the tradition-loving Samoans. In the late 1920s a series of unfortunate incidents occurred and, for some time afterwards, the pace slackened. The opening up in the late 1930s of air routes across the Pacific led New Zealand, along with other countries, to take an increased interest in some of the more remote islands in the area, but it was the outbreak of the Second World War which forcibly reminded the country of its situation.

Overnight half-forgotten islands became strategic points for the defence of New Zealand and its allies, and New Zealanders again became aware of the need to prevent them from falling into unfriendly hands. Accordingly, New Zealand joined with Australia in seeking ways to guarantee the future security of the area, and there emerged first the Canberra Pact of 1944 and later the 1947 Agreement to establish the South Pacific Commission.

Through the Commission the Governments administering territories in the South Pacific—Britain, the United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, and (until 1962) the Netherlands—have made a concerted effort to promote the economic and social development of the area and its peoples. In the 20 years of its existence the Commission has, within its budgetary limits (it currently spends about NZ \$875,000 annually), done much valuable work, particularly in bringing the islanders together and developing a sense of community amongst them. Originally laying much stress on research, the Commission has come to concentrate mainly on providing technical assistance and on pooling experience of handling common problems of development. It maintains close working links with the United Nations Specialised Agencies which are taking an increasing interest in the region.

But New Zealand has not been content with promoting progress in the economic and social spheres only. At the San Francisco Conference in 1945 it took a leading part in working out the trusteeship system embodied in the United Nations Charter, and subsequently the League of Nations Mandate for Western Samoa was replaced by a trusteeship agreement.

In accordance with the wishes of the Samoan people, a programme of political and constitutional development was launched which continued throughout the 1950s and which culminated in the establishment of the independent State of Western Samoa on 1 January 1962. The transfer of sovereignty did not, however, weaken the close and friendly relationship which had grown up between Western Samoa and New Zealand and this was confirmed in a Treaty of Friendship between the two countries signed in August 1962. In the educational as well as in other fields New Zealand assists Western Samoa.

Whilst Western Samoa was moving towards independence, constitutional development was taking place in New Zealand's other island territories. Following expert surveys a programme of economic and social development for the Cook Islands was formulated in 1955 and legislative assemblies for the Cook Islands and for Niue were set up in 1957. In 1962 the New Zealand Government gave these bodies full responsibility for allocating the large subsidies granted by New Zealand. In the same year possible alternatives concerning constitutional development were submitted to the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly unanimously chose full internal self-government together with a continued association with New Zealand. In 1963 a "Shadow" Cabinet was set up and a Leader of Government Business elected. The following year the New Zealand House of Representatives passed the Cook Islands Constitution Act, with provision for the Act itself to come into force after a General Election in the Cook Islands. This election was held on 20 April 1965 and after the New Zealand Parliament had at the request of the Cook Islands Government made certain amendments to the Constitution Act, the new Constitution was brought into force on 4 August 1965 and the Cook Islands became a self-governing nation in free association with New Zealand. The Legislative Assembly, assured of New Zealand's financial assistance, is fully responsible for the internal affairs of the Cook Islands.

Similar progress in the constitutional field has also been made in Niue and the Tokelau Islands, New Zealand's remaining dependent territories. The Executive Committee of the Niue Island Assembly exercises power delegated to it by the Resident Commissioner over a wide range of Government activities. Responsibility for deciding priorities for government works and expenditure has been given by the Administrator to the Tokelau Islands Councils or Fonos which have also fully discussed their future development and have expressed the wish to retain their association with New Zealand. At the request of the Fonos the New Zealand Government has instituted a pilot programme to assist Tokelau Islanders to resettle in New Zealand.

The independence of Western Samoa, self-government in the Cook Islands and the progress of the remaining New Zealand territories are indicative of broader changes in the South Pacific. Economic, social and educational development has made the peoples of the area more self-conscious and desirous of managing their own affairs, and the intensification by the United Nations of interest in still dependent territories is likely to bring the South Pacific into yet greater prominence.

New Zealand in the United Nations—It has been noted earlier that the first significant expression of an independent New Zealand foreign policy occurred in the League of Nations and was directed to supporting the principle of collective security. Support for this principle later and through the United Nations has remained a cornerstone of New Zealand's foreign policy.

The purposes which motivated the policy in 1935 were strongly held beliefs, rather than principles developed from any careful assessments by a national foreign service. The beliefs were nevertheless a reflection of widely held concern over world events, a concern which the succeeding years were to reinforce. It was, therefore, perhaps understandable that at San Francisco in 1945 New Zealand should argue so forcibly, if unsuccessfully, to eliminate the veto and to strengthen the collective security provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Despite its physical isolation New Zealand has felt unable to regard with unconcern the fate of other small countries helpless to defend themselves against a powerful aggressor and thus liable to be picked off one by one.

The United Nations does not, it is true, offer a complete guarantee of New Zealand's or any other small country's security against aggression. Nor has it yet achieved agreement on disarmament; but New Zealand Governments have acted upon the conviction that the United Nations, and it alone, contains the rudiments of a universal collective security system, and that it is through the United Nations, and not through its abandonment in favour of some alternative, that an effective and comprehensive collective security system may eventually be developed and agreement on disarmament achieved.

New Zealand has recognised that this objective must be a long-term one, and that the United Nations in its present form must be buttressed by regional defensive alliances. It has not taken the view that all multilateral diplomacy must be conducted within the United Nations. In general, however, New Zealand has regarded the United Nations as the natural centre of international diplomacy unless there were, in special cases, good reasons to work outside it.

Within the United Nations the expression of this policy has taken several forms. New Zealand has sought to remove the causes which might produce the need for recourse to collective security action. Its representatives have urged that the Assembly be used as a place for harmonising relations between nations; they have voiced the need for restraint in the pursuit of national objectives; they have consistently sought and supported responsible action in aid of an effective international organisation; they have reiterated the need for the early adoption of a broad programme of supervised disarmament.

New Zealand has at the same time advocated adequate and timely preparations in case aggression should occur and has supported the fullest possible development of the United Nations' capacity for peacekeeping. When occasion has arisen New Zealand has been prepared to play its part: troops were supplied to the United Nations Force in Korea and military observers to the United Nations Observer Groups in Palestine, Kashmir, and Lebanon; a civilian police unit has served in Cyprus; and the Government has indicated to the Secretary-General its intention in principle to designate a stand-by unit which would be available for properly instituted peacekeeping operations of the Organisation in the future.

To maintain the peace is the primary purpose of the United Nations, and for New Zealand the search for effective guarantees of international peace and security continues to be the

first object of membership. New Zealand was elected to the Security Council, which is charged with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, for the years 1954 and 1955, and for a second term in 1966. This primary purpose is not, however, the only object of the United Nations, nor is a system of collective security (or disarmament) the only means of giving effect to it.

The state of economic, social, and general political relations goes far to determine the urgency of the need for a collective security system. For New Zealand, geographically isolated and with limited direct diplomatic relations, the United Nations is inevitably one of the most important forums available, not only to influence the course of international events, but also to secure the friendship and understanding of the world community. For any country, its international reputation is a valuable asset. If New Zealand is better known and commands more influence in international affairs than some other small States similarly situated, this is in some measure, at least, due to New Zealand's record of active participation in the United Nations.

Economic and Social Council—New Zealand's interest in economic and social questions—as well as the recognition by other countries that New Zealand has special experience to offer—is illustrated by its membership of the Economic and Social Council (an elective body of the United Nations with an initial membership of 18, recently expanded to 27) from 1947 to 1949 and its re-election in 1958 for a further term for the period 1959 to 1961. New Zealand in 1963 became a full regional member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), a body of which it had previously been a non-regional member. New Zealand has also served terms of office from time to time on the Technical Assistance Committee and on the Statistical, Social, and Fiscal Commissions and the Commission on the Status of Women. It is currently serving on the Commission on Human Rights for the period 1966–69.

In undertaking these responsibilities New Zealand may to some extent be regarded as “taking its turn”. In few cases, however, are the considerations in favour of representation so simple. New Zealand certainly shares with others an interest in ensuring that economic and social conditions are such as to permit ordered political progress. It is concerned to ensure that, where political principles are in issue, the beliefs which New Zealanders hold as essential should be recognised and, if possible, accepted by the world community. Sometimes there are strong reasons of self-interest; it is important that New Zealand's interests and its special problems be taken into account in the work of these bodies. Moreover, some organs which were first designed to meet the emergency of post-war conditions, such as UNICEF, have developed programmes, e.g., the supply of milk powder and fish-liver oil, which are of economic interest to New Zealand.

The biggest single task now facing the Economic and Social Council is to promote and direct programmes for economic development in underdeveloped countries. New Zealand has always recognised the need for economic development and made its contributions to the appropriate funds, e.g., the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, now merged to form the United Nations Development Programme. It has been concerned to ensure that international programmes in this field should be effective and realistic.

At present New Zealand representatives in the United Nations are called upon to deal with questions of economic development in several different fields. One is in the Economic Committee of the General Assembly, where the economic work of the Organisation is subject to general review; another arises out of New Zealand's membership of ECAFE. In this setting, the detailed study of development programmes is closely related to the work of the Colombo Plan, and provides a significant counterpart to New Zealand's growing political interest in Asia.

Conference on Trade and Development—As a result of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in 1964, the General Assembly has agreed to hold a triennial Conference on Trade and Development open to all United Nations members and other States, members of the Specialised Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. It has also established a Trade and Development Board, of which New Zealand is a member in the current period, and functional committees on commodities, manufactures, financing of trade and shipping. New Zealand has seats on the Committees on Commodities and on Shipping.

Specialised Agencies—It is the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter to co-ordinate the activities of the Specialised Agencies through consultations and

recommendations. New Zealand is a member of all the Agencies except the International Development Association. As a contributor to their budgets, it is concerned to ensure that activities are not duplicated and that the Secretariats of the United Nations and of the Agencies work closely together on matters of common interest. New Zealand has also been concerned to ensure that on political and administrative matters the policies of the Agencies are adjusted to those of the United Nations. As in the case of the different organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, so with the Specialised Agencies, New Zealand's reasons for membership have ranged from motives of self-interest to its conviction of the value of international co-operation. In some cases non-membership would place New Zealand at a distinct disadvantage. Membership of the Universal Postal Union is essential to facilitate the efficient international movement of mails to and from this country. Similarly, the International Telecommunications Union regulates international radio, telephone, and telegraphic traffic, and the need to belong to this body is universally accepted. The World Meteorological Organisation is the medium for setting standards and encouraging the free interchange of meteorological information. Wartime experience emphasised the fact that few countries have as direct an interest in international civil aviation as New Zealand; New Zealand is closely concerned with the efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organisation to foster the planning and development of international air transport and to ensure proper standards for the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities.

No clear line can, however, be drawn between the "technical" Agencies and others, and some degree of technical advantage is to be derived from membership of all the Specialised Agencies. Although its own health standards are high, New Zealand has nevertheless drawn benefits, particularly in its island territories, from its membership of the World Health Organisation. Each in its own field—the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, and the International Atomic Energy Agency—constitutes an important international medium for the free interchange of knowledge and experience.

On occasion the Specialised Agencies provide the forum for advancement of a New Zealand interest. The FAO has played a prominent part in the formulation of measures to encourage the establishment of a stable international market for agricultural commodities, particularly in the enunciation of principles to govern the disposal of surplus commodities. The FAO's interest in the disposal of surplus foodstuffs was increased in December 1961 when the United Nations approved the establishment of a World Food Programme to be administered jointly by FAO and the United Nations. New Zealand was elected to the inter-Governmental Committee charged with the responsibility of supervising the Programme and for the three-year period of the Programme (1963–65) agreed to contribute U.S.\$75,000 in cash and U.S.\$425,000 in commodities.

New Zealand has served from time to time on the governing bodies of most of the Specialised Agencies. In 1967, for example, it was a member of the Executive Council of UPU.

New Zealand has been a Contracting Party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since its inception in 1947. Although not strictly speaking a Specialised Agency, the GATT has assumed the characteristics of one as its activities have extended into all aspects of international trade including, more recently, measures to liberalise non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade and to provide special export opportunities for the goods of the developing countries.

New Zealand's accession to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation not only allows this country to participate in measures designed to increase the stability of international trade and promote the economic development of the underdeveloped areas of the world but also serves to strengthen New Zealand's own economic position by providing access to more varied sources of capital.

As well as the Commonwealth organisations mentioned earlier some regional organisations, particularly the South Pacific Commission, are of particular importance to New Zealand. Since the establishment of the Commission in 1947, New Zealand's island territories have derived much benefit from its work on fisheries, co-operatives, control of the rhinoceros beetle, and research upon filariasis.

New Zealand and Collective Defence: *South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty*—When, in the years following 1945, it became clear that there were serious obstacles to the effective implementation of those provisions of the United Nations Charter which were designed to

establish a universal system of collective security, the alternative of regional arrangements was further developed. In South-East Asia, a few years after NATO was established, the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty (also known as the Manila Treaty or Pact) was negotiated.

The idea of such a treaty had been canvassed during the early 1950s. In the early part of 1954, however, a number of governments became greatly concerned at the progress of the war in Indo-China and the deteriorating situation in South-East Asia, and on 29 March the United States called for "united action" to resist further Communist expansion. Shortly thereafter the United Kingdom and France agreed that consideration should be given to the establishment as soon as possible of a collective security system in the area. The New Zealand Minister of External Affairs stated on 19 April that his Government welcomed this proposal and was prepared to participate.

The Geneva Agreements for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (which were completed on 21 July 1954) were an achievement of considerable importance and value, but they fell short of a fully guaranteed settlement. After a period of consultation eight governments—Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States—agreed to attend a conference to consider a system of collective defence for South-East Asia. On 8 September in Manila they signed the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. At the same time they proclaimed the Pacific Charter, in which they set out principles on which they undertook to base their policies for the maintenance of peace and stability.

The Treaty, ratified by New Zealand on 19 February 1955, established a Council, comprising the Foreign Ministers of the Member Governments, to consider the Treaty's implementation and to exercise overall control of the activities of the alliance. At its first meeting in Bangkok in February 1955 the Council was mainly concerned with setting up a permanent Secretariat and other machinery to administer the joint activity of the eight member nations. The Council has met subsequently, once a year (with the exception of 1962) in the capitals of the member states to consider the course of world affairs as these relate to security in South-East Asia and to the purposes and principles of the Manila Treaty; to examine the work of SEATO; and generally to determine policy.

At its first meeting the Council established a body known as the Council Representatives to carry on its functions between Council meetings. Council Representatives are usually the heads of their countries' diplomatic missions in Bangkok. New Zealand is at present represented by its Ambassador to Thailand. The permanent civil Secretariat, consisting at present of an international staff of 42 officers, includes three New Zealanders, one of them the Deputy Secretary-General.

The Council also agreed in February 1955 that the Military Advisers to the Ministers should meet as a group to advise it on measures for common defence. Subsequently in 1957 a Military Planning Office was established in Bangkok and from 1958–60 the position of Chief of this Office was held by a New Zealander. Joint military exercises, in which units of the sea, land, and air forces of member countries participate, are held regularly.

SEATO is a defensive alliance and neither in concept nor in structure is it fitted for a major role in other spheres. Nevertheless, the true nature of the challenge in South-East Asia was well recognised by the signatory nations and economic, social, and educational objectives were included in the Treaty. Upon these provisions have developed a wide range of activities which reflect the essentially peaceful intent of the allies, and their full awareness that the security and well-being of a nation depend on more than the ability to repel an aggressor.

In the field of education, for example, SEATO has sponsored professorships, post- and under-graduate scholarships, research fellowships, and a number of travelling lectureships. One of the most successful of its educational projects has been the Graduate School of Engineering which was established in Bangkok in September 1959. New Zealand makes an annual contribution to the school's scholarship fund, and provided for a number of years the services of a professor of hydrology. As the result of recommendations made by a commission set up to report on the future development and financing of the school, in February 1967 the school became an independent institution known as the Asian Institute of Technology. The institute is managed by an international Board of Trustees. In 1962 New Zealand contributed a mobile medical unit for a two-year assignment to the first Regional Development Technical Assistance Centre established by SEATO at Ubol, in North-east Thailand. The unit's equipment was subsequently given to the Royal Thai Government. These are only two of a large number of projects sponsored by SEATO and designed to promote economic development and living standards in the Treaty area.

It has become increasingly clear over the years that the principal threat to the Treaty area is from subversion from outside, developing, if unchecked, into insurgency. Action to meet this danger of indirect aggression is primarily a national responsibility, but Council Representatives, in addition to intensifying their economic and social programmes, have helped to identify subversion in its various forms, to assess the nature of the threat which it poses, and to suggest ways in which the threat may be met.

In May 1962, following a serious violation of the cease-fire in Laos by the Communist-directed Pathet Lao and in response to an invitation by the Royal Thai Government, the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand dispatched forces to Thailand. Each of them made it clear that this was a precautionary move, taken in accordance with their obligations under the Manila Treaty, to enable them to come more speedily to the defence of Thailand should the need arise.

The New Zealand contribution consisted of a Special Air Service detachment of the New Zealand Army and RNZAF transport aircraft. The detachment and the transport aircraft were withdrawn in September 1962. From 1963 to 1965 two further RNZAF transport aircraft were made available to help develop logistic facilities in Thailand, and from March 1964 to June 1965 a detachment of Army engineers was stationed in North-east Thailand to assist in the construction of an airfield. These moves were all indicative of New Zealand's active concern with the course of events in South-East Asia and of a growing sense of involvement.

In more recent years, SEATO member nations have provided an increasing volume and range of military and civilian assistance to the Republic of Vietnam in its struggle against Communist aggression and subversion. In May 1964, at the invitation of the South Vietnamese Government, New Zealand sent a detachment of field engineers to South Vietnam to help in reconstruction and the building of roads and bridges. The detachment won a reputation for efficiency and adaptability in carrying out these priority tasks. At the 1965 SEATO Council meeting in London, Ministers again expressed their concern at continuing Communist aggression against the Republic of Vietnam, and agreed that members of SEATO should remain prepared, if necessary, to take further concrete steps within their respective capabilities in fulfilment of their obligations under the Treaty. Following this Council meeting, and in response to a request from the South Vietnamese Government, the Prime Minister announced in May 1965 that New Zealand would dispatch an artillery battery to South Vietnam in conformity with New Zealand's obligations under the Manila Treaty, of which the Republic of Vietnam is a protocol member. At the same time the Prime Minister announced that the non-combat detachment of Army Engineers would be withdrawn.

In March 1966 the Government announced that the artillery battery was to be increased to full strength. New Zealand's decision to contribute combat troops to South Vietnam was welcomed by the SEATO Council meeting at Canberra in June 1966, when it was agreed that members should continue and, consistent with their commitments elsewhere, increase their assistance to the Republic of Vietnam. It was in conformity with this call that on 8 March 1967 the Government announced its decision to send a company of infantry, drawn largely from the First Battalion RNZIR in Malaysia, and a Joint Services Medical Team to join the existing forces in South Vietnam. The 1967 Council meeting in Washington reaffirmed SEATO's determination to assist the Republic of Vietnam. On 17 October 1967 the Prime Minister announced that a second infantry company of 170 men (detached from the battalion in the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve in Malaysia) would join the New Zealand forces in Vietnam as part of the Australian task force.

ANZUS—This is the name given to the tripartite security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, which was signed at San Francisco on 1 September 1951 and came into force on 29 April 1952.

The Anzus Treaty was more than a reflection of the close relationship which had developed between the three participants during the Second World War—it was the first formal treaty relationship of New Zealand and Australia with the United States and assured New Zealand and Australia of American support in the event of aggression in the Pacific. The Treaty also provided a basis for periodic discussions of common problems at a ministerial level.

The Treaty is a defensive arrangement of the three parties, and is consistent with United Nations principles and obligations. The keynote of ANZUS is that each party recognised "that an armed attack in the Pacific Area on any of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety, and declares that it will act to meet the common danger in accordance

with its constitutional processes". In the context of the agreement an armed attack on any of the Parties is deemed to include "an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the Parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific or on its armed forces, public vessels or aircraft in the Pacific".

The first meeting of the ANZUS Council was held at Honolulu from 4–6 August 1952, the three signatory countries being represented by their Foreign Ministers. At this meeting the organisation necessary to carry the Treaty into effect was established. The Ministers agreed that the machinery for consultation should be as simple as possible and that the maximum use should be made of existing channels and agencies. It was decided that the Council of Ministers or their deputies should meet annually, one year in the United States and alternate years in Australia or New Zealand. In practice, this rotation of meetings has not been adhered to and by common consent the United States has acted as host to most meetings of the Council of Ministers. Article III of the Treaty states that "the Parties will consult together whenever in the opinion of any of them the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened in the Pacific". To ensure that effective measures might be taken to implement this Article, the Council of Ministers agreed to have the advice of military officers of the three Governments. At the 1967 Council meeting in Washington the Ministers, as in the past, conducted a wide-ranging discussion on international political and security matters. They also reaffirmed their hope that North Vietnam would realise the determination of South Vietnam and its allies and would agree to bring the conflict to an end on fair and reasonable terms.

New Zealand and the Colombo Plan—Under the Colombo Plan, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, have joined with the countries of South and South-East Asia to help them improve their standards of living. The Colombo Plan is not a single plan, but a series of separate plans drawn up and administered by each country in the region; the external assistance required and made available to help implement these plans is negotiated on a bilateral basis. The Plan had its origin in, and took its name from, a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers held in January 1950 in Colombo to exchange views on world problems, particularly on the economic needs of the countries of South and South-East Asia. The meeting established a Consultative Committee to "... survey the needs, to assess the resources available and required, to focus world attention on the development problems of the area, and to provide a framework within which an international co-operative effort could be promoted to assist the countries of the area to raise their living standards". Since then the Consultative Committee has met consecutively in Sydney, London, Colombo, Karachi, New Delhi, Ottawa, Singapore, Wellington (1956), Saigon, Seattle, Jogjakarta, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Melbourne, Bangkok, and London. The 1966 meeting was held in Karachi, and the 1967 meeting was held in Rangoon.

A foundation member of the Plan and an active participant at every meeting, New Zealand has done its utmost, within the scope of its limited resources, to make significant grants of capital and technical assistance to the countries of the area.

Capital Assistance—By 31 March 1967 the New Zealand Parliament had appropriated a total of \$32,292,284 for capital and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan. Of this, \$18,955,516 in capital aid had been transferred to the Governments concerned or used at their request to buy equipment. Most of New Zealand's capital aid has been given in the form of direct transfers of overseas funds, but in appropriate cases it has been possible to supply equipment manufactured in New Zealand. New projects are under consideration for Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Technical Assistance—By 31 March 1967 New Zealand had spent a total of \$9,499,902 on technical assistance. The number of people from Asian countries brought to New Zealand for training under the Colombo Plan had reached 2,191, of whom 501 were still in the country. New Zealand experts serving abroad numbered 71, bringing the total sent under the Plan to 322. A number of those experts and some of the trainees were associated with projects for which New Zealand was also giving capital aid.

Commonwealth Aid Schemes—New Zealand participates in two co-operative aid programmes solely for Commonwealth members. Under the Commonwealth Education Scheme New Zealand offers each year 15 two-year scholarships for post-graduate or undergraduate study, three administrative fellowships, and three prestige fellowships for scholars of high

academic standing. The New Zealand annual contribution of up to \$200,000 to the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, under which Commonwealth countries outside Africa provide bilateral assistance to African members, enables many Africans (90 in 1967) to study in New Zealand, and several New Zealand experts to work in Africa, as well as providing for small capital or equipment grants in appropriate cases.

Distribution of New Zealand Aid—The distribution of the total aid given by the New Zealand Government to developing countries during the latest three years is shown in the following table. Aid is shown as bilateral where the arrangements were concluded directly between New Zealand and the country or countries assisted, and multilateral where the aid was contributed to an international agency or fund.

Item	Year Ended 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
Bilateral—			
(a) <i>Development</i>		\$ (000)	
South Pacific—			
Cook Islands	1,741	1,906	1,954
Niue	636	695	762
Tokelaus	60	76	132
Western Samoa	270	206	506
Miscellaneous	116	116	—
South and South-East Asia—			
Colombo Plan	2,195	2,706	2,350
SEATO	10	2	2
Defence Contribution to Feeder Road Project	—	—	50
South Pacific and South-East Asia—			
Volunteer Service Abroad	22	37	38
Commonwealth—			
African Assistance Plan	131	188	230
Commonwealth Education Scheme	121	118	128
Assistance to Zambia	—	—	24
Total bilateral development grants	5,303	6,050	6,176
Multilateral—			
Regular budgets*—			
United Nations (UN)	78	78	136
International Labour Office (ILO)	18	21	68
UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	34	35	84
UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	30	29	64
World Health Organisation (WHO)	46	52	108
South Pacific Commission (SPC)	85	91	96
Commonwealth Secretariat	—	—	10
" Foundation	—	—	8
" Agricultural Bureau	—	—	60
Voluntary programmes for development—			
UN Children's Fund	150	150	150
UN Development Fund	300	400	400
World Food Programme	152	20	284
N.Z. UNESCO Fellowships for African University Staff	—	3	—
Total multilateral development grants	893	879	1,468
Total Government grants for development	6,195	6,929	7,644

Item	Year Ended 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
Government Loan Assistance—	\$ ('000)		
Government loan to India for purchase of wool	500	—	—
Public loan to Western Samoa, guaranteed by New Zealand Government, for harbour development	2,000	—	—
Cook Islands Harbour Development	—	—	60
Total Government Loan facilities	2,500	—	60
Bank subscriptions—			
Asian Development Bank	—	—	800
(b) <i>Refugees and Relief</i>			
Bilateral—			
Disaster relief	30	40	20
Red Cross	6	6	6
Vietnam refugee aid	—	20	—
Corso	—	—	14
Multilateral—			
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	100	100	100
European refugees	40	40	40
Total Government assistance for relief	176	206	180
Total Government contributions for development and relief—			
Grants	6,371	7,135	7,824
Loans and bank subscriptions	2,500	—	860

*Approximate amounts of New Zealand contributions used for development purposes. Fund and UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

†Formerly Special

The table lists only Government aid. It does not take into account the substantial aid given privately in cash and kind through CORSO, religious missions, the Red Cross, organisations assisting lepers, and by other means.

General Aims—It is clear that, as New Zealand has assumed the international responsibilities appropriate to an independent country, its foreign policy has changed in emphasis and scope. The foundations of New Zealand's pre-war position in international affairs—its identification with Britain and its membership of the Commonwealth—have been modified and extended to meet the demands of an international situation greatly changed from that of 1939. As a country of predominantly European settlement, New Zealand retains its traditional loyalties to the United Kingdom and a sense of identity with Europe and of involvement in its destiny. As a Pacific power, it has sought security in friendship and formal defensive arrangements with Australia and the United States of America. New Zealand's growing involvement in the problems of the South Pacific region and its close ties with the island people are giving rise to a new recognition of the importance of the role it will have to play in this area in the future. New Zealand is in a unique position to encourage the growth of a regional consciousness in the South Pacific which is essential if the problems of the area are to be seen and tackled as a whole. At the same time it has developed its association with Asian countries. As a country concerned with the preservation of world peace and the organisation of defence against aggression it has placed prime importance upon development of the United Nations as an agency for peaceful settlement of international disputes and for the achievement of collective security. Pending the establishment of a broadly based United Nations security system, however, New Zealand has been prepared, in respect of South-East Asia, to participate in a protective grouping concerned with the defence of a single area. Moreover, while it sees aggressive Communism as the greatest threat to individual liberty at the present time, it is well aware of the powerful stirrings of other forces—the yearning for political emancipation, the antagonism to systems of racial discrimination, the demand of underprivileged countries for a greater share of the world's prosperity, for social advancement and opportunity. New

Zealand's actions in the international field are designed to take account of these forces and, where possible, to assist the people of other countries in their striving for a better life. The limits of what it is able to do are those imposed by its size and capacity; its disposition is towards peaceful and friendly relations with all nations and (whatever the modifications which the needs of national security may impose) it is to that ultimate goal that its foreign policy is directed.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW ZEALAND: General—New Zealand is a monarchical State; it is also a constituent member of the Commonwealth. It is in this context that the preamble to the Royal Titles Act 1953 is significant “. . . whereas it is expedient that the style and titles at present appertaining to the Crown should be altered so as to reflect more clearly the existing relationships of the Members of the Commonwealth to one another and their recognition of the Crown as the Symbol of their free association and of the Sovereign as the Head of the Commonwealth . . .”

Constitutional elements besides that of the titular head, the Monarch, can be reviewed under the categories of legislative authority, the executive and administrative structure, and the judiciary. This division is a convenient one, even though there is no absolute line of demarcation between the three phases (e.g., legislation may and often does arise through the day-to-day experience of those responsible for administration and execution of policy, or through difficulties or anomalies made explicit in the course of dispensing justice or interpreting law). Conversely, in the exercise of the powers and functions of industrial and other tribunals, commissions, authorities, etc., both administrative and judicial elements may be discerned.

THE MONARCH—The New Zealand Parliament in the Royal Titles Act 1953 gave its assent to the use of the Royal style and titles as follows: Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

While the seat of the Monarch is normally in the United Kingdom, the Queen is represented in New Zealand by the Governor-General appointed by the Crown on the advice of Her New Zealand Ministers. The Governor-General has, however, an official existence, even in the country to which he has been appointed, only in the absence of the Queen from that country. In the island territories the Crown is represented by the Resident Commissioner or Resident Agent. These officials carry out the constitutional functions of the Crown, but they also possess in varying degrees certain executive and legislative powers, being responsible to the New Zealand Government for the administration and good government of the islands concerned.

Many powers held by the Monarch (or her representative) comprise but the means of giving effect to the public will. In New Zealand the Governor-General acts on the advice of the Ministers, which cannot constitutionally be ignored. Despite the long-term trend for powers to be assigned directly to Ministers without any necessity for viceregal consultation, there are still many phases of Government which require Royal participation.

The Queen (in her absence the Governor-General) gives consent or approval prior to a Minister taking office or the formation of a Ministry; summons, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament; delivers the Speech from the Throne at the opening of a session; gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed all stages in the House of Representatives, without which they have not the force of laws; makes appointments to most important State offices; confers knighthoods and other honours, etc.; and also provides that background of stability, continuity, and experience in many facets of government which is so desirable whenever there are sweeping changes in the dominance of political parties.

Besides those duties associated with the constitutional role, the Royal personage or representative makes an important contribution to the ceremonial life of the nation. This was particularly well illustrated during the sojourn of the Royal visitors in New Zealand in 1953–54 and in 1963. Both as the symbol of the nation and in virtue of her identification with the life and interests of her people, the Queen becomes the focus for all State occasions, as does the Governor-General in her absence.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY—The supreme law-making body with power to legislate for the whole country is the General Assembly, which now consists of the Governor-General and the House of Representatives, the former Legislative Council having been abolished since the close of 1950.

The powers of Parliament to make laws are legally untrammelled. This was not always so, for prior to the adoption by New Zealand to the Statute of Westminster in 1947 there was incapacity to make laws on certain matters which conflicted with United Kingdom statutes extending to New Zealand. There was also some doubt as to New Zealand's power to make laws possessing extra-territorial effect.

Although they do not limit the legal powers of Parliament as stated earlier, the provisions of the Electoral Act 1956 creating reserved sections in that Act are of great constitutional significance. The Act provides that certain of its sections may not be repealed except by a 75 percent majority of the House of Representatives or following a referendum. These sections are those relating to:

- (a) The constitution and order of reference of the Representation Commission.
- (b) The number of European electoral districts and the basing of their boundaries on the total population.
- (c) The fixing of the tolerance within which the Commission must work at 5 percent.
- (d) The age of voting.
- (e) The secret ballot.
- (f) The duration of Parliament.

This innovation is not legally effective in the sense that it does not prevent a subsequent Parliament from repealing it, since one Parliament cannot bind its successors. It should not be thought, however, that the provision is a mere gesture. It records the unanimous agreement of both parties represented in Parliament that certain provisions have a fundamental character in the system of Government and should not be altered at the whim of a bare majority. Considered in this light the provision creating reserved sections introduces something in the nature of a formal convention which could not constitutionally be ignored.

While the law-making function is the prerogative of Parliament, it must be remembered that, as in most democracies, laws are passed because of their acceptability to the majority party in Parliament—i.e., the Government party. Furthermore the initial acceptance will have probably been made in the deliberations of Cabinet.

With the increasing range and complexity of the statutory field, the multifarious concerns of a modern twentieth century government, and the necessity of conserving time for consideration of more important issues, much of the detailed procedural steps and other amplifying matter must become the subject of regulations made by Order in Council under the authority of some statute, rather than being incorporated in the statute itself. The power to make such regulations lies with the Executive Council which comprises those senior members of the majority party in Parliament who are appointed thereto, together with the Governor-General. Regulations, though originating in Cabinet and becoming effective in the formal proceedings of the Executive Council, rest fundamentally on the will of Parliament as a whole and are now subject to its supervisory jurisdiction. A general provision contained in the Regulations Amendment Act 1962 requires all such regulations to be laid before Parliament, though most empowering Acts contained a similar provision prior to that date. An amendment to the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives, also passed in 1962, enables the House or any member thereof to refer any regulation to the Statutes Revision Committee, a Select Committee of the House, which is empowered to consider the regulation and to determine whether the special attention of the House should be drawn to it on any of the following grounds: (a) That it trespasses unduly on personal rights and liberties: (b) That it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the statute under which it is made: (c) That for any special reason its form or purport calls for elucidation.

Meeting of Parliament—Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by Proclamation issued by the Governor-General. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and its prorogation. Its length varies, but it usually occupies the months from June to November. When Parliament is prorogued all the business on hand lapses, and if this is to be proceeded with in the next session it must be re-introduced.

The course of a session may be interrupted by an adjournment.

Parliamentary Privileges—While in session these include freedom of speech and freedom from arrest in civil cases, and also the right to engage in secret debate, if required, etc.

The Party System—The two main political parties represented in Parliament are National and Labour. A third party—Social Credit—obtained a seat for the first time at the

1966 General Election. At any general election these parties, together with any other political parties which may be desirous of so doing and also those candidates standing as independents, state their respective policies before the electors. Each party normally puts forward one candidate for each of the 80 electorates into which the country is divided. The party which wins the majority of seats, although not necessarily the majority of votes, at the general election forms the Government. The leader of the elected members of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister, who makes Ministerial appointments from elected members of his party. The leader of the minority party in Parliament becomes the Leader of the Opposition. The effectiveness of the party system relies largely on the general agreement that the majority party is to govern and the minority is to criticise—so that there is ample time allocated for debate on Government measures in Parliament. While party control is exercised by national and local organisations outside Parliament, within the latter it is maintained by the respective party Whips.

Parliamentary Procedure—The House of Representatives has its Standing Orders, which govern its procedure and which are administered by Mr Speaker in the exercise of his control of the House. Mr Speaker's rulings on interpretation of the Standing Orders are followed in a similar manner to judicial decisions in the ordinary Courts of law. The main means by which Parliament does its work is through the system of debate and committees. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new House after the members have been sworn. A Chairman of Committees is elected as soon afterwards as is convenient. Twenty members, inclusive of the Speaker, constitute a quorum.

Parliamentary Functions and Control—The Parliament controls the Government in power in the last resort by its power to pass a resolution of no confidence in the Government, or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so necessary that it is made a matter of confidence, and thus force the Government to resign.

Financial control is exercised by the fact that expenditure of public money must be authorised by the House of Representatives in the form of an Appropriation Act, which authorises or grants money to the Government for the purposes approved. The authority for the raising of revenue by taxation or borrowing must also be given by Parliament. The functions of Parliament are, of course, the passing of legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure, while it also controls the Government. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament, but in practice almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in power as a result of policy taken in Cabinet, sometimes at the instigation of those Government Departments which will be responsible for their administration when the Bills become law. The chief exceptions are private Bills, which are designed for the particular interest or benefit of a person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, and local Bills which relate largely to matters of local (as distinct from central) government business. The process of passing a public Bill is as follows: it receives a formal first reading on introduction, is then printed, and after some time it is given a second reading as a result of a debate on its general merits or principles. It may then be referred to one of the Select Committees, for consideration in the closest detail, before being considered by the whole House sitting in Committee. During these stages members have opportunities to suggest amendments which may be incorporated in the Bill if the majority so decide. The Bill is then reported to the House, and later read a third time; debate rarely occurs at these stages. The final stage is to send the Bill to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent and, unless provision is made for commencement on another date, it then becomes law. Bills providing for receipt of moneys, such as the Finance Bill, and expenditure of moneys, such as the Appropriation Bill, are introduced only by a Minister of the Crown, normally the Minister of Finance. No Bill involving an appropriation of public moneys or affecting the rights of the Crown can be passed without the recommendation of the Crown, which is given by Message from the Governor-General.

Duration of Parliaments—Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments Act 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions. The term of the nineteenth Parliament was during the First World War extended to five years by special legislation, and that of the twenty-fourth (1931–35) and subsequent Parliaments to four years under the Electoral Amendment Act 1934. By the Electoral Amendment Act 1937 the three-year term was restored, but on account of war conditions the term of the twenty-sixth Parliament was extended to four years by the Prolongation of Parliament Act 1941.

The Prolongation of Parliament Act 1942 extended the term still further to one year from the termination of the war, but with a proviso for a motion to be moved in the House of Representatives each year after the year 1942 either approving the continuation of the House or fixing an earlier date for its expiry. During the 1943 session a motion in favour of dissolution was carried, and Parliament was dissolved on 30 August 1943. Since then the duration of Parliaments has been of three years, with the exception that the twenty-ninth Parliament was dissolved after the expiration of approximately 20 months. The three-year limit was re-enacted in the Electoral Act 1956, this being one of the reserved provisions referred to earlier. A referendum on 23 September 1967 favoured the continuation of terms of three years.

Number of Representatives—From the next election there will be 84 electorates (80 European and four Maori) returning members to the House of Representatives. The number was originally fixed by the Constitution Act as not more than 42 and not less than 24, and the first Parliament called together in 1854 consisted of 40 members. Legislation passed in 1858 fixed the number of European members at 41; in 1860, at 53; in 1862, at 57; in 1865, at 70; in 1867, at 72; in 1870, at 74; in 1875, at 84; in 1881, at 91; in 1887, at 70; and in 1900, at 76. Since 1867 there have been four Maori representatives, and provision for this number was retained in the Electoral Act 1956. In 1954 the boundaries of the Maori electoral districts, which had remained unaltered since 1867, were changed by Proclamation so as to give a greater degree of equality of population among the four districts (in effect the Southern Maori Electoral District now includes a considerable area of the North Island). The Electoral Amendment Act 1965 fixed the number of European electorates in the South Island at 25 (an increase of one) and provided that the number of European electorates in the North Island shall be ascertained by the Representation Commission after each quinquennial census of population on the basis of the quota fixed for the South Island. In 1967 the Electoral Boundaries Commission considered the results of the 1966 census and fixed the number of electorates in the North Island at 55 (an increase of three).

Qualifications of Members—Under the Electoral Act 1956 every registered elector of either sex, but no other person, is qualified to be a parliamentary candidate. It is provided, however, that a person shall not be so elected who is disqualified as an elector under any of the provisions of the Act (see under "Franchise" later); or is an undischarged bankrupt; or is a contractor to the Public Service of New Zealand to whom any public money above the sum of \$400 is payable, directly or indirectly (but not as a member of a registered company or incorporated body), in any one financial year. Although women have had the vote since 1893, they were not eligible as parliamentary candidates until the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act 1919. Prior to 1936 a public servant was prohibited from being elected, but this prohibition was removed by the Political Disabilities Removal Act 1936. The present law is that if a public servant is elected to Parliament he vacates his office forthwith and he cannot resume employment in the Public Service within 12 months of ceasing to be a member of Parliament unless he had previously been a public servant for at least five years.

Salaries, etc.—Section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950 provides that on the recommendation of a Royal Commission the Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, fix the salaries and allowances to be paid to the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Crown or members of the Executive Council, to Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and to the Speaker and Chairman of Committees and other members of the House of Representatives, and that a Royal Commission shall be appointed for this purpose within three months after the date of every general election of members of Parliament. The 1967 Royal Commission has been set up but in view of existing economic conditions the time for submission of its report has been extended until 30 April 1968.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the report (issued in 1964) of the Royal Commission upon Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances, the Prime Minister's salary, as from 1 July 1964, was increased to \$11,500 with a tax-free allowance of \$3,200 for the expenses of his office and a Ministerial residence. In addition, while travelling on official business he receives \$10.50 per day to meet expenses, and by virtue of his office is entitled to free cars, secretarial assistance, and free postage. The Deputy Prime Minister's salary is \$8,500 with a tax-free expense allowance of \$1,200. The salary of each other Minister holding a portfolio is \$8,000 with a tax-free expense allowance of \$1,100, and that of each Minister without portfolio \$6,500, with \$900 tax-free allowance. Where the office of Minister of

External Affairs is held by a Minister other than the Prime Minister the expense allowance is increased by \$360. Any Minister not occupying a Ministerial residence receives an allowance in lieu at the rate of \$600 a year. This allowance, or the assessed value of the residence where one is provided, is subject to income tax. Ministers also receive an allowance of \$10.50 per day when travelling on official business within New Zealand, and in addition are entitled to free cars, secretarial assistance, and free postage. For Parliamentary Under-Secretaries the rate of salary is \$6,000, with the same house provision or allowances, and travel allowance while on official business, as for Ministers. An expense allowance of \$900 is also payable. After the general election of November 1954 no appointments were made until 1960, when two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries were appointed. In 1967 there was only one Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

The basic salary paid to members of the House of Representatives is now \$4,300 a year. European members are also paid an allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with parliamentary duties ranging from \$900 to \$1,450 a year subject to the classification of their electorates by the Representation Commission into the five classes of (a) a wholly urban electorate, or (b) a substantially urban electorate, or (c) a partially urban and partially rural electorate, or (d) an ordinarily rural electorate, or (e) a predominantly rural electorate. An expense allowance of \$1,700 a year is paid to the member for Southern Maori, and an allowance of \$1,550 to the members representing the other three Maori Electorates. A sessional accommodation allowance is paid at the rate of \$1.50 for each day and \$5 for each night on which a member is in Wellington and attends the sittings of Parliament, or of a Select Committee of Parliament of which he is a member. The sessional accommodation allowance is not payable to any member representing a Wellington urban electorate. (For full details see Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1964 and section 3 of the Finance Act 1962.) Payment to members is subject to certain deductions for absence not due to sickness or other unavoidable cause. In addition to the salary and allowances, members are entitled to certain privileges in respect of air and other forms of travel, a stamp allowance of \$14 a month, and certain other concessions regarding telegrams and telephone services. If a member is defeated at an election he continues to receive salary only to the end of the month following the month in which the election took place.

Both the Speaker and Chairman of Committees hold office until a dissolution and receive payment until the first meeting of a new Parliament. The Speaker's remuneration is \$6,800 a year in addition to which he receives an expense allowance of \$1,550 a year and residential quarters in Parliament House. The salary of the Chairman of Committees is \$5,500 a year. In addition, he receives the electoral and sessional allowances appropriate to his electorate, increased by the sum of \$400, and is provided with sessional accommodation.

The Leader of the Opposition is paid a salary of \$6,800 a year with an expense allowance of \$1,100 a year. In addition, a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a typist are provided by the State, and an allowance of \$800 is payable for travel outside his electorate. His stamp allowance is \$35 per month. In addition, the Leader of the Opposition is entitled to an official residence on the same basis as a Minister, or to an allowance of \$600 a year in lieu thereof. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition receives a salary of \$4,800 a year in addition to his appropriate electorate allowance and the sessional accommodation allowance where this is payable.

The Chief Whip of each party receives a salary of \$4,500 a year, and the Junior Whip of each party receives a salary of \$4,430 a year, together with the appropriate expense allowance in each case in accordance with the classification of his electorate and where applicable accommodation allowance.

Former Prime Ministers receive an annual payment of \$400 for each full year in office, with a maximum of \$2,000 a year, after retirement or when a member only.

Part V of the Superannuation Act 1947, as amended by the Superannuation Amendment Act 1955, consolidated in 1956 and amended in 1961, introduced a compulsory contributory superannuation scheme for members of the House of Representatives. The scheme now provides that a retiring allowance shall be payable to a member after nine year's service and the attainment of 50 years of age, and shall be calculated at the rate of one thirty-second of the basic salary for a member as at the date of his ceasing to be a member, for each year of service with a maximum of two-thirds of that basic salary, or alternatively the member may elect to take a variable retiring allowance so as to secure a level income, or he may elect to receive a refund of his contributions. The annual contribution is 10 percent of an ordinary member's salary, and the Government subsidises the fund by an equal amount. In the case

of a male member dying and leaving a widow surviving she becomes entitled during her widowhood to receive an annuity of half of the retiring allowance to which her husband would have been entitled had he retired aged 50 years at the time of his death, or \$260 a year, whichever is the greater.

ADMINISTRATION AND EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY—After the election of a new Parliament, it is the responsibility of the leader of the party, which is most likely to secure and retain the support of the majority of members in the House, to form a Government. Although procedures for the selection of new Ministers have varied between the two principal parties, the Prime Minister has the final responsibility for allocating portfolios. A portfolio comprises a specific field of Government activity—for instance all matters relating to education will be allocated to one Minister who is henceforth known as the Minister of Education.

He may also have other portfolios and the supervision of one or more Government Departments in which the activities carried out, though important, either do not rank as portfolios or are subsidiary aspects of the field—in these cases the Minister's responsibility will extend to being in charge of the named Department. One or other of the appointed Ministers in this way is responsible for the direction of activities and executive acts of each of the Government Departments and offices, etc., embracing the entire range of State activities. Occasionally a Minister is appointed without portfolio.

Executive Council—In the legal sense those members of Parliament who have been appointed Ministers, together with the Governor-General, comprise the Executive Council. The powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of 11 May 1917, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 24 April 1919. The Royal Powers Act 1953 provides that the statutory powers conferred on the Governor-General may be exercised either by Her Majesty the Queen in person or by the Governor-General. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but, if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Her Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

In any such case any member of the Executive Council may require that there be recorded in the minutes of the Council the grounds of any advice or opinion that he may give upon the question.

A point of interest is that the Civil List Act 1950, in section 6, provided that no person shall be appointed a Minister or a member of the Executive Council unless he is a member of Parliament and that a person who ceases to be a member of Parliament cannot continue to be a Minister or a member of the Executive Council for more than 21 days. This gave statutory recognition for the first time to what had long been the convention.

At September 1967 the Executive Council consisted of 17 members in addition to the Governor-General. Two members, exclusive of His Excellency or the presiding member, constitute a quorum.

Under the Civil List Act 1950 and its amendments, His Excellency the Governor-General receives a salary of \$15,000, and an allowance of \$11,000 a year for the salaries and expenses of his personal establishment, plus all expenditure incurred in respect of the transport to and from New Zealand and the travel within or outside New Zealand of the Governor-General and his family and staff.

Cabinet—There is a close relationship between the Executive Council and the Cabinet. There are however, significant differences in membership and functions.

The Council consists of all Ministers and is presided over by the Governor-General. Cabinet may or may not comprise all the Ministers, including a Minister without portfolio; the Governor-General is not a member. The Council is one of the instruments for giving the imprint of legal form to policy determined by Cabinet which had been recognised only by constitutional convention until legislative reference to Cabinet was made in the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Act 1962.

Cabinet has been described as the directing body of national policy whose nature is more easily explained by analogy than by definition. It determines the policy to be submitted to Parliament. In it is vested the supreme control of national policy within the limits of Parliamentary approval. It co-ordinates and delineates the activities of the several Departments of State.

The juridical acts which are necessary to give legal force to certain of the decisions of Cabinet are taken by others—the Crown, the Executive Council, a Minister of the Crown, a Statutory Commission and the like. The preliminary review of proposed policy or of current administrative developments, which takes place in the informal atmosphere of Cabinet meetings, implies both deliberative or selective and administrative procedures on the part of this body.

Cabinet discussions are informal and confidential, anonymity being maintained as to the individual advocacy or opposition to particular proposals. The Cabinet system enables general agreement to be reached on any line of action proposed by either an individual Minister or by the Government as a whole. As a result the Executive Council confirmation can proceed smoothly and expeditiously. In Parliament a Minister can be confident that his legislative or other proposals will have the unqualified support of the Government no matter what divergences of opinion may have been apparent before general agreement was reached in Cabinet. A consistent and agreed course of action on any particular issue can be determined. The work of Cabinet thus exemplifies the concept of the collective responsibility of the Government.

Certain questions are considered by committees of Cabinet, the membership of which includes those Ministers primarily concerned with the subject matters. Authority to determine some issues may be delegated to a Cabinet committee by Cabinet. In other cases a committee may be called upon to study a particular question and submit its recommendations to Cabinet for determination. Some Cabinet committees are established on a permanent basis for the consideration of matters arising in broad fields of Government policy. Examples are the Cabinet Economic Committee and the Cabinet Works Committee. Several of these committees are supported by inter-departmental committees of officials. Other committees are of a temporary nature; they are established to consider particular problems and after having studied the question in detail, normally with appropriate officials advising, the committee reports back to Cabinet with its recommendations; and after the final decision has been made by Cabinet, the committee's work is completed.

The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the servicing of Cabinet and its committees to ensure their smooth functioning. It is its purpose also to assist in the co-ordination and review of the work of the Departments of State.

Government Departments—The Minister as the political head of a Department of State may in fact have several Departments under his control. There are, however, some 40 different Departments with separate functions in New Zealand. Each of these have a permanent head who is responsible for the work and administration of the Department. He is of course responsible to the Minister in charge of the Department, while he also acts as adviser to the Minister on all matters within his appointed competence. Besides ensuring that the ministerial policy and directions communicated to him are effectively put into practice, his functions as the adviser include assessing the consequences of any executive action resulting from his departmental activity, evaluating the merits and demerits, whether political, social, or financial, of various modes of action, and making suggestions for improvements and for new policy measures as derived from departmental experience in the day-to-day execution of policy.

Departments can be broadly classified according to the administrative or regulatory, developmental, or social nature of their activities. Within the first group are the servicing subgroup, such as the Legislative, Prime Minister's, External Affairs, Printing Office, Law Drafting, Valuation, Statistics, and Audit; the finance subgroup—Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue; the regulatory subgroup—State Services Commission, Internal Affairs, Labour, Marine; the defence and law and order subgroup—Ministry of Defence, Justice, Crown Law, and Police; the publicity and research subgroup—Tourist and Publicity, Scientific and Industrial Research.

In the second group are the transport and communications subgroup, such as Transport, Civil Aviation, Post Office, and Railways; the developmental—Ministry of Works, Agriculture, Lands and Survey, Forest Service, Mines, Electricity, Maori and Islands Affairs, and Industries and Commerce; the commercial—Public Trust, Government Life Insurance, State Advances Corporation, and State Insurance.

The third group comprises the Education, Health, and Social Security Departments.

This broad division serves merely to indicate the field of the dominant activity or purpose of the particular Department. Most Departments have servicing, informative, and regulatory functions, and many are equally regulatory and developmental in nature.

In addition to the system of direct administration in the form of Government Departments, there are other activities over which the State exercises some ultimate measure of control or ownership, though divorced in varying degrees from immediate supervision. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (the central bank), and one trading bank, are entirely State-owned, although the actual administration is quite independent, subject in the case of the Reserve Bank to the proviso that it must give effect to the monetary policy of the Government, as communicated to the bank by the Minister of Finance, and to any resolution of Parliament in respect of Government monetary policy.

Further instances of this principle are shown by the National Airways Corporation, which, although owned by the State, is administratively self-contained, and by the Tourist Hotel Corporation. In certain other avenues the type of administration is in between the normal departmental form and that evident in the corporation type; of such is the National Roads Board, which, though determining policy to a large degree, yet makes use of departmental administrative structures for implementation of policy.

Some administrative organisations have also quasi-judicial functions. Examples of this class are the Price Tribunal, Transport Charges Authority, Licensing Control Commission, and Local Government Commission.

JUDICIARY—The hierarchy of Courts in New Zealand comprises the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, and the Magistrates' Court. Apart from these Courts of general jurisdiction there are other Courts dealing with specific fields. In the latter category are the Court of Arbitration concerned with awards and general orders governing wage determination and conditions of employment in industry; the Compensation Court dealing with workers' compensation; and the Land Valuation Court, which settles land valuation disputes and compensation claims where land is taken for public works. For further details refer to Section 8 (Justice) of this issue.

ELECTORAL PROVISIONS—The law on these matters is now contained in the Electoral Act 1956. Following each population census, which is normally taken every five years, the boundaries of European electorates are revised. In addition, there are four Maori electoral districts, three in the North Island and one covering a portion of the North Island together with the whole of the South Island, where the Maori population is comparatively small. The Governor-General may at any time by Proclamation alter the boundaries of the Maori electoral districts, and, as in the case of European electoral districts, any alterations are to come into force at the expiry of the Parliament existing when the Proclamation is issued.

The Government Statistician is required to supply population figures to the Surveyor-General as soon as possible after the census. The population used as the basis in obtaining the quota for each European electoral district is defined in section 2 (1) of the Electoral Act 1956.

The term "European population" means total population with the following exceptions:

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| (a) Maoris: | (e) Persons residing as patients or inmates in any hospital: |
| (b) Persons residing on board ship, whether as passengers or members of the crew or otherwise: | (f) Persons in respect of whom reception orders under the Mental Health Act 1911 are in force: |
| (c) Persons residing temporarily as guests in any licensed hotel: | (g) Persons detained pursuant to convictions in any penal institution. |
| (d) Persons residing temporarily in any naval, military, or air force camp, station, or establishment: | |

After the population figures are supplied by the Government Statistician it is then the responsibility of the Representation Commission to define new electoral districts for Europeans. The Commission is constituted by virtue of section 15 of the Electoral Act 1956 and comprises seven members. Four of these, the Surveyor-General, the Government Statistician, the Chief Electoral Officer, and the Director-General of the Post Office, are official members. Two are unofficial members, being persons nominated by the House of Representatives, one nominated to represent the Government, and one to represent the Opposition. The seventh member is appointed, on the nomination of the official and unofficial members of the Commission or a majority of them, to be the Chairman of the Commission. The Chairman and unofficial members cease to be members on the date on which the first periodical census is taken after the date of their appointment.

The European population of the South Island is divided by 25 and the quotient so obtained is the quota for the South Island. Then the European population of the North Island is divided by the quota for the South Island, and the quotient so obtained is the number of European electoral districts in the North Island. The quota for North Island is obtained by dividing the European population of that Island by the number of electoral districts in that Island. In applying the quota the Commission may make an allowance by way of addition or subtraction of 5 percent of the quota to enable districts to be adjusted to meet considerations of topography, community of interest, communications, and existing electoral boundaries.

When the boundaries have been provisionally determined, maps are prepared illustrating the proposed electoral districts, and descriptions of each electoral district are published in the *New Zealand Gazette*. A time limit of one month is given thereafter in which objections to the proposed boundaries may be lodged. These objections are then considered by the Representation Commission and a final decision reached on boundaries which then become the new electoral districts.

In addition to determining new European electoral districts the Representation Commission is also charged with the responsibility of classifying them for the purpose of allowances as provided by the current Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order. Under this order provision is made for an allowance based on the size, topography, and transport facilities of the electorate, the nature of its roads, the distribution of its population, and all other considerations that the Commission deems relevant.

The Act provides that all general elections and by-elections shall be held on a Saturday and for both European and Maori elections to be held on the same day. Polling hours in all electorates are from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The Act provides that, if at any time Parliament is dissolved before it has been two years in existence, the main and supplementary rolls used in the previous general election, together with a further supplementary roll, may be used if in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer it is impracticable to print new main rolls. The same rolls, together with a further supplementary roll, are to be used for any by-election occurring before the next following general election.

Provision is made for the voting at elections and licensing polls by servicemen serving overseas, who are or will be of, or over the age of, 21 years before the date of the election or poll, whether or not registered as electors of any electoral district. Each such serviceman shall be qualified to vote as an elector of the electoral district in which he last resided before he left New Zealand.

FRANCHISE—Since the abolition of plural voting in 1889 and the introduction of women's suffrage in 1893, every person 21 years of age or over (with certain obvious exceptions) has had the right to exercise one vote and one vote only in the election of members of the House of Representatives. Some of the more important provisions of the Electoral Act 1956 are now given.

Qualification for Registration as Elector—To be qualified for registration as a parliamentary elector in New Zealand a person must have attained the age of 21 years and must (a) be a British subject or Irish citizen, (b) be ordinarily resident in New Zealand, (c) at some period have resided continuously in New Zealand for at least a year, and (d) except in special cases have resided continuously for three months or more in the electoral district in respect of which application for registration is made, and not have subsequently resided for three months or more in any other electoral district.

The Act defines what is meant by the term "ordinarily resident". To be ordinarily resident in New Zealand, a person must be or have been actually resident in New Zealand with the intention of residing there indefinitely. If he is absent from New Zealand he must have had, even since he left New Zealand, an intention to return to reside there indefinitely, and (except in the case of a public servant or the wife or husband of a public servant) must not have been absent from New Zealand for more than three years. Broadly speaking, the qualifications restrict the right to vote to permanent residents, the test laid down being similar to the legal concept of domicile.

The following persons are disqualified from registration as electors: (a) Those in respect of whom reception orders under the Mental Health Act 1911 are in force, (b) those detained pursuant to a conviction in any penal institution, and (c) those whose names are on the Corrupt Practices List for any district.

These qualifications and disqualifications apply alike to Maoris and Europeans.

Registration of Electors—A system of compulsory registration of electors has been in operation in respect of Europeans since 1924 and was introduced in respect of Maoris in 1948. Every person qualified to be registered as an elector of any district must, if he is in New Zealand, apply for registration within one month after the date on which he first becomes qualified to be registered as an elector. He must also apply for registration within three months after the issue of every Proclamation proclaiming the names and boundaries of electoral districts or within such later period as may be provided by Order in Council. Qualified electors who are outside New Zealand may apply for registration if they wish.

A European is not entitled to be registered as an elector of a Maori district and a Maori (other than a half-caste) is not entitled to be registered as an elector of a European district. A half-caste Maori may choose to be registered either for a Maori or European district, and special rules are laid down to govern a change from one to the other.

Voting at Elections—Voting at parliamentary elections is by secret ballot, a method which was first introduced in New Zealand in 1870. Recognition of the fundamental character which the secret ballot has attained in New Zealand was given in the Electoral Act 1956, which included the section providing for this method of voting among the reserved sections which may be repealed only by a 75 percent majority vote of all the members of the House of Representatives or following a referendum.

In general, only those persons whose names are lawfully on the main and supplementary rolls of electors compiled prior to an election may vote at that election. The following classes of persons whose names are not on the roll are, however, entitled to vote:

- (a) Those who have applied for registration between writ day and polling day and have satisfied the Registrar that they became qualified for registration not earlier than one month before writ day.
- (b) Those who are qualified for registration and were at the last preceding election registered in that district or, where boundary changes have intervened, in some other district in which their then residence within the first-mentioned district was then situated.
- (c) Those who are qualified for registration and have since the last election and before 6 p.m. on writ day applied for registration in that district, or where boundary changes have intervened, in some other district in which their then residence within the first-mentioned district was then situated.
- (d) Servicemen outside New Zealand, if they are or will be 21 years of age or more on polling day and their place of residence before they left New Zealand is within the district.

Special Voters—A vote is normally cast by the elector at a polling booth within his district. An elector may, however, vote as a "special voter", either at a polling booth outside his district or by post, in the following cases:

- (a) If his name does not appear on the main roll, or any supplementary roll for the district, or has been wrongly deleted from the roll.
- (b) If he will be outside New Zealand on polling day.
- (c) If he is or will be absent from the district on polling day.
- (d) If he will not be within 2 miles by the nearest practicable route of any polling place in the district during the hours of polling.
- (e) If he will be travelling during the hours of polling under conditions which will preclude him from voting at a polling place in the district.
- (f) If he is ill or infirm.
- (g) If, in the case of a woman, she is precluded from attending at a polling place by reason of approaching or recent maternity.
- (h) If he is a lighthouse keeper or a member of a lighthouse keeper's staff, or if she is the wife of a lighthouse keeper or of one of his staff.
- (i) If he has a religious objection to voting on the day of the week on which polling day falls.
- (j) If he satisfies the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer that on any other ground he cannot vote at a polling place in the district without hardship or undue inconvenience.

These latter conditions replace the former classes of absentee, postal, and declaration voters, including servicemen outside New Zealand.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—In 1876, following the abolition of the provinces, local government assumed the form it still basically retains. The Counties Act of 1876 divided the country into 63 counties, with provision for administration by elective councils having powers considerably less than those enjoyed by the Provincial Councils. In the same year the Municipal Corporations Act provided for the incorporation of the 36 boroughs then in existence and for the creation of new boroughs.

A description of the development of counties, boroughs, and town districts follows.

Counties—Counties are now constituted under the Counties Act 1956, which consolidated legislation relating to counties and road districts. In general, the county organisation makes provision for the primary needs of a scattered population within a large area. With increasing settlement the original 63 counties were gradually subdivided until in 1920 the maximum of 129 was reached, although the number of councils formed and actively functioning never exceeded 126. The number of counties has been reduced by amalgamations and mergers by the Local Government Commission. At September 1967 there were 111 counties constituted, of which 110 were actively functioning, Fiord being a sparsely populated county in which the Counties Act is not wholly in force. The Local Government Commission operates under the Local Government Commission Act 1967.

County councils may, under the provisions of the Counties Act 1956, declare areas within counties to be county towns. To qualify, the areas concerned must have a population of at least 200, with an average density of not less than one person to the acre or not less than 60 houses with an average density of not less than one house to three acres. After the constitution of a county town the county council is required to appoint a county town committee of not less than three nor more than seven members, to advise it on the administration of the county town. Membership is restricted to electors having a ratepayer's or residential qualification in respect of property or an address within the county town, or members of the council for the riding in which the county town is sited.

Boroughs—Dealing with the needs of a concentrated population, the borough organisation is concerned with a wide range of functions of a purely local nature. With the growth and centralisation of population the number of boroughs, despite numerous amalgamations of adjacent boroughs, steadily increased until 1955 when the total was 146. In September 1967 the total was 140.

Under the Municipal Corporations Act 1954 for the constitution of a borough there must be a population of at least 1,500 with an average density of population of at least one person per acre. A borough containing a population of 20,000 or more may be proclaimed a city, although the corporation remains unaltered.

Town Districts—The town district represents a form of local government intermediate between the county and the borough. It implies a certain concentration of population and the presence of interests which, from their purely local nature, cannot be satisfactorily met by the county organisation. In its early stages a town district usually remained subject to county control, although such control was practically confined to the main and county roads in the town district; in such circumstances it was known as a dependent town district. The Town Boards Amendment Act 1908 enabled town districts on reaching a population of more than 500 to become independent. On attaining its independence a town district becomes in all respects a separate entity, and, apart from its smaller population, is not essentially different from a borough. The constitution and powers of town districts have been brought into closer relationship to boroughs over the years, and independent town districts are now constituted under the Municipal Corporations Act 1954. The Act required that the area should not be more than 2 square miles, within which no two points are more than 4 miles distant and with a density of population of not less than one person to the acre. No new dependent town districts can be constituted. The number of town districts in September 1967 was 17 (11 independent and 6 dependent).

General Powers—Local authorities in New Zealand derive their powers from the Acts under which they are constituted, and also from special empowering Acts. In addition to legislation providing for particular types of local authority or for individual local authorities, there are several statutory measures which are more or less applicable to all local authorities, such as the Local Elections and Polls Act 1966 and the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956. For most harbour boards, there is in addition to the general Harbours Act a special Act for each board,

which is subordinate to the general Act. Certain types of local authority—urban drainage boards, transport boards, the Auckland Regional Authority, the Auckland Harbour Bridge Authority, the Christchurch–Lyttelton Road Tunnel Authority, and the Waikato Valley Authority—derive their principal powers from special constituting Acts.

Local authorities have general powers of entering into contracts for any of the purposes for which they are constituted; of selling and leasing land; and of taking or purchasing any land which may be necessary or convenient for any public work.

Number of Local Authorities—The number of local authorities actively functioning at 1 September 1967 was 689 made up as follows: County councils, 110, borough (including city) councils, 140; town councils (independent), 11; town councils (dependent), 6; road board, 1; regional authority, 1; river boards (2 boards also have the power of land-drainage boards), 9; catchment boards, 13; catchment commissions, 3; land-drainage boards, 36; electric power boards, 39; water-supply board, 1; urban drainage boards, 4; transport boards, 2; local railway board, 1; electric power and gas boards, 2; independent milk boards, 15; nassella tussock board, 2; harbour bridge authority, 1; road tunnel authority, 1; valley authority, 1; plantation board, 1; underground water authorities, 3; pest destruction boards (separately elected) 171; independent fire boards, 60; independent harbour boards, 18; and hospital boards, 37. Borough and county councils also function as milk boards in 38 cases, as fire authorities in 193 cases, as harbour boards in 12 cases, and as county pest destruction boards in 40 cases. In addition, there were 21 district councils of the National Roads Board constituted under the National Roads Act 1954. Although these district roads councils are not local authorities in the strict sense of the term they are intimately connected with certain aspects of local government providing an advisory service to the National Roads Board concerning the roading needs and the allocation of national roading funds within their respective districts.

Administratively, boroughs and independent town districts, which are contained within the areas of the several counties, are regarded as separate entities. From an administrative point of view, therefore, the fundamental districts are counties, boroughs, and independent town districts. Upon this foundation a considerable superstructure of districts of other types has been erected. These overlapping districts may be divided into two broad classes, viz: (1) Districts formed from parts of counties, e.g., road districts; and (2) those which are composed of a group of adjacent districts of other types united for a common purpose, e.g., electric power districts.

Local Government Commission—The Local Government Commission Act 1967, which replaced the Local Government Commission Act 1961, set up a revised Local Government Commission which is a permanent institution deemed to be a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908.

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of a Chairman with knowledge of local Government, one member with a special knowledge of finance and economics, and another member with a special knowledge of administration.

The functions of the Commission are to carry out investigations, prepare reorganisation schemes, and make recommendations and reports for the purpose of ensuring that the system of local government in any locality will best provide for the needs and continued development of the locality, that local authorities have such district boundaries and such functions and powers as will enable them to provide most effectively and economically essential or desirable local government services and facilities, that local authorities shall have such resources as will enable them to engage adequate services and to obtain and operate adequate technical facilities, plant, and equipment, and that districts shall be of such size and nature as will promote efficient local government and avoid the necessity of uneconomic expenditure.

The Commission has a duty to prepare local government area schemes to cover the whole of New Zealand by 31 December 1972. These schemes are to come into force as final schemes after the hearing of objections to publicly notified provisional schemes. These schemes will have no immediate effect on the local authorities in the local government area, but will set the general pattern to which individual local schemes will be required to conform.

Franchise—Under the Local Election and Polls Act 1966, elections are held on the second Saturday in October every third year. Enrolment of residential electors is compulsory. On any proposal relating to loans or rates a rate paying or a freehold qualification is necessary. Details of the franchise as it affects each type of local district are now given.

Counties—Any person of 21 years of age and over who possesses either of the following qualifications entitled to be enrolled on the county electors roll:

- (1) Rating qualification, which may be held by any person whose name appears in the valuation roll as the occupier of any rateable property within a riding of the county. One vote is allowed where the rateable value does not exceed \$2,000, two votes where the value is greater than \$2,000 but not in excess of \$4,000 and three votes where the value exceeds \$4,000.
- (2) Residential qualification, which may be held by a person who is or has the status of a British subject or is an Irish citizen, and who has resided for one year in New Zealand and has had permanent residence of not less than three months in the riding of the county to which the roll relates.

Boroughs—Any person of 21 years of age and over who possesses any of the following qualifications is entitled to enrolment:

- (1) Freehold qualification—meaning the beneficial and duly registered ownership of a freehold estate in land of a capital value of not less than \$50 situated in the borough, notwithstanding that any other person is the occupier thereof.
- (2) Rating qualification, which may be held by any person whose name appears in the valuation roll as the occupier of any rateable property within the borough.
- (3) Residential qualification, which may be held by a person who is or has the status of a British subject or is an Irish citizen, and who has resided for one year in New Zealand and who has had permanent residence during the last three months in the borough to which the roll relates.

Town Districts—The franchise is the same as for boroughs, except that for county electoral purposes in dependent town districts the county qualification is necessary.

Pest Destruction Districts—Where the rates of the district are based on the acreage and rateable value of land occupied by the ratepayer, the franchise is the same as that exercised for county council elections. Where the franchise is based on stock ownership, from one to five votes are allowed according to the number of stock units owned. In the case of county pest destruction districts, no separate elections are held as the county council is also the board.

Other Districts—Road districts, river districts, land-drainage districts, water-supply districts, and the local railway district all have a franchise similar to that of counties except that the residential qualification applies to road districts only.

Districts composed of a grouping of districts of other types united for a common purpose have a franchise as for the component districts. Such districts are urban drainage districts, electric power districts, harbour districts, hospital districts, urban transport districts, and catchment districts. In some cases—e.g., the Auckland Metropolitan and Hutt Valley Drainage Boards—the members are appointed or elected by the territorial local authorities included in the district.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING—The Town and Country Planning Act 1953 provides for the making and enforcement of regional and district planning schemes, and the detailed procedure to be followed in each case is amplified by the Town and Country Planning Regulations 1960. The Government administers the Act through the Minister of Works who may delegate his authority to the Commissioner of Works.

Regional Planning—Regional Planning Authorities may be established under provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1953. As provided in the Act the authorities consist of representatives of the several councils whose districts are wholly or partly within the region. Every local authority within the region, other than the constituent councils, is entitled to be represented by at least one associate member. The Regional Planning Authority may also appoint any person who may be possessed of special knowledge, or representatives of any Department of State, to be associate members. Authorities are now operating in the four main centres and in Northland and Marlborough.

Finance for administration purposes is provided for by way of a maximum rate of one-hundredth of a cent in the dollar on the rateable capital value of those portions of the councils' territories inside the regional area. The Act also makes provision whereby any of the constituent councils may enter into and carry out agreements for the execution of combined works.

Regional planning schemes must be preceded by a comprehensive survey of the natural resources of the areas concerned, and of the present and potential uses and values of all lands in relation to public utilities or amenities. Regional schemes envisage the conservation and economic development of natural resources by classification of lands according to their best uses and by the co-ordination of all such public improvements, utilities, and amenities as are not limited to the territory of any one local authority. Every regional planning scheme is intended to be a guide to councils engaged in the preparation of district planning schemes and to public authorities and all persons in relation to conservation and development within the region. Regional schemes are required to be reviewed at intervals of not more than 10 years.

District Planning—Every district scheme is required to have for its general purpose the development of the area to which it relates (including where necessary the replanning and reconstruction of an area already built on) in such a way as will most effectively tend to promote and safeguard the health, safety and convenience, the economic and general welfare of its inhabitants, and the amenities of every part of the area. The council of every city, borough, county, and independent town district must provide and maintain a district scheme whether or not a regional planning scheme including its district has been prepared or become operative.

While a district scheme is being prepared a council may refuse its consent to the carrying out of any development that would be in contravention of the scheme and falls within the definition of a “detrimental work”, but the owner or occupier affected may appeal against such a decision to the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board. The Minister can require the council to exercise these powers where the development would or might adversely affect Government works or the public interest, and local authorities have similar rights in respect of their works. Any appeal proceedings lie against the Minister or the local authority concerned.

In the period before a district scheme becomes operative, any change of use of land that detracts or is likely to detract from the amenities of the neighbourhood is required to have the prior consent of the council. Where an application is made to the council for consent, the applicant and every person who claims to be affected by the proposed use has a right to be heard by the council and may appeal to the Appeal Board against the council’s decision.

When completed and recommended by the council, copies of a district scheme are submitted to the Minister of Works and to adjoining councils and to local authorities within the area covered by the scheme for consideration, particularly in relation to their public works. When the Minister and each local authority is satisfied that all their respective public works have been properly provided for in the scheme and have certified accordingly, the district scheme is publicly notified for inspection for three months. Any owner or occupier of land affected may object to any provision of the scheme, and the Minister, other local authorities, professional, business, sporting or other such organisations, may also object to the scheme on grounds of public interest. In the event of an objection not being sustained by the council the objector may appeal to the Appeal Board whose decision is final.

Where any council has not an operative district scheme for its district by 1 January 1971, the Minister of Works is empowered to take such steps as he may consider necessary to have such a district scheme made operative as quickly as possible. The costs and expenses incurred by the Minister are recoverable from the local authority, or they may be deducted from any moneys payable to the local authority by the Crown.

When a district scheme has been finally approved and made operative the council and all local authorities having jurisdiction in the district are bound to observe, and enforce observance of, the requirements of the scheme. The provisions of an operative regional planning scheme are also obligatory, but a constituent council has a right of appeal to the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board where a provision of a proposed or operative district scheme conflicts with the regional scheme; the Minister has, incidentally, a similar right of appeal so far as the regional scheme conflicts with the public interest.

Operative district schemes may be altered at any time, and must be reviewed when any part of the scheme has been operative for a period of five years. In preparing, recommending, and approving a change or a review of a district scheme the proposed change or review is publicly notified for inspection by owners and occupiers of property and simultaneously submitted to the Minister, to the Regional Planning Authority, and to the local authorities within the district for their consideration and objection where necessary in the light of their respective public works and other responsibilities.

Once a district scheme has been made operative it cannot be cancelled unless it is replaced at the same time by another operative district scheme. Furthermore, once a proposed change to an operative district scheme has been publicly notified for inspection and objection by owners and occupiers of property, no development work, subdivision, or change of use of land or buildings that would conflict with the proposed change may be carried out without permission by order of the Appeal Board.

Where a district scheme is operative the local authority may take, under the Public Works Act 1928, any land in its district if in accordance with the scheme it considers it is necessary or expedient to do so for the proper development or use of the land, or for the provision or preservation of amenities, or for the improvement of areas that are too closely subdivided or are occupied by decadent buildings.

Section 3

POPULATION

POPULATION GROWTH—Throughout the main period of European settlement in New Zealand, which lasted from 1850 to 1880, the rate of population growth was very rapid. The 1858 Census recorded 115,462 inhabitants of whom one-half were Maoris. At the 1886 Census the population had reached 620,487, though the Maori population had in the meantime fallen from 56,049 to 43,927.

Thereafter, as the wave of immigration subsided, the rate of growth slowed down. The average annual increase has varied between 0.8 and 2.8 percent, with low rates during the depression periods of 1886–1891 and 1929–1936, and also during the two World Wars. In the 20 years from 1945 the annual rate of growth was over 2 percent a year. The lower birth rate since 1964 together with changes in migration flow has resulted in a lower rate of growth in recent years.

During the present century, natural increase has been the principal element in the growth of population; and in the following table the natural increase of non-Maoris is given.

Period		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
		(000)		
1901–1905	..	109.4	40.7	68.7
1906–1910	..	127.8	46.0	81.7
1911–1915	..	138.0	49.0	89.0
1916–1920	..	137.0	60.4	76.6
1921–1925	..	141.7	55.0	86.7
1926–1930	..	137.1	59.8	77.3
1931–1935	..	124.1	60.2	64.0
1936–1940	..	139.7	69.9	69.8
1941–1945	..	169.6	78.4	91.2
1946–1950	..	219.2	80.5	138.6
1951–1955	..	235.8	87.6	148.3
1956–1960	..	266.2	96.2	170.1
1961–1965	..	278.5	105.8	172.6
1966–1967	..	121.3	46.8	74.5
Totals 1901–1967		2,345.5	936.3	1,409.2

A comparable table for the Maori population is not available but the following table shows the inter-censal increases in the Maori population. Since the Maori birth rate has exceeded that of the population of European origin very considerably, while the death rate has fallen, the natural increase of Maoris has made an increasingly important contribution to the growth of the total population.

Period				Increase	Period				Increase
				(000)					(000)
1901–1906	..	..	..	4.8	1936–1945	..	..	..	16.4
1906–1911	..	..	..	2.4	1945–1951	..	..	..	16.9
1911–1916	..	..	..	0.3	1951–1956	..	..	..	21.5
1916–1921	..	..	..	4.0	1956–1961	..	..	..	29.9
1921–1926	..	..	..	6.7	1961–1966	..	..	..	34.1
1926–1936	..	..	..	18.7	1967	..	..	..	6.9
					Total 1901–1967				162.5

The other element in the population growth—the gains from external migration—is shown in the following table. Movements of the armed forces are not included.

Calendar Years			Migration Gain	Calendar Years			Migration Gain
			(000)				(000)
1901–1905	..	..	45.4	1936–1940	..	..	12.4
1906–1910	..	..	41.0	1941–1945	..	..	2.1
1911–1915	..	..	35.6	1946–1950	..	..	32.6
1916–1920	..	..	14.9	1951–1955	..	..	69.1
1921–1925	..	..	50.1	1956–1960	..	..	44.3
1926–1930	..	..	24.6	1961–1965	..	..	70.3
1931–1935	..	..	–9.9*	1966–1967	..	..	8.7
				Total 1901–1967			441.2

*Excess of departures.

Most of the inward migration has been from the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Netherlands.

CENSUS STATISTICS—Population statistics are based primarily on the five-yearly population census. Intercensal population estimates are based on the most recent census data available, adjusted in accordance with later figures of births, deaths, and migration. Estimates of the populations of particular localities, e.g., cities and boroughs, also take into account local economic developments, housing schemes, the numbers on school rolls, changes in boundaries, and any other factors leading to, or indicating, changes in population.

The basis adopted for the population census, and virtually throughout population statistics in New Zealand, is that of population physically present in the place of enumeration at the time of enumeration.

All references to New Zealand relate solely to geographic New Zealand, i.e., island territories are omitted except where their inclusion is specifically stated. Though Niue Island and Tokelau Islands are constitutionally part of New Zealand, for geographical reasons they are administered separately. The Cook Islands are self-governing but the islanders are New Zealand citizens.

PRESENT POPULATION—The following table gives a summary of New Zealand population.

Territory		Date		Males	Females	Total
New Zealand*						
(a) Excluding Island territories	..	30 June 1967	..	1,366,322	1,359,322	2,725,644
Maoris (included above)	..	30 June 1967	..	106,292	103,214	209,506
(b) Island territories:						
Tokelau Islands		24 September 1966	..	892	1,008	1,900
Niue Island		30 June 1967	..	2,558	2,674	5,232
(c) Cook Islands		1 September 1966	..	9,746	9,505	19,251
(d) Ross Dependency		31 December 1966	..	40	—	40

*Includes population of the inhabited minor islands, i.e., Kermadec Islands, 10 (males); and Campbell Island 10 (males).

INCREASE OF POPULATION—The growth of population has been substantial in each intercensal period. The lowest rates are those of 1926–36, which included some years of economic depression, and of 1936–45, which included six years of international war.

Date of Census	Total Population	Intercensal Numerical Increase	Intercensal Percentage Increase	Average Annual Percentage Increase
March 1901*	815,853	72,646	9.8	1.9
April 1906	936,304	120,451	14.8	2.8
April 1911	1,058,308	122,004	13.0	2.5
October 1916*	1,149,225	90,917	8.6	1.5
April 1921	1,271,664	122,439	10.7	2.3
April 1926	1,408,139	136,475	10.7	2.1
March 1936	1,573,810	165,671	11.8	1.1
September 1945*	1,702,298	128,488	8.2	0.8
September 1945†	1,747,679	173,869	11.0	1.1
April 1951*	1,939,472	237,174	13.9	2.4
April 1951†	1,941,366	193,687	11.1	1.9
April 1956*	2,174,062	234,590	12.1	2.3
April 1956†	2,176,224	234,858	12.1	2.3
April 1961*	2,414,984	240,922	11.1	2.1
April 1961†	2,417,543	241,319	11.1	2.1
March 1966*	2,676,919	261,935	10.8	2.1
March 1966†	2,678,855	261,312	10.8	2.1

*Excludes New Zealand armed forces personnel overseas; numbers of armed forces personnel overseas at the respective dates were: 1901, 2,500 (approx.); 1916, 44,000 (approx.); 1945, 45,381; 1951, 1,894; 1956, 2,162; 1961, 2,559; and 1966, 1,936.
†Includes New Zealand armed forces personnel overseas.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES—The annual average percentage increases of population are given in the following table for certain selected countries. (Source: United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.)

Country	Period	Average Annual Percentage Increase	Country	Period	Average Annual Percentage Increase
Australia	1958–65	2.1	Norway	1958–65	0.8
Canada	1958–65	2.0	Pakistan	1958–65	2.1
Cook Islands	1958–65	3.1	Singapore	1958–65	3.0
Denmark	1958–65	0.8	South Africa	1958–65	2.4
France	1958–65	1.3	Sweden	1958–65	0.6
Germany, West	1958–65	1.3	Switzerland	1958–65	1.9
India	1958–65	2.3	Thailand	1958–65	3.0
Ireland, Republic	1958–65	0.1	United Kingdom	1958–65	0.7
Japan	1958–65	1.0	United States of America	1958–65	1.5
Netherlands	1958–65	1.4	U.S.S.R.	1958–65	1.6
New Zealand	1958–65	2.1	Western Samoa	1958–65	2.9

INTERCENSAL RECORDS—Intercensal statements of total population are prepared from the records of vital statistics and of external migration and are relatively accurate.

The following population figures exclude members of New Zealand armed forces who were overseas, and also members of the armed forces of other countries who were in New Zealand.

Year	Total Population at End of Year			Increase During Year		Mean Population for Year
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical	Percent	

Years Ended 31 March

1962	1,244,389	1,230,199	2,474,588	60,292	2.5	2,441,400
1963	1,269,701	1,258,167	2,527,868	53,280	2.2	2,498,357
1964	1,296,773	1,285,634	2,582,407	54,539	2.2	2,550,114
1965	1,318,573	1,310,327	2,628,900	46,493	1.8	2,601,219
1966	1,343,803	1,333,006	2,676,809	47,909	1.8	2,647,199
1967	1,368,767	1,358,381	2,727,148	50,339	1.9	2,695,310

Years Ended 31 December

1961	1,237,908	1,223,335	2,461,243	57,676	2.4	2,426,654
1962	1,264,085	1,251,750	2,515,835	54,592	2.2	2,484,873
1963	1,288,350	1,278,565	2,566,915	51,080	2.0	2,536,912
1964	1,312,996	1,303,974	2,616,970	50,055	2.0	2,589,150
1965	1,336,731	1,327,112	2,663,843	46,873	1.8	2,635,352
1966	1,360,966	1,351,284	2,712,250	48,407	1.8	2,682,968
1967	1,375,126	1,371,971	2,747,097	34,847	1.3	2,729,188

The figures given in the preceding table are for total population inclusive of Maoris. The following table shows the Maori population.

Year	Maori Population at End of Year			Increase During Year		Mean Population for Year
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical	Percent	

Years Ended 31 March

1961	83,444	80,735	164,179	5,824	3.7	161,226
1962	88,231	85,355	173,586	9,407	5.7	169,833
1963	91,769	88,866	180,635	7,049	4.1	177,029
1964	95,258	92,356	187,614	6,979	3.9	184,065
1965	98,779	95,822	194,601	6,987	3.7	191,045
1966	102,187	99,149	201,336	6,735	3.5	197,905
1967	105,434	102,318	207,752	6,416	3.2	204,409

Years Ended 31 December

1961	87,357	84,487	171,844	9,169	5.6	167,511
1962	90,784	87,831	178,615	6,771	3.9	175,302
1963	94,371	91,431	185,802	7,187	4.0	182,294
1964	97,901	94,904	192,805	7,003	3.8	189,296
1965	101,326	98,248	199,574	6,769	3.5	196,217
1966	104,631	101,422	206,053	6,479	3.2	202,798
1967	107,863	104,733	212,596	6,543	3.2	209,415

POPULATION PROJECTIONS—An indication of future population growth, including Maoris, in New Zealand is given by the detailed projections for the period 1967–90.

Projections of future population involve an element of uncertainty owing to incomplete knowledge of the factors underlying changes in fertility, mortality, and migration levels, coupled with the difficulty of accurately forecasting the future course of the factors which are known to affect these components of population change. It should be understood, therefore, that these projections merely show the effect of the assumptions stated below the table on the future growth of the existing population. The assumptions, however, have been adopted only after careful studies of trends in the patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration and, in the light of available current information, are regarded as those most likely to produce realistic projections over the length of the projection period.

PROJECTED NEW ZEALAND POPULATION

As at 31 December	Assuming Net Immigration of					
	10,000 per Year			15,000 per Year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	(thousand)					
1967 (Base) ..	1,375	1,372	2,747	1,375	1,372	2,747
1968 ..	1,402	1,398	2,800	1,404	1,400	2,804
1969 ..	1,429	1,425	2,854	1,434	1,430	2,864
1970 ..	1,457	1,453	2,910	1,467	1,461	2,928
1971 ..	1,487	1,482	2,969	1,500	1,491	2,991
1972 ..	1,519	1,511	3,030	1,532	1,524	3,056
1973 ..	1,550	1,542	3,092	1,567	1,558	3,125
1974 ..	1,582	1,575	3,157	1,603	1,593	3,196
1975 ..	1,617	1,608	3,225	1,639	1,629	3,268
1976 ..	1,653	1,642	3,295	1,678	1,665	3,343
1977 ..	1,687	1,677	3,364	1,717	1,703	3,420
1978 ..	1,724	1,713	3,437	1,756	1,742	3,498
1979 ..	1,762	1,750	3,512	1,797	1,782	3,579
1980 ..	1,800	1,787	3,587	1,839	1,822	3,661
1981 ..	1,839	1,826	3,665	1,881	1,862	3,743
1982 ..	1,880	1,866	3,746	1,925	1,905	3,830
1983 ..	1,921	1,906	3,827	1,970	1,949	3,919
1984 ..	1,962	1,947	3,909	2,014	1,993	4,007
1985 ..	2,005	1,988	3,993	2,061	2,037	4,098
1986 ..	2,047	2,029	4,076	2,107	2,082	4,189
1987 ..	2,091	2,072	4,163	2,153	2,128	4,281
1988 ..	2,133	2,115	4,248	2,201	2,174	4,375
1989 ..	2,179	2,159	4,338	2,248	2,221	4,469
1990 ..	2,224	2,203	4,427	2,298	2,269	4,567

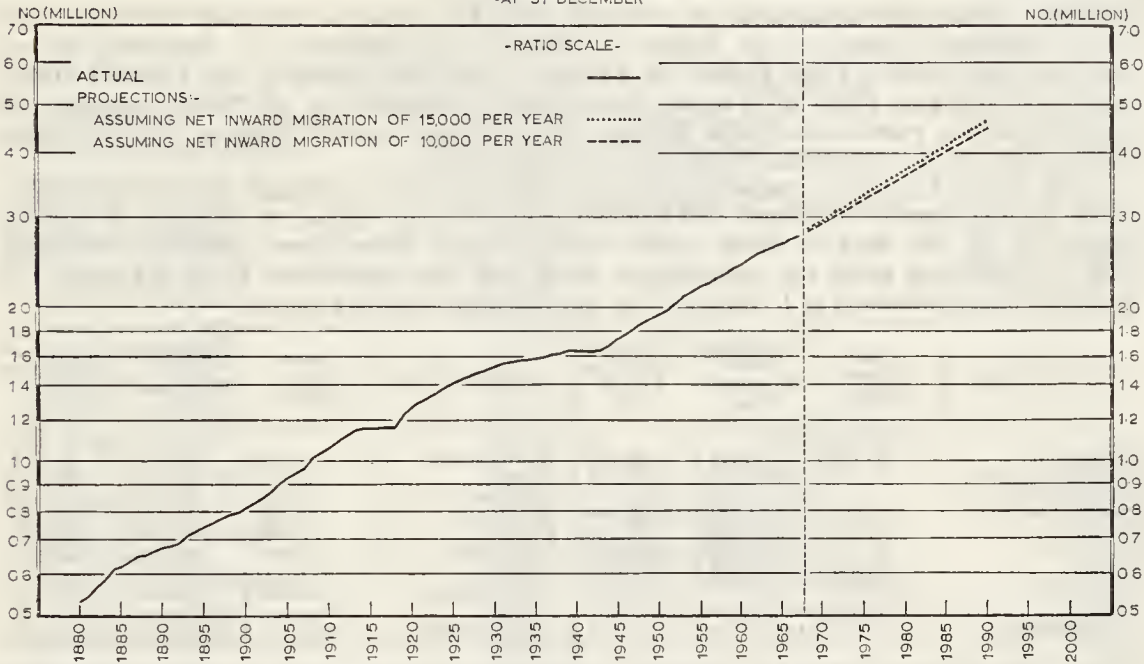
Assumptions—The two projections are linked to actual population numbers as at 31 December 1967. The assumptions on which the projections depend are as follows:

- (1) The estimated average 1965 specific age-of-mother and marital status birth-rates continue.
- (2) Future age-specific mortality rates will continue in accordance with the *New Zealand Life Tables, 1955–57*.

The following diagram presented on a ratio scale shows the growth of actual population from 1880 to 1967 and projections through to 1990.

POPULATION

-AT 31 DECEMBER



Assuming Estimated Average 1965 Specific Age-of-Mother and Marital Status Birth Rates Continue

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—Detailed population statistics are compiled for each census and are published in Volume 1, *Increase and Location of Population*, of the Census of Population and Dwellings.

North and South Islands—In 1858 the North Island had a larger population than the South, but this position was reversed at the succeeding enumeration, and the South Island had the larger population (exclusive of Maoris) at each census from 1861 to 1896. In 1901 the North Island was found to have slightly the larger total and since then has steadily increased its lead.

The following table gives the population, excluding Maoris, of the North and South Islands as disclosed by each census since 1901.

Census Year	Population (Excluding Maoris)			Percentages	
	North Island	South Island	Total	North Island	South Island
1901	388,626	381,678	770,304	50.5	49.5
1906	474,605	411,390	885,995	53.6	46.4
1911	561,281	444,304	1,005,585	55.8	44.2
1916	648,439	447,789	1,096,228	59.2	40.8
1921	741,255	477,658	1,218,913	60.8	39.2
1926	831,813	512,656	1,344,469	61.9	38.1
1936	938,939	552,545	1,491,484	63.0	37.0
1945	1,050,984	552,570	1,603,554	65.5	34.5
1951	1,202,357	621,439	1,823,796	65.9	34.1
1956	1,365,470	671,441	2,036,911	67.0	33.0
1961	1,524,839	723,059	2,247,898	67.8	32.2
1966	1,702,802	772,958	2,475,760	68.8	31.2

The population of the North Island increased at a greater proportionate rate than that of the South Island between the 1961 and 1966 censuses. At the 1966 census the North Island population was 1,893,326, including 190,524 Maoris, and the South Island population 783,593, inclusive of 10,635 Maoris. The increase since the 1961 census was 208,541 for the North Island and 53,394 for the South Island.

The natural increase of population (i.e., excess of births over deaths) for the North Island during the 1961-66 intercensal period was 152,942, and for the South Island the natural increase was 48,312. External migration has also added to the population and there has been population movement between the islands.

Statistical Areas—The boundaries of statistical areas are shown on the map inside the back cover. Northland comprises the northern counties from Mangonui to Otamatea; central Auckland, the counties from Rodney to Franklin (including islands in the Hauraki Gulf); East Coast, the area north of Wairoa; while South Auckland - Bay of Plenty comprises the remainder of the provincial district. Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, and Wellington statistical areas are the same as the provincial districts of the same names.

In the South Island the statistical areas coincide with the provincial district boundaries, except for the transfer of Amuri and Cheviot counties from Nelson to Canterbury, and the transfer of all that area of Grey county north of Grey River from Nelson to Westland.

In the following table the approximate areas and the populations as at the census of March 1966 and estimated at 1 April 1967 of the statistical areas are shown.

Statistical Area	Area (Square Miles)	Population Census 22 March 1966	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Statistical Area	Area (Square Miles)	Population Census 22 March 1966	Estimated Population 1 April 1967
Northland ..	4,880	93,514	94,500	Marlborough ..	4,220	29,428	29,900
Central Auckland ..	2,150	613,671	631,521	Nelson ..	6,910	67,208	68,100
South Auckland—				Westland ..	6,010	24,353	24,300
Bay of Plenty ..	14,187	389,334	398,600	Canterbury ..	16,769	376,441	382,527
East Coast ..	4,200	46,988	47,200	Otago ..	14,070	183,477	184,600
Hawke's Bay ..	4,260	124,960	126,900	Southland ..	11,460	102,686	105,200
Taranaki ..	3,750	101,104	101,200	Totals			
Wellington ..	10,870	523,755	532,600	South Island ..	59,439	783,593	794,627
Totals				Totals			
North Island ..	44,297	1,893,326	1,932,521	New Zealand ..	103,736	2,676,919	2,727,148

Urban Areas—Urban areas are statistical conceptions and not administrative units. Their purpose is to provide definite, stable, and comparable boundaries for the larger centres of population. In addition to the central city or borough, they include neighbouring boroughs and town districts and parts of counties which are regarded as suburban to the centre of population. The present boundaries of urban areas have been in use since 1951.

For the 1961 Census, three new urban areas were defined at Whangarei, Tauranga, and Rotorua and comparable figures have been compiled for past years.

In the following table statistics of urban areas are given; 62.5 percent of the population lived in these areas in 1966.

Urban Area	Total Population					Increase 1961-66
	1951	1956	1961	1966	Estimates 1 April 1967	Percentage
Whangarei ..	15,431	18,369	21,790	29,503	30,800	35.4
Auckland ..	329,123	381,063	448,365	548,293	565,500	22.3
Hamilton ..	33,137	40,646	50,505	63,303	65,800	25.3
Tauranga ..	13,010	18,724	24,659	31,606	32,700	28.2
Rotorua ..	14,693	19,004	25,068	33,229	34,500	32.6
Gisborne ..	19,774	22,622	25,065	27,804	28,300	10.9
Napier ..	24,538	27,507	32,716	38,309	39,300	17.1
Hastings ..	23,797	27,787	32,490	37,466	38,300	15.3
New Plymouth ..	24,923	28,292	32,387	35,280	35,600	8.9
Wanganui ..	29,717	32,100	35,694	38,174	38,400	6.9
Palmerston North ..	32,908	37,775	43,185	49,140	50,200	13.8
Hutt ..	74,878	86,053	98,988	114,628	117,300	15.8
Wellington ..	133,414	138,297	150,544	167,859	170,500	11.5
Nelson ..	20,497	22,503	25,321	27,615	28,100	9.1
Christchurch ..	174,221	193,367	220,510	247,248	252,900	12.1
Timaru ..	22,851	24,694	26,424	27,946	28,200	5.8
Dunedin ..	95,457	99,370	105,003	108,734	109,400	3.6
Invercargill ..	31,613	35,107	41,088	46,016	47,100	12.0
Totals	1,113,982	1,253,280	1,439,802	1,672,153	1,712,900	16.1

The next table gives the component parts of the five largest centres of population as estimated at 1 April 1967.

Urban Area	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Urban Area	Estimated Population 1 April 1967
<i>Auckland</i>		<i>Wellington</i>	
Auckland city	151,100	Wellington city	132,700
East Coast Bays borough	12,850	Tawa borough	10,050
Takapuna city	23,500	Porirua city	23,500
Devonport borough	11,100	Remainder of urban area	4,250
Northcote borough	8,440		
Birkenhead borough	12,200	Total	170,500
Henderson borough	5,700		
Glen Eden borough	6,190		
New Lynn borough	10,100		
Newmarket borough	1,280		
Mt. Albert borough	25,700		
Mt. Eden borough	18,400		
Mt. Roskill borough	34,100	<i>Christchurch</i>	
Onehunga borough	16,200	Christchurch city	163,800
One Tree Hill borough	12,950	Riccarton borough	7,270
Ellerslie borough	4,280	Lyttelton borough	3,500
Mt. Wellington borough	19,350	Heathcote county	7,320
Howick borough	9,690	Remainder of urban area	71,010
Otahuhu borough	9,920		
Papatoetoe city	21,100	Total	252,900
Manukau city	79,700		
Papakura borough	12,500		
Remainder of urban area	59,150		
Total	565,500		
<i>Hutt</i>		<i>Dunedin</i>	
Lower Hutt city	58,400	Dunedin city	77,500
Upper Hutt city	19,500	Port Chalmers borough	3,060
Petone borough	10,150	St. Kilda borough	6,730
Eastbourne borough	4,590	Green Island borough	5,940
Remainder of urban area	24,660	Mosgiel borough	7,870
		Remainder of urban area	8,300
Total	117,300	Total	109,400

Cities and Boroughs—The population of cities and boroughs is now given.

Borough	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate area, in acres	Borough	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Acres
North Island:			North Island— <i>ctd.</i>		
Kaitia	3,100	1,310	Devonport	11,100	1,100
Kaikohe	3,120	1,345	Northcote	8,440	1,197
Whangarei (city)	28,800	10,750	Birkenhead	12,200	3,084
Dargaville	3,910	2,800	Henderson	5,700	1,278
Helensville	1,320	1,315	Glen Eden	6,190	1,244
East Coast Bays	12,850	3,850	New Lynn	10,100	1,393
Takapuna (city)	23,500	3,282	Auckland (city)	151,100	18,507

[illegible]

Borough	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Acres	Borough	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Acres
South Island— <i>ctd.</i>					
Ashburton ..	12,850	2,604	Alexandra ..	3,080	1,116
Geraldine ..	1,880	745	Cromwell ..	1,090	972
Temuka ..	3,170	977	Arrowtown ..	220	330
Timaru (city) ..	27,600	5,825	Queenstown ..	1,760	1,029
Waimate ..	3,300	771	Gore ..	8,280	2,338
Oamaru ..	13,350	2,836	Mataura ..	2,700	1,272
Port Chalmers ..	3,060	1,012	Winton ..	1,790	570
Dunedin (city) ..	77,500	15,473	Invercargill (city)	44,600	10,556
St. Kilda ..	6,730	616	Bluff ..	3,300	2,141
Green Island ..	5,940	1,818	Riverton ..	1,260	997
Mosgiel ..	7,870	1,268			
Milton ..	2,210	503			
Kaitangata ..	1,200	1,280	Totals, South Island cities and boroughs	495,960	124,001
Balclutha ..	4,520	1,258			
Tapanui ..	850	300			
Lawrence ..	510	615	Grand totals, all cities and boroughs ..	1,850,280	548,394
Roxburgh ..	740	515			
Naseby ..	120	188			

Town Districts—The population of independent town districts—i.e., those contained in section (a) of the following table—is not included with that of the county in which the town district is located, but the population of dependent town districts—section (b)—is included in that of the respective parent county.

Town District	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Acres	Town District	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Acres
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(a) *Town Districts not forming parts of Counties*

North Island:			South Island:		
Kawakawa ..	1,240	565	Wyndham ..	790	680
Hikurangi ..	1,110	960	Nightcaps ..	590	285
Warkworth ..	1,230	1,427	Otautau ..	820	490
Ohura ..	650	815			
Manunui ..	960	1,251			
Manaia ..	920	510			
Waverley ..	1,060	499			
Huntermville ..	600	791	Totals, South Island	2,200	1,455
Totals, North Island	7,770	6,818	Grand totals	9,970	8,273

(b) *Town Districts forming parts of Counties**

North Island:			South Island:		
Russell (Bay of Islands) ..	620	1,066	Edendale (Southland) ..	600	696
Ohaupo (Waipa)	360	1,281			
Kihikihi (Waipa)	1,240	523			
Patutahi (Cook)	300	1,275			
Kaponga (Eltham)	490	558	Totals, South Island	600	696
Totals, North Island	3,010	4,703	Grand totals	3,610	5,399

*Parent county shown in parentheses.

County Towns—The following table lists those county towns with populations of 1,000 or more at the time of the 1966 census. The parent county is shown in parentheses. The populations of county towns are included in the administrative county populations given previously.

County Town	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Ap- proximate Area, in Acres	County Town	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Ap- proximate Area, in Acres
<i>North Island</i>			<i>North Island—continued</i>		
Moerewa (Bay of Islands) ..	1,110	121	Waikanae (Horowhenua) ..	1,650	2,418
Wellsford (Rodney) ..	1,450	1,368	Shannon (Horowhenua) ..	1,550	844
Glenfield (Waitemata) ..	15,050	4,642	Paraparaumu (Hutt) ..	7,660	6,830
Kelston West (Waitemata) ..	5,340	974	Paekakariki (Hutt) ..	1,960	6,070
Green Bay (Waitemata) ..	2,200	471	Pukerua Bay (Hutt) ..	1,240	2,062
Titirangi (Waitemata) ..	5,710	2,299	Plimmerton-Paremata (Hutt)	3,870	2,651
Orewa (Waitemata) ..	1,440	915	Wainuiomata (Hutt) ..	14,700	65,830
Raglan (Raglan) ..	1,020	919	Heretaunga-Pinehaven (Hutt)	4,890	13,618
Tokoroa (Matamata) ..	12,000	1,057	<i>South Island</i>		
Kaikati (Tauranga) ..	1,130	2,046	Kaikoura (Kaikoura) ..	1,600	700
Ngongotaha (Rotorua) ..	2,040	1,242	Hornby (Paparua) ..	6,680	1,214
Mangakino (Taupo) ..	1,820	644	Sockburn (Paparua) ..	5,680	2,673
Edgecumbe (Whakatane) ..	1,290	375	Fairfield (Taieri) ..	1,120	330
Bulls (Rangitikei) ..	1,820	995			

Extra-county Islands and Shipboard Population—In addition to the populations quoted for administrative counties, cities and boroughs, and independent town districts, the New Zealand totals include shipboard population and persons located on islands not within the boundaries of any county. The two latter categories comprised a total of 6,588 people as at 1 April 1967.

Of the islands concerned, Waiheke, with a population of 2,020, was the only one of any size.

Counties—The following table gives the population of individual counties at 1 April 1967, together with the approximate area of each. It should be noted that "Administrative Counties" do not include boroughs or town districts independent of county control, but include town districts and county towns which form parts of counties.

Administrative County	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Square Miles	Administrative County	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area in Square Miles
<i>North Island:</i>			<i>North Island—ctd.</i>		
Mangonui ..	6,960	958	Whakatane ..	15,800	1,576
Whangaroa ..	2,040	240	Opotiki ..	4,460	1,211
Hokianga ..	4,580	613	Waipapua ..	5,660	1,088
Bay of Islands ..	12,770	823	Waikohu ..	3,270	1,022
Whangarei ..	14,450	1,034	Cook ..	10,070	1,110
Hobson ..	5,690	745	Wairoa ..	6,510	1,509
Otamatea ..	6,430	421	Hawke's Bay ..	20,700	1,871
Rodney ..	7,130	477	Waipawa ..	3,770	520
Waitemata ..	84,200	600	Patangata ..	3,320	655
Great Barrier Is. ..	270	110	Waipukurau ..	1,350	128
Franklin ..	17,800	548	Dannevirke ..	4,270	546
Raglan ..	10,050	931	Woodville ..	1,640	156
Waikato ..	15,600	639	Clifton ..	2,260	454
Waipa ..	15,400	436	Taranaki ..	8,130	227
Otorohanga ..	8,110	762	Inglewood ..	3,140	201
Waitomo ..	7,850	1,303	Stratford ..	5,600	833
Taumarunui ..	7,460	1,873	Egmont ..	6,160	240
Coromandel ..	3,020	439	Eltham ..	3,320	207
Thames ..	3,630	419	Waimate West ..	2,640	83
Hauraki Plains ..	5,670	233	Hawera ..	4,900	190
Ohinemuri ..	4,160	241	Patea ..	3,240	591
Piako ..	12,050	451	Waimarino ..	1,830	829
Matamata ..	27,200	987	Waitotara ..	2,950	467
Tauranga ..	15,300	711	Wanganui ..	3,120	459
Rotorua ..	16,550	1,035	Rangitikei ..	14,750	1,732
Taupo ..	16,100	2,806	Kiwitea ..	2,180	359

Administrative County	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Square Miles	Administrative County	Estimated Population 1 April 1967	Approximate Area, in Square Miles
Pohangina ..	1,060	259	South Island— <i>ctd.</i>		
Oroua ..	4,600	190	Malvern ..	6,080	1,923
Manawatu ..	6,710	267	Paparua ..	18,850	133
Kairanga ..	6,650	184	Waimairi ..	54,800	43
Horowhenua ..	11,800	542	Heathcote ..	7,320	12
Hutt ..	43,400	524	Halswell ..	4,510	39
Pahiatua ..	2,510	286	Mt. Herbert ..	590	66
Akitio ..	1,010	321	Akaroa ..	1,590	170
Eketahuna ..	1,650	318	Chatham Islands	520	372
Masterton ..	4,240	923	Wairewa ..	750	170
Wairarapa South	2,690	440	Ellesmere ..	7,190	444
Featherston ..	3,420	954	Ashburton ..	11,650	2,367
Totals, North Is. counties	565,250	43,307	Geraldine ..	4,600	774
South Island:			Levels ..	4,800	260
Marlborough ..	8,960	2,403	Mackenzie ..	3,270	2,853
Awatere ..	1,800	1,030	Waimate ..	5,900	1,383
Kaikoura ..	3,090	905	Waitaki ..	12,400	2,413
Golden Bay ..	3,570	1,011	Waihemo ..	1,850	339
Waimea ..	17,100	2,905	Waikouaiti ..	4,300	320
Buller ..	3,640	1,885	Peninsula ..	3,480	40
Inangahua ..	2,830	942	Taieri ..	8,090	901
Grey ..	4,230	1,579	Bruce ..	3,640	519
Westland ..	4,780	4,410	Clutha ..	6,050	1,049
Amuri ..	2,940	2,285	Tuapeka ..	4,400	1,384
Cheviot ..	1,530	327	Maniototo ..	2,770	1,340
Waipara ..	2,970	937	Vincent ..	4,290	2,922
Kowai ..	2,240	157	Lake ..	2,420	3,871
Ashley ..	600	309	Southland ..	27,600	3,703
Rangiora ..	4,040	96	Wallace ..	11,750	3,728
Eyre ..	2,270	175	Fiord ..	1,220	3,035
Oxford ..	1,510	318	Stewart Island ..	280	670
			Totals, South Island counties	295,060	58,917
			Grand totals, all counties	860,310	102,224

Most of those counties showing considerable gains of population are adjacent to large cities.

Population Growth and Urbanisation—With the growth in the efficiency of farming, with increased specialisation, and general development of the economy, urban centres have increased rapidly in size and population has tended to concentrate in them; employment opportunities have been provided in secondary and service industries for the expanding labour force. In 1874 two-thirds of the population lived in settlements of less than 500 persons, that is to say on farms or in hamlets. Under a changed classification in 1900, 54 percent were living in counties and the remainder in boroughs. It is a characteristic of most countries that agriculture's share of total population declines with more advanced economic development. By 1961 only one-quarter of the population lived in rural areas. The following table indicates the urban movement of the total population; the urban content has been taken as the population of the defined urban areas, as enumerated previously, plus

that of all boroughs, town districts, townships, and (for 1961 and 1966) county towns with populations of 1,000 or over.

Census	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1926	888,585	63.4	512,416	36.6
1951	1,345,292	69.6	588,302	30.4
1956	1,535,951	70.8	633,663	29.2
1961	1,779,754	73.9	629,665	26.1
1966	2,064,574	77.3	607,534	22.7

In recent years urbanisation has helped to absorb the increasing Maori population and likewise rapid expansion in the number of Maoris of working age has contributed to economic growth. The following table indicates the urban movement of the Maori population.

Census	Counties Including Town Districts	Cities and Boroughs	Extra-county Islands and Ships	Total
<i>Numbers</i>				
1926	57,937	5,515	218	63,670
1936	74,419	7,731	176	82,326
1945	82,762	15,758	224	98,744
1951	93,863	21,582	231	115,676
1956	104,545	32,351	255	137,151
1961	111,188	55,681	217	167,086
1966	100,659	100,336	164	201,159
<i>Percentages</i>				
1926	91.0	8.7	0.3	100.0
1936	90.4	9.4	0.2	100.0
1945	83.8	16.0	0.2	100.0
1951	81.1	18.7	0.2	100.0
1956	76.2	23.6	0.2	100.0
1961	66.6	33.3	0.1	100.0
1966	50.0	49.9	0.1	100.0

In the process of urbanisation some cities and areas have grown more quickly than others. Thus the population of 18 principal urban areas rose from 739,243 in 1926 to 1,672,053 in 1966, more than doubling in this period. This tendency towards concentration of population in the largest centres is associated with a drift of population from the south to the north and where the two tendencies reinforce each other, as they do in the case of Auckland, the rate of growth has been very rapid. In the process some towns in the north which were of negligible size in 1926 have now become of major importance. Thus Whangarei, Hamilton, Tauranga, and Rotorua, which had a combined population in 1926 of 37,000, in 1966 comprised 157,641 inhabitants.

The initial reason for the drift to the north lay in the change in emphasis of farming activities in which the development of dairying played an important part, while in the earliest period the major impetus to development had come from the gold rushes and the settlement of open pastoral lands in the South Island. The expansion of dairying in itself called for the development of factory processing facilities at both ends of the productive process, notably fertiliser industries and dairy factories. The more intensive farming of this subsequent period has also resulted in North Island supremacy in sheep raising, with a particular emphasis on the fat lamb market. (In 1886 there were 9.9 million sheep in the South Island and only 5.3 million in the North Island. In 1966 there were 31.8 million sheep in the North and 25.6 million in the South Island.) These farming trends have been reinforced by the growth of forest processing industries in the North Island.

In the larger cities a notable feature of the past 35 years has been a movement of population from the central or "inner" areas to the perimeter or "outer" areas as families in decayed areas have moved to State rental houses and as residential units in the city

centres have been replaced by shops, offices, places of entertainment, and other commercial or industrial buildings. In recent years there has been an offsetting movement with the building of multi-storey flats in the inner areas.

The distribution of population by size of centres is shown in the following table.

Size of Centre (City Borough or Town District)	Number of Centres				Percentage of Population in These Centres			
	1926	1956	1961	1966	1926	1956	1961	1966
1,000– 2,499	63	40	33	29	7.5	3.0	2.3	1.7
2,500– 4,999	23	47	39	38	6.2	7.3	5.7	5.0
5,000– 9,999	11	19	29	31	5.9	6.2	8.2	8.2
10,000–24,999	12	19	21	20	13.3	13.7	15.0	12.1
25,000 or over	4	11	12	19	24.1	32.4	32.5	40.9
Totals	113	136	134	137	57.0	62.6	63.7	67.9

In the South Island a higher proportion of the population is rural, that is, outside urban communities, than in the North Island.

AGE DISTRIBUTION—The following table shows the age distribution of the population at the census of 22 March 1966.

Age Group in Years	Total Population			Maoris		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>As at 22 March 1966</i>						
0–4	156,954	149,689	306,643	20,193	19,346	39,539
5–9	152,816	146,441	299,257	17,305	17,113	34,418
10–14	136,498	130,001	266,499	13,928	13,382	27,310
15–19	125,326	120,041	245,367	10,071	9,707	19,778
20–24	97,394	93,258	190,652	7,404	7,543	14,947
25–29	84,927	82,319	167,246	7,183	7,106	14,289
30–34	76,529	72,867	149,396	5,881	5,827	11,708
35–39	84,911	78,978	163,889	5,125	5,068	10,193
40–44	81,385	78,795	160,180	3,702	3,794	7,496
45–49	72,272	73,516	145,788	3,199	3,054	6,253
50–54	68,778	69,226	138,004	2,554	2,414	4,968
55–59	61,438	60,316	121,754	2,120	1,703	3,823
60–64	49,158	49,993	99,151	1,381	1,201	2,582
65–69	36,468	42,961	79,429	996	843	1,839
70–74	24,497	34,050	58,547	491	428	919
75–79	18,045	25,503	43,548	322	274	596
80 and over	16,347	25,222	41,569	252	249	501
Totals	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919	102,107	99,052	201,159
Totals:						
Under 14	419,918	401,354	821,272	48,801	47,470	96,271
Under 16	471,889	450,460	922,349	53,788	52,067	105,855
Under 21	592,886	566,833	1,159,719	63,050	61,177	124,227
21 and over	750,857	766,343	1,517,200	39,057	37,875	76,932
65 and over	95,357	127,736	223,093	2,061	1,794	3,855

SEX PROPORTIONS—The census of 22 March 1966 shows that males outnumber females by 10,567 in the total population. Females per 1,000 males at the last six censuses have been:

1936	970	1956	989
1945	1,044	1956*	987
1945*	991	1961	990
1951	991	1961*	988
1951*	989	1966	992

*Including armed forces abroad.

There are marked differences in the sex proportions of the population of different parts of New Zealand, depending largely on educational and employment opportunities. The following figures give the number of females per 1,000 males at the Census of 1966.

Statistical areas

Central Auckland	..	1,019	Taranaki	..	..	991	
Otago	..	..	1,014	Northland	..	..	942
Hawke's Bay	..	..	1,012	Marlborough	..	..	953
Canterbury	..	..	1,011	South Auckland - Bay of			
Nelson	..	..	1,004	Plenty	..	..	960
East Coast	..	..	992	Southland	..	..	922
Wellington	..	..	986	Westland	..	..	947

Urban areas

Timaru	..	..	1,103	Nelson	..	..	1,077
Gisborne	..	..	1,083	Hamilton	..	..	1,058
New Plymouth	..	..	1,081	Tauranga	..	..	1,045
Dunedin	..	..	1,077	Wanganui	..	..	1,062
Palmerston North	..	..	1,059	Auckland	..	..	1,032
Hastings	..	..	1,085	Wellington	..	..	1,013
Napier	..	..	1,052	Invercargill	..	..	1,019
Whangarei	..	..	1,010	Rotorua	..	..	1,019
Christchurch	..	..	1,054	Hutt	..	..	971

DENSITY OF POPULATION—Generally speaking, a dense population must depend upon intensive land utilisation or industrialisation. In New Zealand there is a great area of high mountainous country, particularly in the South Island, while there are also large areas of water or of broken, swampy, or hilly country which cannot be closely settled, while the growth of mechanisation in farming tends to reduce the size of the labour force engaged in farming operations. There are factors unfavourable to the growth of industry to a point where dense populations could be supported—not the least of which are a lack of mineral resources, and distance from export markets.

Nevertheless, economic development is providing employment for a growing labour force. More extensive mechanisation, further advances in science and technology, and increases in productivity, wealth, and consumption have paved the way for further specialisation of production and more concentrated urbanisation.

Within New Zealand there are wide variations in density of population. The following table provides comparative density figures on a statistical area basis from 1926 to 1966 censuses.

Statistical Area	Area, in Square Miles	Persons per Square Mile					
		1926	1936	1945	1951	1961	1966
Northland	4,880	11.2	13.2	13.6	15.4	17.7	19.2
Central Auckland ..	2,150	109.6	123.4	154.0	177.3	238.8	285.4
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	14,187	10.2	12.6	14.4	17.4	24.6	27.4
East Coast	4,200	8.0	8.8	9.0	9.9	11.1	11.2
Hawke's Bay	4,260	16.5	18.1	18.6	21.4	26.9	29.3
Taranaki	3,750	19.2	20.7	20.5	23.2	26.6	27.0
Wellington	10,870	25.9	29.1	32.1	35.9	43.6	48.2
Totals, North Island	44,297	20.2	23.0	25.9	29.7	38.0	42.7
Marlborough	4,220	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.6	7.0
Nelson	6,910	6.0	7.0	6.8	8.2	9.1	9.7
Westland	6,010	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Canterbury	16,769	13.0	14.2	14.9	16.9	20.5	22.4
Otago	14,070	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.3	12.5	13.0
Southland	11,460	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.8	8.2	9.0
Totals, South Island	59,439	8.7	9.4	9.4	10.5	12.3	13.2
Totals, New Zealand	103,736	13.6	15.2	16.5	18.7	23.3	25.8

MAORI POPULATION—The first official general census of Maoris was taken in 1857–58, and others occurred in regular sequence from 1874 onwards. Owing to inherent difficulties the earlier census records make no pretence towards complete accuracy. All persons with half or more of Maori blood are defined as Maoris.

According to census records the Maori population suffered a period of almost unbroken decline from 1858 to 1896. Among the causes of this were the susceptibility of the Maori to tuberculosis, measles, typhoid, and other diseases introduced by immigrants; the abandonment in some areas of healthy hilltop villages for low, often swampy sites; low birthrates coupled with high child-mortality rates; and a feeling of race-despair engendered by loss of land, defeat in war, and the general breakdown in health.

Since 1896, however, the Maori population has increased continuously, at first steadily and of later years at a very rapid rate. In fact, the vitality exhibited by the Maori race in recent years has been an outstanding demographic feature.

A statement of Maori population is now given for each census from 1901.

Year	Maori Population	Intercensal Increase	Intercensal Increase	Average Annual Increase
			Percent	
1901	45,549	3,436	8.2	1.6
1906	50,309	4,760	10.5	2.0
1911	52,723	2,414	4.8	1.0
1916	52,997	274	0.5	0.1
1921	56,987	3,990	7.5	1.6
1926	63,670	6,683	11.7	2.2
1936	82,326	18,656	29.3	2.6
1945	98,744	16,418	19.9	1.9
1945*	100,044	17,718	21.5	2.1
1951	115,676	16,932	17.1	2.9
1951*	115,740	15,696	15.7	2.7
1956	137,151	21,475	18.6	3.5
1956*	137,341	21,601	18.7	3.5
1961	167,086	29,935	21.8	4.0
1961*	167,390	30,049	21.9	4.0
1966	201,159	34,073	20.4	3.8
1966*	201,479	34,089	20.4	3.8

*Includes members of armed forces overseas at census date.

Of the 201,159 Maoris at the 1966 census, 190,524 were in the North Island. Most Maoris used to live in rural communities. A marked change has, however, taken place during and since the war as a result of employment conditions. As late as the 1936 census only 8,249 Maoris (10.0 percent) dwelt in cities, boroughs, or independent town districts. By the 1966 census the comparative figure was 101,680 (50.5 percent); the largest concentration is in Auckland Urban Area, where 33,926 Maoris were enumerated in 1966.

EXTERNAL MIGRATION—In recent years there has been a large increase in New Zealanders going overseas on business, on pleasure trips, and on working holidays, so that arrivals and departures have both been greatly swollen. The arrivals include many New Zealanders returning from travel overseas, as well as growing numbers of tourists from overseas countries.

The numbers of arrivals and departures during the last 11 years are given in the table following. Crews of vessels, through passengers, tourists on cruising liners and members of the armed forces, etc., have not been taken into account in this table.

Year Ended 31 March	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1957	40,836	35,219	76,055	34,518	30,045	64,563	11,492
1958	42,859	36,807	79,666	34,464	29,794	64,258	15,408
1959	44,955	38,693	83,648	39,917	33,739	73,656	9,992
1960	47,894	41,483	89,377	46,467	39,697	86,164	3,213
1961	57,306	48,932	106,238	56,423	48,195	104,618	1,620
1962	72,500	60,156	132,656	61,367	52,457	113,824	18,832
1963	78,613	65,259	143,872	71,863	58,370	130,233	13,639
1964	89,870	74,776	164,646	81,956	67,206	149,162	15,484
1965	104,421	85,870	190,291	98,147	80,153	178,300	11,991
1966	121,106	98,833	219,939	114,000	93,918	207,918	12,021
1967	136,275	114,131	250,406	128,228	107,743	235,971	14,435

In the 10-year period ended 31 March 1967 the net gain from passenger immigration was 116,635.

New Zealand has a lower rate of net immigration than Australia, but New Zealand's rate of natural increase is higher. In spite of popular assumptions to the contrary, the total population of New Zealand grew faster (40.7 percent) than that of Australia (40.2 percent) from 1951 to 1966. Annual percentage increases are shown in the following table.

New Zealand				Australia		
Calendar Years	Natural Increase Rate	Net Immi- gration Rate	Total Increase Rate*	Natural Increase Rate	Net Immi- gration Rate	Total Increase Rate
1951	1.61	0.67	2.23	1.34	1.34	2.65
1952	1.68	1.08	2.74	1.41	1.10	2.48
1953	1.66	0.82	2.48	1.40	0.49	1.87
1954	1.70	0.37	2.10	1.35	0.77	2.10
1955	1.72	0.50	2.19	1.38	1.07	2.44
1956	1.70	0.46	2.05	1.35	1.01	2.35
1957	1.70	0.74	2.43	1.42	0.83	2.24
1958	1.78	0.55	2.35	1.42	0.67	2.09
1959	1.76	0.14	1.89	1.38	0.77	2.15
1960	1.78	0.09	1.86	1.40	0.89	2.27
1961	1.82	0.69	2.48	1.45	0.59	2.04
1962	1.75	0.60	2.33	1.36	0.59	1.95
1963	1.68	0.50	2.14	1.30	0.66	1.97
1964	1.54	0.55	2.05	1.17	0.90	2.07
1965	1.42	0.48	1.89	1.09	0.93	2.03
1966	1.36	0.51	1.87	1.03	0.75	1.78

*Mainly because of movement of armed forces which are allowed for in the "total increase" but not in "net immigration" the New Zealand total increase sometimes differs slightly from the sum of the first two columns. This was most marked in 1950 with departures connected with the Korean War.

Classes of Arrivals and Departures—The following table gives an analysis of all classes of arrivals during the last five March years, including through passengers, tourists on cruising liners, and crews. In classifying arrivals or departures as permanent the commonly used international rule is applied—i.e., intended residence or absence of one year or more.

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Immigrants intending permanent residence	32,589	34,234	35,446	35,299	38,999
New Zealand residents returning ..	52,398	60,708	72,810	86,624	98,536
Visitors—					
Tourists	39,499	47,978	57,498	65,039	74,275
On business	6,270	7,907	8,213	9,969	10,006
Theatrical, entertaining, etc. ..	1,229	1,430	1,083	1,072	1,261
For educational purposes ..	294	456	348	829	1,828
On working holidays	3,562	3,573	5,995	11,905	18,242
Other, official, etc.	7,022	7,610	8,118	7,786	3,974
In transit*	1,009	750	780	1,416	3,285
Through passengers, mainly on cruising liners	38,732	39,714	40,253	55,265	72,561
Crews	104,282	103,877	106,907	120,127	131,420
Totals	286,886	308,237	337,451	395,331	454,387

* Persons who intend to spend less than one week in New Zealand in transit to other destinations.

The following table gives an analysis of departures.

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
New Zealand residents departing—					
Permanently (i.e. over 12 months)	14,454	14,903	18,159	18,589	21,128
Temporarily	53,625	62,164	74,536	88,145	99,890
Visitors departing	62,154	72,095	85,605	101,184	114,953
Through passengers, mainly on cruising liners	38,732	39,714	40,253	55,265	72,561
Crews	104,248	102,427	107,161	119,198	131,851
Totals	273,213	291,303	325,714	382,381	440,383

Ages—The following table gives the age-distribution of permanent arrivals and departures for the year ended 31 March 1967.

Age, in Years	Permanent Arrivals			Permanent Departures			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures	
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Number	Percent
0-14	4,569	4,244	8,813	2,207	2,029	4,236	4,577	25.60
15-24	5,206	6,015	11,221	3,725	4,214	7,939	3,282	18.36
25-34	5,067	4,032	9,099	2,625	2,064	4,689	4,410	24.68
35-44	2,612	1,987	4,599	1,130	877	2,007	2,592	14.50
45-59	1,643	1,645	3,288	714	728	1,442	1,846	10.33
60 and over	811	1,168	1,979	338	477	815	1,164	6.53
Totals	19,908	19,091	38,999	10,739	10,389	21,128	17,871	100.00

Origin—The following table shows for the last three years the birthplaces of immigrants intending permanent residence and of New Zealand residents departing permanently. ("Permanent" is defined as 12 months or more.)

Country of Birth	Immigrants Intending Permanent Residence			New Zealand Residents Departing Permanently		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Commonwealth Countries</i>						
United Kingdom—						
England and Wales ..	13,633	13,089	14,372	3,820	2,945	3,189
Scotland	2,550	2,545	2,865	662	550	592
Northern Ireland ..	425	369	385	128	101	125
Other or undefined ..	93	74	100	24	16	29
Australia	5,650	5,544	6,956	1,738	1,508	1,987
Canada	525	516	443	250	215	175
India	313	253	305	97	81	108
New Zealand	5,714	6,494	6,954	9,260	10,848	12,285
Pacific Islands—						
Cook Islands and Niue	668	621	752	88	80	56
Western Samoa ..	154	184	137	109	92	123
Fiji	334	327	311	87	107	174
Other Pacific ..	228	293	258	75	97	99
Other	964	806	783	200	250	253
Totals, Commonwealth countries	31,251	31,115	34,621	16,538	16,890	19,195
<i>Other Countries</i>						
Austria	71	64	78	35	24	25
China	106	146	134	43	40	33
Denmark	99	80	78	46	30	48
Germany	268	298	354	77	90	125
Greece	197	196	187	30	15	39
Hungary	39	66	70	24	27	42
Ireland, Republic of ..	344	310	399	152	123	115
Italy	87	97	114	24	20	27
Indonesia	87	62	64	36	35	39
Netherlands	951	912	871	352	367	425
Switzerland	120	111	143	45	44	38
United States of America	688	762	782	406	400	478
Yugoslavia	142	210	310	17	30	43
Others	996	870	794	334	454	456
Totals, other countries	4,195	4,184	4,378	1,621	1,699	1,933
Grand totals	35,446	35,299	38,999	18,159	18,589	21,128

Assisted Immigration—Various systems of assisted immigration have operated since 1871, with the exception of the period 1892 to 1903 (inclusive). Assistance to immigrants was largely suspended between 1927 and 1947, and only 50 immigrants received financial assistance during the 10 years ended 31 March 1946.

In July 1947 a comprehensive free and assisted-passage scheme was introduced by the Government. Under this scheme certain categories of immigrants were given free passages to New Zealand provided they had served in the United Kingdom armed forces (including the Merchant Navy) during the Second World War, while others selected under the scheme were required to contribute only \$20 towards the cost of their fares. Eligibility was confined to single residents of the United Kingdom (with no dependants) between the ages of 20 and 35 years who were willing to accept employment in selected occupations. All assisted immigrants were required to enter into a contract with the New Zealand Government that they would engage in approved employment for two years after their arrival in New Zealand.

In May 1950 a new immigration policy was announced by the Government, the main changes being as follows:

- (a) The age limit for unmarried British immigrants was raised to 45 years and no contribution towards cost of travel was required.
- (b) The free-passage scheme was extended to certain categories of married British immigrants with up to two children—later extended to up to four dependent children.
- (c) The acceptance of a number of single non-British men and women between the ages of 20 and 35 years. Dutch, Danish, Swiss, Austrian, and German nationals were selected.

At the end of 1958, it was decided to cut back assisted immigration by limiting male workers from the United Kingdom to skilled tradesmen, experienced farm workers, and experienced workers required in essential industries. Married workers accepted in these categories were limited to those with not more than two children. At the same time, the recruitment of German, Austrian, Danish, and Swiss migrants was terminated.

In 1960 steps were taken to increase the recruitment of skilled workers required for the expansion of essential industries. These steps included the acceptance of married men in approved categories with up to four dependent children. In March 1961 the Government announced a plan to bring to New Zealand in 1961–62 up to 5,000 assisted immigrants. Changed economic conditions later led to steps being taken to reduce the intake of assisted immigrants.

In August 1963 it was decided, however, to increase assisted immigration from the United Kingdom to 4,500 for the next 12 months and then to reduce it to 3,500 a year. In 1965 the annual target was raised to 4,000. In mid-1967 the Government, because of economic conditions, curtailed its assisted immigration programme in the United Kingdom. However, it was estimated that, with the flow of assisted migrants already finally selected, there would be 3,500 arrivals in New Zealand during 1967–68.

The numbers of assisted immigrants (excluding displaced persons and Hungarian refugees) arriving in the latest 11 years are as follows.

Year Ended 31 March	British	Dutch	Austrian	German	Danish	Swiss	Belgian	Spanish	Maltese	Greek	French	Total
1957	4,172	252	139	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,593
1958	4,070	245	44	69	106	45	—	—	—	—	—	4,579
1959	4,343	141	36	35	92	31	—	—	—	—	—	4,678
1960	2,360	90	25	39	13	22	—	—	—	—	—	2,549
1961	2,217	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,231
1962	3,474	84	14	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	3,584
1963	4,283	42	33	27	—	—	10	—	—	137	—	4,532
1964	4,171	—	6	16	5	14	5	—	—	130	—	4,347
1965	4,300	—	9	12	5	11	2	1	31	29	—	4,400
1966	3,963	—	19	7	8	27	—	—	5	18	—	4,047
1967	4,020	—	9	9	10	36	1	—	—	11	1	4,097

In the preceding migration tables assisted immigrants are included in the totals of "Immigrants intending permanent residence".

Monetary and Economic Council Report No. 12 of November 1966, *Increased Immigration and the New Zealand Economy* is a useful study in regard to proposals for additional assisted immigrants.

Displaced Persons—Commencing with the year 1949–50 the Government agreed to accept drafts of displaced persons from Europe, who were brought to New Zealand in shipping provided by the International Refugee Organisation. These settlers were chosen by a New Zealand Selection Mission, and arrivals totalled 941 in 1949–50, 978 in 1950–51, and 2,663 in 1951–52.

Hungarian Refugees—Following the uprising in Hungary, the Government agreed to accept Hungarian refugees. The first draft arrived by air in December 1956 and a total of 1,117 reached New Zealand in the next two years.

Other Refugees—Apart from displaced persons, New Zealand has accepted and continues to accept refugees from Europe and the mainland of China. In 1958 it was decided to offer resettlement opportunities to 20 "hard core" refugee families from Europe who, because of handicapped persons in each family unit, were unacceptable elsewhere. These families arrived

during 1959. In 1959 it was decided to accept a further 100 "hard core" families. This figure was subsequently increased to 200. New Zealand has continued to accept a steady flow of refugees including families sponsored by the Churches who also accepted responsibility for 50 orphan children from Hong Kong, Chinese refugee families, and White Russians (including 80 Old Believers who arrived during 1965 and are now settled in the Southland area).

PASSPORTS—Authority for the issue of passports in New Zealand and by New Zealand representatives overseas is contained in the Passports Act 1946 and the Passport Regulations 1946.

New Zealand passports are issued and renewed within New Zealand by the Department of Internal Affairs at Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch, at Rarotonga by the High Commissioner, and overseas by the representatives of New Zealand at Apia, Athens, Bangkok, Bonn, Brussels, Canberra, Djakarta, Geneva, The Hague, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, London, Los Angeles, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Rome, Saigon, San Francisco, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, and Washington. United Kingdom, Canadian, Australian, and Indian passports are issued and renewed in New Zealand by the respective High Commissioners for those countries.

Entry into New Zealand—Apart from British subjects and the wives of British subjects arriving from Australia, no person 16 years of age or over may land in New Zealand unless he is in possession of a valid passport or other recognised travel document. Exemption from the passport requirement (which is additional to the requirements of the Immigration Act and Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act) may be granted in exceptional circumstances by the Minister of Internal Affairs. A British subject who is a master or a member of the crew of the vessel in which he arrives does not need to produce a passport.

With the exception of nationals of those countries with which New Zealand has concluded agreements for the mutual abolition of visas, every alien landing in New Zealand requires a visa.

Persons born in the Cook Islands and the Tokelau Islands are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. They are required to obtain formal exit permission from the High Commissioner or Administrator respectively if they wish to proceed to New Zealand.

Departure from New Zealand—Every person leaving New Zealand, with the exception of a British subject travelling to Australia or making the round trip to New Zealand's island territories, should be in possession of a valid passport or other travel document.

IMMIGRATION—The legislation respecting immigration into New Zealand is contained in the Immigration Act 1964, and the Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act 1919. The Immigration Act is administered by the Department of Labour, while the Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act is administered by the Department of Justice.

Under the Immigration Act all persons other than New Zealand citizens must be in possession of an entry permit before they may land in New Zealand.

To obtain permission to settle in New Zealand, intending immigrants should first write to or call on the nearest overseas representative of the New Zealand Government or write direct to the Secretary of Labour, P.O. Box 6310, Wellington, New Zealand. The application must be made in the prescribed form and must be supported by documents duly attested in the country of origin. Each application is considered individually on its own merits.

NATIONALITY AND NATURALISATION—The basic nationality law is the British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act 1948. Citizens of all Commonwealth countries are recognised as British subjects.

New Zealand citizenship may be acquired in the following ways: (a) by birth in New Zealand; (b) by descent from a New Zealand-born father; (c) by registration; and (d) by naturalisation. Citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland acquire New Zealand citizenship by registration, as do alien wives and children of New Zealand citizens. Other aliens acquire it by naturalisation. To be eligible for New Zealand citizenship, an alien or a citizen of another Commonwealth country (other than a woman married to a New Zealand citizen, or a minor) must—(a) have resided in New Zealand for the prescribed period, (b) be of full age and capacity, (c) be of good character, (d) have a sufficient knowledge of the English language, and of the responsibilities and privileges of New Zealand citizenship, (e) intend to reside in New Zealand, or to enter or continue Crown service under the New Zealand Government. The residential qualification for naturalisation is five years, for registration it is generally three years but can be reduced to one year.

A person who acquires New Zealand citizenship by naturalisation must take the oath of allegiance; a person who acquires it by registration may be required to take the oath. Ceremonies are held at which applicants, in an atmosphere of dignity and solemnity, take the oath of allegiance and are presented with their certificates of naturalisation or registration as New Zealand citizens. During the 1966-67 year there were 99 such ceremonies, at which 937 persons took the oath of allegiance.

New Zealand citizens may be deprived of New Zealand citizenship if they voluntarily acquire a foreign nationality by any formal act other than marriage, or if they voluntarily exercise the privileges or perform any of the duties of a foreign nationality possessed by them. Citizenship obtained by fraud, false representation, or the concealment of any material fact may be withdrawn.

The following table shows the numbers of persons, by country of birth, who were granted New Zealand citizenship during the latest two years.

Country of Birth	Year Ended 31 March					
	1966			1967		
	Naturalisation	Registration	Total	Naturalisation	Registration	Total
Austria	10	7	17	9	9	18
China	104	76	180	59	43	102
Denmark	15	4	19	14	11	25
Fiji	1	33	34	—	40	40
Germany	16	16	32	15	23	38
Greece	9	9	18	4	8	12
Hong Kong	—	20	20	—	25	25
Hungary	59	29	88	36	21	57
India	3	101	104	3	66	69
Indonesia	16	17	33	6	15	21
Italy	7	7	14	4	8	12
Netherlands	197	135	332	160	158	318
Poland	66	30	96	24	14	38
Rumania	16	16	32	14	6	20
South Africa	6	82	88	3	10	13
Switzerland	12	7	19	15	11	26
Tonga	8	13	21	5	11	16
United Kingdom	—	158	158	—	195	195
Western Samoa	42	26	68	32	23	55
Yugoslavia	32	12	44	32	13	45
Other countries	60	88	148	31	107	138
Totals	679	886	1,565	466	817	1,283

Of the 817 Certificates of Registration granted in 1967, 265 were to alien wives of New Zealand citizens and 117 to minors of New Zealand citizens.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS—The registration of aliens in New Zealand is provided for by the Aliens Act 1948, which is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs.

The number of aliens on the New Zealand register at any particular date does not constitute the total number in New Zealand, as certain classes are not required to register, including the following: (a) children under 16 years of age; (b) persons holding diplomatic status, consuls, or employees of embassies, legations, and consulates who are resident in New Zealand solely for the purpose of performing official duties; (c) certain temporary visitors to New Zealand. Under the British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act 1948 a citizen of the Republic of Ireland, though not possessing the status of British subject (or, in alternative phraseology, Commonwealth citizen), is nevertheless not classed as an alien and is not required to register.

The following table shows, by country of nationality, the number of males and females on the register.

Country of Nationality	1 April 1966			1 April 1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Austria	360	129	489	365	133	498
Belgium	55	35	90	55	34	89
Bulgaria	78	5	83	77	6	83
Burma	19	4	23	20	5	25
Chile	12	3	15	15	5	20
China	1,328	941	2,269	1,263	939	2,202
Czechoslovakia	62	26	88	65	24	89
Denmark	550	280	830	539	276	815
Egypt	6	5	11	7	6	13
Estonia	25	29	54	23	27	50
Finland	84	73	157	92	77	169
France	86	95	181	85	100	185
Germany	493	446	939	512	453	965
Greece	724	858	1,582	764	876	1,640
Hungary	464	264	728	437	250	687
Indonesia	52	16	68	55	20	75
Israel	6	6	12	8	7	15
Italy	274	184	458	294	185	479
Japan	32	67	99	37	71	108
Korea	11	8	19	15	3	18
Latvia	73	71	144	71	69	140
Lebanon	26	24	50	26	24	50
Lithuania	25	25	50	24	25	49
Netherlands	7,907	5,664	13,571	7,922	5,700	13,622
Norway	101	53	154	103	58	161
Philippines	8	9	17	10	8	18
Poland	541	399	940	519	385	904
Rumania	26	20	46	25	19	44
South Africa	55	50	105	68	67	135
Spain	28	7	35	46	8	54
Sweden	61	52	113	61	53	114
Switzerland	486	264	750	516	281	797
Thailand	60	40	100	67	56	123
Turkey	11	11	22	13	14	27
U.S.A.	1,363	725	2,088	1,426	819	2,245
U.S.S.R.	80	81	161	80	90	170
Vietnam	49	18	67	57	19	76
Yugoslavia	952	567	1,519	1,155	582	1,737
Other countries	56	27	83	58	33	91
Stateless	20	17	37	19	15	34
Totals ..	16,649	11,598	28,247	16,994	11,822	28,816

Gains in numbers on the register for any nationality occur for several reasons—mainly, (a) immigrants of 16 years of age and over who arrive during the year, (b) registration (on reaching the age of 16) of children whose parents may have arrived in previous years but are still registered aliens.

Reductions in the numbers of registered aliens in the main come from naturalisations, deaths or departure overseas.

Five years residence in New Zealand is necessary before an alien can qualify for naturalisation.

STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION CENSUS—Publications resulting from the Census of Population and Dwellings are listed towards the back of this *Yearbook*.

Additional information from the 1966 Census will be included in the Latest Statistical Information near the end of this *Yearbook*.

MARITAL STATUS—The marital status of persons aged 16 years and over as returned at the census of 1966 is summarised in the following tables.

Age (Years)	Never Married	Married	Legally Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not Specified	Total
<i>Males</i>							
16-19 ..	97,877	1,666	10	1	—	151	99,705
20 ..	18,998	2,220	13	1	—	60	21,292
21-24 ..	47,432	28,058	285	30	60	237	76,102
25-29 ..	22,656	60,983	663	89	306	230	84,927
30-34 ..	10,960	63,935	736	175	519	204	76,529
35-39 ..	9,629	73,055	876	316	867	168	84,911
40-44 ..	8,047	70,420	965	569	1,203	181	81,385
45-49 ..	6,359	62,639	864	938	1,332	140	72,272
50-54 ..	5,819	59,273	737	1,468	1,352	129	68,778
55-59 ..	5,030	52,250	628	2,142	1,289	99	61,438
60-64 ..	4,027	40,710	464	2,867	1,010	80	49,158
65-69 ..	3,085	28,783	258	3,592	690	60	36,468
70-74 ..	2,035	18,084	146	3,798	403	31	24,497
75-79 ..	1,506	11,613	102	4,545	255	24	18,045
80-84 ..	857	5,626	44	3,951	114	24	10,616
85-89 ..	396	1,927	23	2,171	30	14	4,561
90 and over	121	318	5	719	5	2	1,170
Totals, 1966	244,834	581,560	6,819	27,372	9,435	1,834	871,854
Totals, 1961	212,976	527,842	5,788	27,291	8,515	1,545	783,957

<i>Females</i>							
16-19 ..	86,421	9,149	81	12	3	46	95,712
20 ..	13,110	7,429	81	10	7	24	20,661
21-24 ..	23,145	48,531	649	110	128	34	72,597
25-29 ..	9,746	70,726	1,049	315	462	21	82,319
30-34 ..	4,995	65,767	955	509	620	21	72,867
35-39 ..	4,712	71,221	1,070	986	971	18	78,978
40-44 ..	4,864	69,439	1,170	2,034	1,261	27	78,795
45-49 ..	4,941	62,377	1,043	3,612	1,520	23	73,516
50-54 ..	5,346	55,436	832	5,997	1,588	27	69,226
55-59 ..	5,581	44,063	613	8,564	1,458	37	60,316
60-64 ..	5,151	31,948	410	11,322	1,100	62	49,993
65-69 ..	4,704	22,434	297	14,707	774	45	42,961
70-74 ..	3,980	13,678	157	15,691	515	29	34,050
75-79 ..	3,081	7,131	87	14,878	302	24	25,503
80-84 ..	2,022	2,855	40	10,688	106	19	15,730
85-89 ..	963	848	13	5,395	32	9	7,260
90 and over	331	140	1	1,747	6	7	2,232
Totals, 1966	183,093	583,172	8,548	96,577	10,853	473	882,716
Totals, 1961	159,086	526,996	7,202	87,608	9,410	282	790,584

The percentage distribution of the population aged 16 years or over according to marital status is given in the following summary.

Marital Status	1956		1961		1966	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never married ..	27.7	20.8	27.2	20.1	28.1	20.7
Married ..	66.6	66.2	67.5	66.7	66.8	66.1
Legally separated	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Widowed ..	3.8	10.9	3.5	11.1	3.2	11.0
Divorced ..	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DEPENDENT CHILDREN—Married men, widowers, and widows were asked at the census in 1961 to state the number of their living children under 16 years (including stepchildren and children adopted by them). Married women, divorced and legally separated persons were not asked to supply the information as this would have created the risk of duplication of children counted.

The numbers of persons having dependent children, including Maoris, are now shown. The category "nil" includes those cases where members of the family were 16 years of age and over, as well as those cases where there were no children in the family.

Number of Dependent Children Under 16 Years	1956 Census			1961 Census		
	Married Men	Widowers	Widows	Married Men	Widowers	Widows
Nil	195,413	25,381	72,579	204,735	24,823	80,574
1	86,730	1,139	3,094	90,524	1,167	3,323
2	92,899	654	1,678	99,932	601	1,790
3	57,937	329	824	68,166	329	870
4	28,080	165	407	35,450	155	459
5	11,664	84	223	15,247	82	203
6	5,253	36	86	6,935	37	114
7	2,451	23	41	3,166	20	50
8	1,164	15	23	1,606	13	21
9 and over ..	988	12	21	1,317	8	15
Not specified ..	354	21	44	764	56	189
Totals	482,933	27,859	79,020	527,842	27,291	87,608

The numbers of dependent children in each of the three groups in 1961 were: dependent on married men, 802,711; dependent on widowers, 4,932; and dependent on widows, 13,716; a total of 821,359 dependent children out of a 1961 census total of 840,443 children under 16 years of age. The difference is accounted for mainly by the exclusion of children whose parents were legally separated; those whose parents were divorced and had not remarried; children who had lost both parents; and ex-nuptial children (the last two classes excluding cases of adoption).

Comparable numbers of dependent children in the three groups in 1956 were: dependent on married men, 684,846; dependent on widowers, 5,131; and dependent on widows, 12,862; a total of 702,839 out of a total of 720,190 children under 16 years.

Between the 1956 and 1961 censuses the total number of dependent children of married men increased from 684,846 to 802,711, a rise of 17.2 percent. The number of married men increased by 44,909 or 9.3 percent. Those recording "nil" dependent children increased by only 4.8 percent, while those with dependent children increased by 12.2 percent.

Married men with three children recorded the largest numerical increase, rising from 57,937 to 68,166, this representing a 17.7 percent increase. The greatest percentage increase, however, was recorded by married men with eight children, this group increasing from 1,164 in 1956 to 1,606 in 1961 a rise of 442 or 38 percent.

The next table shows within each group, the average number of dependent children, firstly for all persons within the group, and then for persons with dependent children in that group.

Average Number of Dependent Children	1956 Census	1961 Census
Married men		
Per person	1.42	1.52
Per person with dependent children	2.38	2.49
Widowers—		
Per person	0.18	0.18
Per person with dependent children	2.09	2.04
Widows—		
Per person	0.16	0.16
Per person with dependent children	2.01	2.00

The most significant point from the table is the marked rise in the average number of dependent children of married men. This is a reflection of the sharp increases recorded, since 1956, in the numbers of married men having two or more dependent children.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS—The following summary presents the main religious professions returned at the 1961 and 1966 censuses.

Religious Profession	Number of Adherents		Percentage	
	1961 Census	1966 Census	1961	1966
Church of England (Anglican)	835,434	901,701	34.6	33.7
Presbyterian	539,223	582,976	22.3	21.8
Roman Catholic (including Catholic undefined) ..	363,964	425,280	15.1	15.9
Methodist	174,026	186,260	7.2	7.0
Baptist	40,974	46,748	1.7	1.7
Protestant (undefined)	45,100	46,090	1.9	1.7
Ratana	23,126	27,570	1.0	1.0
Latter Day Saints	17,978	25,564	0.8	1.0
Brethren	25,810	23,139	1.1	0.9
Christian (undefined)	12,104	21,548	0.5	0.8
Salvation Army	15,479	17,737	0.6	0.7
Congregational	9,381	12,101	0.4	0.4
Church of Christ	10,504	10,301	0.4	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	8,220	9,551	0.3	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	5,944	7,455	0.2	0.3
Lutheran	4,817	5,730	0.2	0.2
Ringatu	5,377	5,605	0.2	0.2
Atheist	3,359	5,474	0.1	0.2
Agnostic	2,288	4,960	0.1	0.2
Hebrew	4,006	4,104	0.2	0.2

Religious Profession	Number of Adherents		Percentage	
	1961 Census	1966 Census	1961	1966
Eastern Orthodox	3,328	3,605	0.1	0.1
Hindu	2,074	3,599	0.1	0.1
Undenominational	1,514	3,069	0.1	0.1
Assemblies of God	1,060	2,028	- -	0.1
Undenominational Christian	2,170	1,968	0.1	0.1
Apostolic Church	1,399	1,841	0.1	0.1
Rationalist	1,030	1,696	- -	0.1
Christadelphian	1,641	1,628	0.1	0.1
Christian Scientist	3,811	1,161	0.2	- -
No Religion (so returned)	17,486	32,780	0.7	1.2
All other religious professions	14,412	23,499	0.6	0.9
Object to state	203,747	210,851	8.4	7.9
Not specified	14,198	19,300	0.6	0.7
Totals	2,414,984	2,676,919	100.0	100.0

The category recorded as "Object to state" represents those persons availing themselves of the special statutory right of objecting to answer a question on this subject. It is probable that the "not specified" group includes a number of persons objecting to the question.

AGE DISTRIBUTION—Census age-group figures are shown in the following table.

Age (Years)	1961 Census			1966 Census			Percentage of Total Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	1961	1966
0-4	149,032	143,041	292,073	156,954	149,689	306,643	12.1	11.5
5-9	133,880	127,821	261,701	152,816	146,441	299,257	10.8	11.2
10-14	125,339	119,829	245,168	136,498	130,001	266,499	10.2	10.0
15	21,168	20,333	41,501	25,621	24,329	49,950	1.7	1.9
16-19	74,156	70,562	144,718	99,705	95,712	195,417	6.0	7.3
20	18,691	18,013	36,704	21,292	20,661	41,953	1.5	1.6
21-24	61,352	60,007	121,359	76,102	72,597	148,699	5.0	5.6
25-29	73,600	70,173	143,773	84,927	82,319	167,246	6.0	6.2
30-34	81,923	75,976	157,899	76,529	72,867	149,396	6.5	5.6
35-39	81,024	77,846	158,870	84,911	78,978	163,889	6.6	6.1
40-44	71,232	72,764	143,996	81,385	78,795	160,180	6.0	6.0
45-49	71,203	70,290	141,493	72,272	73,516	145,788	5.9	5.4
50-54	64,307	61,836	126,143	68,778	69,226	138,004	5.2	5.1
55-59	53,424	51,258	104,682	61,438	60,316	121,754	4.3	4.5
60-64	41,573	44,682	86,255	49,158	49,993	99,151	3.6	3.7
65-69	31,396	39,413	70,809	36,468	42,961	79,429	2.9	3.0
70-74	25,925	32,565	58,490	24,497	34,050	58,547	2.4	2.2
75-79	19,054	23,855	42,909	18,045	25,503	43,548	1.8	1.6
80-84	10,336	14,092	24,428	10,616	15,730	26,346	1.0	1.0
85-89	3,731	5,422	9,153	4,561	7,260	11,821	0.4	0.4
90 and over	1,030	1,830	2,860	1,170	2,232	3,402	0.1	0.1
Totals	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	408,251	390,691	798,942	446,268	426,131	872,399	33.1	32.7
15-64 years	713,653	693,740	1,407,393	802,118	779,309	1,581,427	58.3	59.0
65 years and over	91,472	117,177	208,649	95,357	127,736	223,093	8.6	8.3
Minors (under 21 years)	522,266	499,599	1,021,865	592,886	566,833	1,159,719	42.3	43.5
Adults (21 years and over)	691,110	702,009	1,393,119	750,857	766,343	1,517,200	57.7	56.5

RACIAL ORIGINS—The following table gives broad racial origins.

Race	Census		
	1956	1961	1966
Non-Maori	2,016,287	2,216,886	2,426,352
Maori	137,151	167,086	201,159
Other Races—			
Pacific Islands			
Cook Island Maori	2,320	4,499	8,663
Samoan	3,740	6,481	11,842
Niuean	848	1,728	2,846
Tongan	917	1,043	1,389
Other	278	589	1,531
Subtotals, Pacific Islands	8,103	14,340	26,271
Chinese	6,667	8,333	9,982
Indian	3,087	4,027	6,655
Syrian, Lebanese, and Arab	1,055	1,057	1,049
Fijian	479	746	1,323
Other races	1,233	2,509	4,128
Totals, other races	20,624	31,012	49,408
Grand totals	2,174,062	2,414,984	2,676,919

COUNTRY OF BIRTH—Since 1945 the New Zealand-born population has remained constant at about 86 percent of the total population.

The following table classifies persons by country of birth.

Country of Birth	Census	
	1956	1961
New Zealand (excluding Cook Islands and Niue)	1,863,344	2,074,509
United Kingdom	206,181	218,649
Australia	35,916	35,412
Netherlands	12,544	17,844
Ireland (excluding Northern Ireland)	8,423	8,810
Pacific Islands—		
Cook Islands and Niue	2,745	4,788
Fiji	2,273	3,038
Tonga	768	777
Western Samoa	2,995	4,450
India	4,468	4,753
China	3,883	4,194
Other countries, and born at sea	30,522	37,760
Totals	2,174,062	2,414,984

The next table shows the duration of residence in New Zealand of persons born overseas.

Years of Residence	1956 Census		1961 Census	
	Number	Percentages Specified Cases	Number	Percentages Specified Cases
0- 4	77,545	25.6	72,685	21.7
5- 9	42,722	14.1	64,468	19.3
10-14	8,848	2.9	42,313	12.7
15-19	10,811	3.6	8,147	2.4
20-24	5,236	1.7	10,362	3.1
25-29	17,790	5.9	4,361	1.3
30-34	39,094	12.9	18,381	5.5
35-39	20,928	6.9	32,827	9.8
40-44	24,868	8.2	20,501	6.1
45-49	23,410	7.7	19,303	5.8
50-54	13,934	4.6	20,564	6.2
55 and over ..	18,088	5.9	20,591	6.1
Not specified ..	7,444	...	5,972	...
Totals	310,718	100.0	340,475	100.0

STATISTICS OF WORLD POPULATION—The area and estimated population of the continents at 1 July 1965 and some of the principal countries of the world at 1 July 1966 are shown in the following table. (Source: United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report and Demographic Yearbook*.)

Continents and Countries	Area	Population	Continents and Countries	Area	Population
	sq. miles (000)	million		sq. miles (000)	million
<i>Continents</i>			<i>Selected Countries—con-</i>		
Europe	1,903	445.0	tinued		
Asia	10,480	1,830.0	Oceania—		
U.S.S.R.	8,650	231.0	Australia	2,975	11.5
Africa	11,670	311.0	New Zealand	104	2.7
North America ..	9,359	294.0	Asia—		
Latin America ..	6,870	166.0	China	3,769	700.0*
Oceania	3,304	17.5	India	1,267	483.0*
			Indonesia	576	104.5*
Totals, world	52,236	3,295.5	Japan	143	99.2
			Malaysia	51	9.7
<i>Selected Countries</i>			Pakistan	365	105.0
Europe—			Africa—		
Belgium	12	9.5	Congo	905	16.0
Denmark	17	4.8	Ghana	92	7.9
France	213	49.6	Malawi	37	4.0
Germany, West ..	96	59.7	Nigeria	339	57.5
Germany, East ..	41	17.1	Rhodesia	150	4.3
Ireland, Republic of ..	27	2.9	South Africa ..	472	18.3
Italy	116	51.9	United Arab Republic	457	30.1
Netherlands	13	12.5	Zambia	288	3.8
Norway	125	3.8	North America—		
Spain	194	32.0	United States of		
Sweden	174	7.8	America	3,615	197.8
Switzerland	16	5.9	Canada	3,851	19.9
United Kingdom ..	94	54.7	South America—		
			Argentina	1,073	22.7
			Brazil	3,287	84.7

*U.N. Estimate.

Section 4

VITAL STATISTICS

4 A—NATURAL INCREASE

The rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is important to national planning. In recent years the rate of natural increase in New Zealand has been higher than for most other countries of predominantly European stock. The following table shows the numbers and rates of natural increase for the last 11 years, and emphasises the high rate for the Maori component of the population.

Year	Total Population			Maoris			Natural increase Rates per 1,000 Mean Population	
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total	Maori
1957	58,484	20,862	37,622	6,632	1,451	5,181	16.85	36.16
1958	60,635	20,301	40,334	6,861	1,287	5,574	17.65	37.57
1959	61,869	21,128	40,741	7,130	1,314	5,816	17.45	37.75
1960	62,850	20,892	41,958	7,415	1,368	6,047	17.65	37.85
1961	65,476	21,782	43,694	7,770	1,385	6,385	18.01	38.12
1962	65,127	22,081	43,046	7,664	1,224	6,440	17.32	36.74
1963	64,675	22,416	42,259	8,127	1,198	6,929	16.66	38.01
1964	62,459	22,861	39,598	7,955	1,168	6,787	15.29	35.85
1965	60,178	22,976	37,202	7,855	1,217	6,638	14.12	33.83
1966	60,188	23,778	36,410	7,848	1,291	6,557	13.57	32.33
1967	61,169	23,007	38,162	8,084	1,222	6,862	13.98	32.72

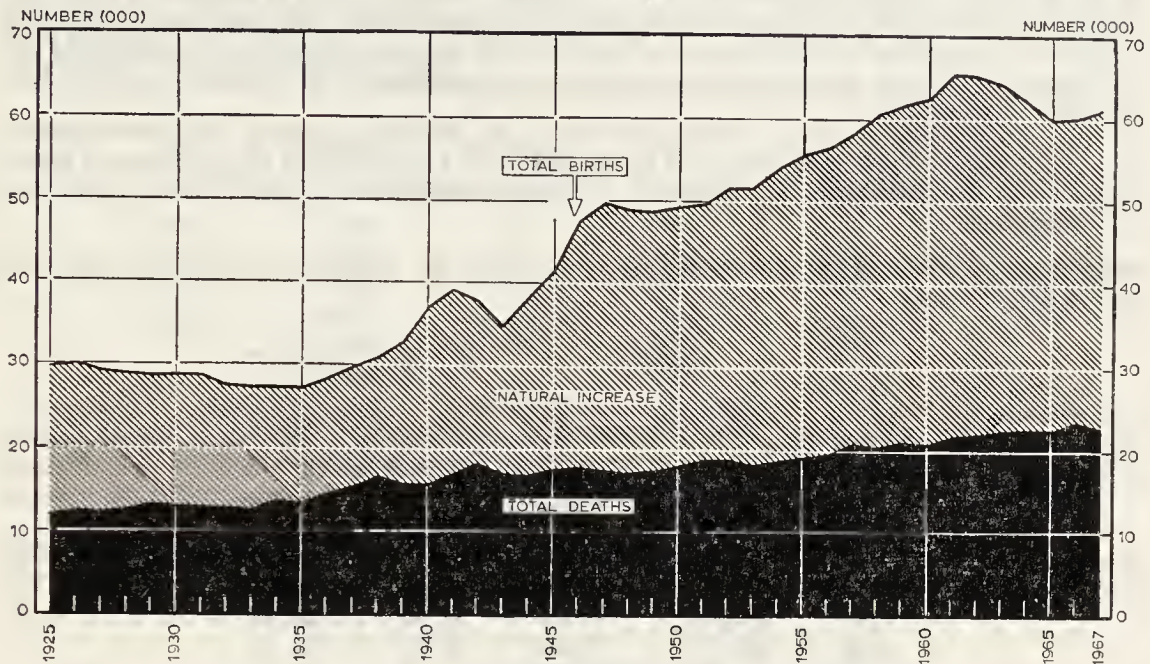
In the 10 years to 31 December 1967 New Zealand has gained by natural increase of population a total of 403,404.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES—An international comparison of birth and natural-increase rates for certain countries is made in the following table. The rates, which are the average of the five years 1961–65, are taken from the *Demographic Yearbook* issued by the United Nations.

Country	Rate per 1,000 of Population			Country	Rate per 1,000 of Population		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
Mexico	45.8	10.4	35.4	Ireland, Republic ..	22.0	11.8	10.2
Taiwan	35.8	6.1	29.7	Italy	19.1	9.9	9.2
Singapore ..	33.9	5.8	28.1	Switzerland	18.7	9.5	9.2
Hong Kong ..	29.9	5.4	24.5	Norway	17.4	9.5	7.9
Israel	25.3	6.1	19.2	Denmark	17.3	9.8	7.5
Canada	24.2	7.7	16.5	Germany, West ..	18.3	11.1	7.2
New Zealand ..	25.1	8.8	16.3	France	18.0	11.2	6.8
Netherlands ..	20.7	7.9	12.8	United Kingdom ..	18.3	11.8	6.5
Australia ..	21.3	8.8	12.5	Austria	18.5	12.6	5.9
United States ..	21.6	9.4	12.2	Belgium	17.0	12.0	5.0
Japan	17.7	7.2	10.5	Sweden	15.0	10.0	5.0

The following diagram shows birth and death rates and indicates the relatively high rate of natural increase in New Zealand.

VITAL STATISTICS



The period since the Second World War was marked by a high birth rate until 1961, since which time there has been a sharp drop, which is an experience also affecting Australia, Canada and the United States, as is shown in the following table.

Country	Birth Rate per 1,000 Mean Population					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
New Zealand ..	27.0	26.2	25.5	24.1	22.8	22.4
Australia ..	22.8	22.1	21.6	20.6	19.6	19.2
Canada ..	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.5	21.4	19.6
United Kingdom ..	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.7
United States ..	23.3	22.4	21.7	21.0	19.4	18.5

The decline of the birth rates over the period has been the subject of discussion by demographers, notably at the World Population Conference in 1965. This change in fertility pattern has coincided in time with increasing use of oral contraceptives; their greater effectiveness in birth control appears to have a significant influence on fertility, on at least a short-term basis. Demographers have emphasised the need for further research, stating that it is important to study demographic variables involved in the recent decline in the birth rate, including changes in age distribution, timing of marriage and birth, past success in achieving the desired family size, and changes in the desired number of children. In New Zealand, changes in the proportion of women in the child bearing age groups were not of a nature to have any significant effect on the downward trend in the birth rate.

4 B—BIRTHS

REGISTRATION—The law as to registration of births is contained in the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951. A birth may be registered within two months without fee at the office of the Registrar nearest the place of birth. After two months a birth is registrable only after a statutory declaration of the particulars required to be registered has been made before the Registrar by the parent or some person present at birth, and on payment of the prescribed fee. The Registrar-General may, however, register an unregistered birth irrespective of the time that may have elapsed.

Birth statistics are compiled from the records of the Registrar-General. The births covered by a year's statistics are those registered during the year. The figures do not include still births, except where multiple births are discussed. A special classification of still births is given later in this subsection.

NUMBERS AND RATES—The following table shows the numbers of births and the rates for the last 11 years.

Year	Numbers		Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population	
	Total	Maori	Total	Maori
1957	58,484	6,632	26.20	46.29
1958	60,635	6,861	26.53	46.24
1959	61,869	7,130	26.50	46.28
1960	62,850	7,415	26.44	46.41
1961	65,476	7,770	26.99	46.39
1962	65,127	7,664	26.21	43.72
1963	64,675	8,127	25.49	44.58
1964	62,459	7,955	24.12	42.02
1965	60,178	7,855	22.83	40.03
1966	60,188	7,848	22.43	38.70
1967	61,169	8,084	22.41	38.60

REFINED BIRTHRATE—"Crude" rates of the number of births per 1,000 of the mean population, irrespective of sex or age, do not take account of variations in the proportion of women of the child-bearing ages. Refined rates are provided by computations of the legitimate birthrate per 1,000 married women of 15-44 years of age, or the total birthrate per 1,000 of all women of these ages. The following table gives both rates for census years (on the basis of the births registered in that year and the population as at the census) together with the "crude" rate for the year.

Census Year	Birthrate per 1,000 Women 15-44 Years		"Crude" Birthrate
	Married Women	Total Women	
1926	176.9	92.1	21.23
1936	155.1	79.0	18.07
1945	186.5	106.5	24.58
1951	190.8	123.0	25.62
1956	191.7	130.2	25.93
1961	199.3	140.6	26.99
1966	200.4	112.2	22.43

The percentage of married women in the child-bearing ages was 70.0 in 1961 compared with 51.6 in 1926. A study of the figures for successive censuses reveals considerable changes in the age constitution of married women within the child-bearing ages; as the birthrate varies with age, the change in age constitution over the period is a factor which should be taken into account.

REPRODUCTION INDEX—The reproduction index is based on the fact that the future size of a population is related to the number of women in the reproductive age groups at any given time. The gross rate is based on the number of female children born, and the average number of girls that will be born to a woman during her reproductive period, while the net rate takes into account fertility rates at different ages and the percentages of female survivors at those ages, obtained from life tables. A net rate of 1.0 indicates a stationary population, and a higher rate a rising population.

Reproduction rates for the non-Maori population during the latest 11 years were as follows.

Year	Gross Rate	Net Rate	Year	Gross Rate	Net Rate
1956	1.839	1.771	1961	2.028	1.964
1957	1.893	1.822	1962	1.970	1.908
1958	1.931	1.859	1963	1.855	1.796
1959	1.950	1.878	1964	1.753	1.698
1960	1.968	1.905	1965	1.624	1.571
			1966	1.579	1.534

It must be remembered that, in New Zealand, population growth has two important components—natural increase and net migration—and that the reproduction index takes into account only natural increase. Statistics of external migration in recent years are included in the section on "Population".

SEXES OF CHILDREN BORN—The extreme range since 1870 for all births has been from 1,016 male per 1,000 female births in 1878 to 1,081 in 1923. Statistics for the latest six years are given in the following table.

Year	Number of Births of		Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
	Males	Females	
1962	33,356	31,771	1,050
1963	33,287	31,388	1,060
1964	32,169	30,290	1,062
1965	31,105	29,073	1,070
1966	30,879	29,309	1,054
1967	31,097	30,072	1,034

MULTIPLE BIRTHS—The number of cases of multiple births and the proportion per 1,000 of the total (live births only) during the latest six years are shown in the following table.

Year	Total Births	Total Cases	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Cases
1962	65,127	64,453	662	6	10.47
1963	64,675	63,984	681	5	10.72
1964	62,459	61,765	684	5	11.10
1965	60,178	59,560	600	8†	10.21
1966	60,188	59,588	589	5*	9.97
1967	61,169	60,565	590	7	9.86

*Includes one case of quadruplets.

†Includes one case of quintuplets.

There were 59,588 confinements in 1966 resulting in live births; of these, 594 produced multiple living births and in a further 24 cases one of twins was still-born. The ratio of multiple confinements with live births to total live confinements is 1:96. In six additional cases both twins were still-born.

Year	Cases of Twins				Cases of Triplets, Quads and Quins							Total Multiple Cases	Rate per 1,000 Confinements
	Both Born Alive	One Born Alive, One Still Born	Both Still Born	Total	All Born Alive	One Born Alive, Two Still Born	Two Born Alive, One Still Born	All Still Born	Quads, All Alive	Quins, All Alive	Total		
1962 ..	663	32	9	704	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	710	11.1
1963 ..	681	33	11	725	5	-	1	-	-	-	6	731	11.3
1964 ..	684	24	13	721	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	726	11.6
1965 ..	600	27	6	633	7	-	-	-	-	1	8	641	10.6
1966 ..	589	24	6	619	4*	-	-	-	1	-	5	624	10.4
Average of five years	643	28	9	680	5	-	--	-	--	--	6	686	11.0

*The four cases of triplets in 1966 comprised two cases of all males and two cases of two males and one female. The case of quadruplets comprised two males and two females.

The likelihood of still births occurring is much greater in cases of multiple births than in single cases. This is exemplified in the following table. The figures in respect of multiple cases include all cases where one or more of the children were still born.

Year			Still-birth Cases per 100 of Total Cases (Including Still Births)	
			Single Cases	Multiple Cases
1962 ..	..	..	1.31	5.77
1963 ..	..	..	1.24	6.15
1964 ..	..	..	1.24	5.06
1965 ..	..	..	1.14	5.15
1966 ..	..	..	1.06	4.81
Average of five years			1.20	5.39

AGES OF PARENTS—Information as to the relative ages of parents of legitimate living children whose births were registered in 1966 is shown in the following table for the total population.

Age of Mother, in Years	Age of Father, in Years										Total Cases
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-64	65 and Over	
Single Births											
Under 21 ..	2,009	3,888	1,370	204	46	25	5	4	-	-	7,551
21-24 ..	280	5,192	7,916	1,644	366	79	16	8	2	1	15,504
25-29 ..	14	764	7,648	5,533	1,684	340	85	20	16	1	16,105
30-34 ..	1	33	649	3,253	2,719	680	147	46	20	6	7,554
35-39 ..	1	9	70	426	1,887	1,168	345	116	47	3	4,072
40-44 ..	-	1	9	32	180	538	329	111	35	6	1,241
45 and over..	-	-	-	1	3	20	42	21	6	-	93
Totals	2,305	9,887	17,662	11,093	6,885	2,850	969	326	126	17	52,120
Multiple Births											
Under 21 ..	13	22	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	49
21-24 ..	1	41	74	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	127
25-29 ..	1	9	88	70	16	7	1	1	-	-	193
30-34 ..	-	-	10	55	42	9	1	2	-	-	119
35-39 ..	-	-	1	6	25	17	6	2	-	-	57
40-44 ..	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	3	-	-	15
45 and over..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	15	72	185	139	90	40	12	8	-	-	561*
Grand Totals	2,320	9,959	17,847	11,232	6,975	2,890	981	334	126	17	52,681*

*Including 1 case quadruplets, 4 cases of triplets, and 20 cases where one of the twins was still-born.

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF PARENTS—The following table gives for 1966 the number of previous issue, i.e., children born alive, in conjunction with the age of mother.

Age of Mother in Years	Number of Previous Issue									Total Legitimate Cases
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-9	10-14	15 and Over	
Under 21 ..	5,552	1,736	277	32	2	—	—	—	—	7,599
21-24 ..	6,831	5,643	2,223	702	176	46	10	—	—	15,631
25-29 ..	3,504	4,815	4,376	2,066	876	373	285	3	—	16,298
30-34 ..	830	1,268	1,832	1,605	882	545	661	51	—	7,674
35-39 ..	379	493	704	772	645	363	627	142	4	4,129
40-44 ..	120	102	153	202	164	149	271	91	4	1,256
45 and over	6	7	10	9	13	10	19	19	1	94
Totals	17,222	14,064	9,575	5,388	2,758	1,486	1,873	306	9	52,681*

*This number represents 52,120 single cases and 561 multiple cases.

In the following table the total issue and average issue are shown for mothers by age groups where a birth occurred in 1966.

Age of Mother, in Years	Total Mothers	Total Issue	Average Issue	Age of Mother, in Years	Total Mothers	Total Issue	Average Issue
Under 21 ..	7,599	10,041	1.32	40-44 ..	1,256	6,715	5.35
21-24 ..	15,631	28,948	1.85	45 and over	94	620	6.60
25-29 ..	16,298	43,492	2.67				
30-34 ..	7,674	28,883	3.76				
35-39 ..	4,129	18,820	4.56	Totals	52,681	137,519	2.61

It should be stressed that the averages are no more than they purport to be—viz., the average number of children (including those registered in 1966) born up to the present time to those mothers of legitimate children whose births were registered during the year. They do not purport to represent, nor do they represent, the average issue of all women of the ages shown. Furthermore, they include issue born to the existing marriages only. The averages for recent years have been as follows: 1962, 2.85; 1963, 2.83; 1964, 2.78; 1965, 2.70; and 1966, 2.61.

FIRST BIRTHS—Statistics of legitimate first confinements indicate that approximately half occur within one year after marriage and over three-quarters within two years after marriage.

Year	Total Legitimate Cases	Total Legitimate First Cases	Proportion of First Cases to Total Cases	First Cases Within One Year After Marriage		First Cases Within Two Years After Marriage	
				Number	Proportion to Total First Cases	Number	Proportion to Total First Cases
			percent		percent		percent
1962	59,885	16,856	28.49	8,349	49.53	13,069	77.53
1963	58,325	16,541	28.36	8,251	49.88	12,837	77.61
1964	55,634	16,195	29.18	8,074	49.85	12,349	76.26
1965	53,044	16,538	31.18	8,145	49.25	12,414	75.06
1966	52,681	17,222	32.69	8,339	48.42	12,683	73.64

The following table gives the duration-of-marriage factor in first confinements over a longer time-series. Prior to 1962 the statistics concern births of non-Maoris only.

Duration of Marriage in Years	Percentage of Total First Confinements						
	1934	1944	1954	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 1 ..	46.25	38.47	42.64	49.88	49.85	49.25	48.42
1 ..	26.79	26.30	30.56	27.73	26.42	25.81	25.22
2 ..	10.24	11.28	11.56	10.51	11.42	12.29	12.56
3 ..	6.16	7.88	5.95	4.79	5.07	5.56	6.17
4 ..	3.96	7.18	3.30	2.46	2.82	2.67	3.16
5-9 ..	5.49	7.36	5.05	3.68	3.56	3.54	3.72
10 and over ..	1.11	1.53	0.94	0.95	0.86	0.88	0.75
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the following table first confinements occurring to mothers in different age groups are expressed as a percentage of the total first confinements. Prior to 1962 the statistics concern confinements of non-Maoris only.

FIRST CONFINEMENTS, BY AGE OF MOTHER

Age of Mother, in Years	Percentage of Total First Confinements						
	1934	1944	1954	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 20 ..	8.90	7.33	9.08	18.85	19.64	20.70	22.64
20-24 ..	40.39	41.79	47.71	52.75	52.67	51.44	49.26
25-29 ..	32.79	29.54	27.79	18.52	18.28	19.25	20.35
30-34 ..	13.10	14.61	10.39	6.07	6.00	5.39	4.82
35-39 ..	3.79	5.36	3.92	2.91	2.57	2.51	2.20
40-44 ..	0.99	1.34	1.02	0.82	0.81	0.68	0.70
45 and over ..	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03
Totals ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The average ages of mothers at the birth of their first child were as follows: 1924, 26.39; 1934, 25.90; 1944, 25.18; 1954, 25.32; 1963, 23.74; 1964, 23.65; 1965, 23.56; and 1966, 23.45 years.

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS—The numbers of ex-nuptial births registered during each of the latest 12 years, with the percentages they bear to total births registered, are given in the following table. Statistics prior to 1962 concern non-Maoris only. The percentages in recent years are higher than those for Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and United States but lower than those for Sweden. Meaningful international comparisons can only be made with caution; some of the difficulties are discussed in a supplement to the January 1967 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

Year	Number	Percentage of Total Live Births	Year	Number	Percentage of Total Live Births
1957	2,549	4.92	1963	5,698	8.81
1958	2,689	5.00	1964	6,189	9.91
1959	2,792	5.10	1965	6,554	10.89
1960	2,911	5.25	1966	6,960	11.56
1961	3,332	5.77	1967	7,783	12.72
1962	5,242	8.05			

The long-term trend in the rate of ex-nuptial births is indicated by the movement in the proportion of non-Maori ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women—i.e., spinsters, widows, and divorced women—at the reproductive ages. The figures for census years, are as follows.

Census Year	Unmarried Women 15-44 Years of Age	Ex-nuptial Births	Ex-nuptial Birth-rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women
1911	120,778	1,078	8.93
1916	125,461	1,159	9.24
1921	136,539	1,258	9.21
1926	148,551	1,473	9.92
1936	167,781	1,126	6.71
1945	156,326	1,824	11.67
1951	130,343	1,935	14.85
1956	129,877	2,310	17.79
1961	138,018	3,332	24.14

In 1966 the total number of ex-nuptial confinements was 6,907. Of these 6,850 cases were single births, 53 were twins, while there were four cases of twins in which one child was still-born. The total number of ex-nuptial live births was 6,960. From the following table it will be seen that of the 6,907 mothers, 3,563 or 51.59 percent, were under 21 years of age.

Age	Number of Mothers	Age	Number of Mothers	Age	Number of Mothers	Age	Number of Mothers
11	—	18	793	23	328	45 and over	9
13	5	19	907	24-29	1,168		
14	44	20	699	30-34	430		
15	148	21	591	35-39	258		
16	372	22	466	40-44	94	Total	6,907
17	595						

The Legitimation Act—The Legitimation Act 1939 stipulates that every ex-nuptial child whose parents have later married shall be deemed to have been legitimated from birth by reason of such marriage. The Act requires the parents or surviving parent of any person legitimated under the Act to register with the Registrar-General the particulars of the birth of that person, showing that person as the lawful issue of the parents. Application for registration must be made within three months after the date of the marriage.

The numbers of legitimations registered in each of the latest five years were as follows: 1963, 1,133; 1964, 1,091; 1965, 1,003; 1966, 1,042; 1967, 1,387.

ADOPTIONS—The Adoption Act 1955 sets out the provisions regarding the adoption of children. The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951, as amended in 1961, contains provision for the registration of adopted children. The adoption of a Maori child is required to be registered in the same manner as that of a non-Maori child. The Adoption Act 1955 requires interim orders to be made in the first instance, and for these to remain in force for six months before adoption orders become effective.

The following table shows the number of adoptions which have been registered during the latest five years.

Year	Number		
	Males	Females	Total
1963	1,422	1,421	2,843
1964	1,506	1,379	2,885
1965	1,557	1,531	3,088
1966	1,747	1,715	3,462
1967	1,803	1,710	3,513

Of the 3,462 adoptions registered in 1966, 1,703 were children under the age of one year, 1,174 were aged one to four years, 295 were aged five to nine years, and 290 were aged 10 years or over. In 1967 the figures were 1,742, 1,218, 286 and 267 respectively.

STILL BIRTHS—Although it is compulsory to effect a birth-registration entry for a still-born child, no entry is made in the register of deaths. The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951 stipulates, however, that a medical practitioner or a midwife in attendance at the confinement where a still birth occurs must furnish a certificate stating to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the cause of the still birth. Particulars of causes of still births will be found in Section 4C relating to deaths. A stillborn child is defined as one "which has issued from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which was not alive at the time of such issue". Still births are not included either as births or as deaths in the various numbers and rates shown in this subsection and in that relating to deaths. The rate of 1.10 per 100 births in 1966 is the lowest rate yet recorded.

The registrations of still births during each of the latest five years were as follows.

Year	Male Still Births	Female Still Births	Total	Male Still Births per 1,000 Female Still Births	Percentage of Still Births to—	
					Living Births	All Births
1963	431	393	824	1,097	1.27	1.26
1964	420	394	814	1,066	1.31	1.29
1965	368	350	718	1,051	1.19	1.18
1966	354	314	668	1,127	1.14	1.10
1967	377	358	735	1,053	1.20	1.19

The rate of masculinity for still births in 1966 was 1,127 males per 1,000 females as compared with 1,054 for living births.

The percentage of ex-nuptial births among still-born infants was, in 1966, 14.52 and among infants born alive 11.56.

Of the living legitimate births registered in 1966, 32 percent were first births, while of legitimate still births 35 percent were first births. Statistics over many years indicate that there is a considerably greater probability of still births at first confinement than subsequent confinements. Of the total of 668 still births in 1966, 574 were non-Maori and 94 Maori; of the Maori total 45 were males and 49 females.

FOETAL DEATHS—The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951 stipulates that in the case of a foetal death where the child has issued from its mother after the twentieth week, and up to and including the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, a medical practitioner or a midwife who was in attendance at the confinement shall sign and supply a certificate stating to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the cause of the foetal death, and such other particulars as may be required by the Registrar-General. A foetal death is not required to be registered as in the case of a still-born child.

4 C—DEATHS

REGISTRATION—The law as to registration of deaths is contained in the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951. Deaths of Maoris were recorded separately up to the end of 1961, but under the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act 1961 the procedure has been the same as for non-Maoris from 1 January 1962. (Maoris are defined as persons with half or more of Maori blood and the term European or non-Maori covers all other persons.) Particulars required in the registration of a death include date, place of residence and domicile, name, occupation, sex, age, cause of death, birthplace, duration of residence in New Zealand, marital status, living issue of married persons, degree of Maori blood (if any), medical attendant by whom certified, particulars as to burial, and, in the case of the death of a married male, age of widow. Deaths are required to be registered by the funeral director within three days after the day of burial.

Although it is compulsory to effect a birth-registration entry in the case of a still-born child, no entry is made in the register of deaths. The principal Act stipulates, however, that a

medical practitioner or a midwife in attendance at a confinement where a still birth occurs must furnish a certificate stating to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the cause of the still birth.

It is incumbent upon a medical practitioner to give the certificate of cause of death of any deceased person to the person required to supply information for the purpose of registering the death (the funeral director in charge of the burial). The practitioner is required to report forthwith to the Coroner any case where, in his opinion, there are any suspicious circumstances.

Deaths of Members of the Forces While Overseas—The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951 requires the Registrar-General to compile a register containing particulars of all persons who have died while out of New Zealand on service with any Commonwealth force within the meaning of the Army Act 1950 and who at the time of their deaths were domiciled in New Zealand. Deaths registered in the War Deaths Register from 1940 onwards were not taken into account in arriving at the number and rate of deaths in New Zealand, nor were deaths of visiting overseas servicemen or prisoners of war in New Zealand. Deaths of New Zealand servicemen which occurred in New Zealand were, however, included.

NUMBERS AND RATES—New Zealand has had for many years a favourable death rate in its non-Maori population. Despite the ageing of population, the non-Maori crude death rate has remained low and this is undoubtedly due to the introduction of antibiotics and new medical techniques as well as to the expansion of health services. There has, for example, been for some years a low incidence of serious outbreaks of epidemic disease, a reduction in tuberculosis mortality, and a remarkably low non-Maori infant-mortality rate.

The general trend of the crude non-Maori death rate in New Zealand was downward over a long period of years, reaching its lowest level during the early thirties. After that an upward trend was in evidence for some years, the figures recorded during the war years being the highest for a long time. Some of the increase over this period can be attributed to population changes in that numbers of the healthiest of the young male adult population were serving overseas, but on the other hand the strains of wartime did exact a toll on the elderly which was shown in the sharp rise in deaths resulting from diseases of the heart and nervous system.

The following table sets out the numbers of deaths and the crude death rates per 1,000 of mean population over the latest 21 years.

Year	Numbers			Crude Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population		
	Non-Maori	Maori	Total	Non-Maori	Maori	Total
1947	15,904	1,538	17,442	9.39	14.63	9.70
1948	15,812	1,473	17,285	9.16	13.66	9.42
1949	16,012	1,566	17,578	9.09	14.17	9.39
1950	16,715	1,369	18,084	9.31	12.09	9.47
1951	17,512	1,324	18,836	9.56	11.37	9.67
1952	17,413	1,483	18,896	9.28	12.34	9.47
1953	17,009	1,345	18,354	8.84	10.84	8.96
1954	17,667	1,209	18,876	8.98	9.41	9.01
1955	17,953	1,272	19,225	8.95	9.95	8.99
1956	18,403	1,293	19,696	9.00	9.36	9.02
1957	19,411	1,451	20,862	9.29	10.13	9.34
1958	19,014	1,287	20,301	8.90	8.67	8.88
1959	19,814	1,314	21,128	9.09	8.53	9.05
1960	19,524	1,368	20,892	8.81	8.56	8.79
1961	20,397	1,385	21,782	9.03	8.27	8.98x
1962	20,857	1,224	22,081	9.03x	6.98x	8.89x
1963	21,218	1,198	22,416	9.01x	6.57x	8.84x
1964	21,693	1,168	22,861	9.04x	6.17x	8.83x
1965	21,759	1,217	22,976	8.92x	6.20x	8.72x
1966	22,487	1,291	23,778	9.07x	6.37	8.86
1967	21,785	1,222	23,007	8.65	5.84	8.43

Maori crude death rates have dropped steadily over the 21-year period surveyed and have become lower than the non-Maori figures over recent years. Crude death rates do not reflect the true levels of mortality which exist in populations which have different age structures. The Maori population has a very much higher proportion of those at younger ages who do not contribute many deaths to the total and conversely relatively few persons at older ages where the rate of dying is high. The effect of this is to produce a very deflated crude rate.

Simple arithmetic can be employed to produce a figure for the Maori which compares directly with the non-Maori crude rate. By applying the Maori death rates at each age to the non-Maori population of this age it is possible to total these and arrive at the number of deaths which would have occurred in the non-Maori population had the Maori rates of dying applied. This figure divided by the total non-Maori population produces a Maori rate which is adjusted to the age structure of the non-Maori in that particular year and which is directly comparable with the non-Maori crude rate. The adjusted Maori rates computed on this system are entered in the following table for 1966 and show in a true comparison Maori mortality to be approximately twice that of the non-Maori. In addition, a comparison is supplied in age-specific rates for the two races in each sex.

Race	All Ages Rates per 10,000 Mean Population		Age-specific Rates per 10,000 of Population at Ages					
	Crude Rate	Maori Rate Adjusted to Non-Maori Population	Under 5 Years	5-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over
<i>Males</i>								
Maori ..	71.3	144.1	82.4	10.1	22.5	36.3	217.4	1,041.4
Non-Maori ..	100.4	...	45.2	4.7	14.4	20.0	131.4	822.8
<i>Females</i>								
Maori ..	55.8	140.4	66.4	8.1	8.0	34.2	200.2	814.4
Non-Maori ..	80.9	...	33.0	3.1	4.9	12.4	69.9	583.0
<i>Both Sexes</i>								
Maori ..	63.7	144.4	74.5	9.1	15.3	35.2	209.2	935.2
Non-Maori ..	90.7	...	39.2	3.9	9.8	16.3	100.4	685.0

For both Maoris and non-Maoris the death rate in males exceeds the death rate in females by a considerable margin. The following table sets out the respective crude rates for each sex separately for the latest 11 years in the total population.

Year	Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population			Male Deaths to Every 100 Female Deaths
	Males	Females	Total	
1957	10.39	8.28	9.34	127
1958	9.72	8.03	8.88	123
1959	9.92	8.17	9.05	123
1960	9.66	7.90	8.79	124
1961	9.75	8.19	8.98x	120
1962	9.80x	7.97x	8.89x	124
1963	9.75x	7.91x	8.84x	124
1964	9.73x	7.93x	8.83x	124
1965	9.58x	7.86x	8.72x	123
1966	9.82x	7.90	8.86	125
1967	9.29	7.57	8.43	123

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OVER THE YEAR—An examination of the total number of deaths registered in each quarter of the last 12 years gives the following averages: March quarter, 4,546, June quarter, 5,377, September quarter, 6,343; and December quarter, 5,234.

A classification according to month of death shows that in 1966 the months during which the greatest number of deaths occurred were August, July, and September, with totals of 2,469, 2,269, and 2,158 respectively. Excluding December (a proportion of deaths occurring in that month not being registered till January) February had the least number of deaths, 1,549, followed by March with 1,747.

AGES AT DEATH—Deaths registered during the year 1966 are shown according to age in the following tables.

Age, in Years	Males	Females	Total	Age, in Years	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 ..	635	429	1,064	55-59 ..	1,021	524	1,545
1- 4 ..	148	128	276	60-64 ..	1,294	696	1,990
5- 9 ..	79	55	134	65-69 ..	1,524	1,007	2,531
10-14 ..	74	46	120	70-74 ..	1,636	1,240	2,876
15-19 ..	171	64	235	75-79 ..	1,735	1,549	3,284
20-24 ..	166	46	212	80-84 ..	1,582	1,676	3,258
25-29 ..	101	63	164	85-89 ..	1,009	1,298	2,307
30-34 ..	138	62	200	90-94 ..	296	549	845
35-39 ..	187	118	305	95-99 ..	77	140	217
40-44 ..	266	194	460	100 and over ..	6	13	19
45-49 ..	421	276	697				
50-54 ..	650	389	1,039	Totals	13,216	10,562	23,778

The Maori population is a very young one compared with the non-Maori and as a result there is a considerable variation in the proportions of Maori deaths which take place at various ages to the proportions of non-Maori deaths at various ages. Thus it follows that there is a considerable difference in the proportion of Maori deaths in the total of deaths at various ages, and whereas at preschool, school, adolescent, and early working ages the Maori contributes substantially to the total of all deaths, in old age the Maori percentage is almost insignificant. The following table illustrates these points for the year 1966.

Age, in Years	Number of Deaths		Percentage of Total Deaths		Percentage of Maori Deaths in Total Deaths per Age Group
	Non-Maori	Maori	Non-Maori	Maori	
Under 5 ..	1,046	294	4.65	22.77	21.94
5-14 ..	197	57	0.88	4.42	22.44
15-24 ..	393	54	1.75	4.18	12.08
25-44 ..	974	155	4.33	12.01	13.73
45-64 ..	4,900	371	21.79	28.74	7.04
65 and over ..	14,977	360	66.60	27.88	2.35
Totals	22,487	1,291	100.00	100.00	5.43

Considerable changes have taken place over the last 30 years in the age distribution of persons dying. The movement in the proportions of deaths occurring at the different age groups is very striking. The results of three main factors are illustrated, viz, health measures, which have achieved an immense saving of young life; the fluctuations in the birthrate over the period; and the great increase in the proportion of old people in the community.

Age, in Years	Number of Deaths				Percentage of Total			
	1935	1945	1955	1965	1935	1945	1955	1965
Under 1 ..	1,128	1,449	1,365	1,174	8.25	8.19	7.10	5.11
1- 4 ..	429	405	319	268	3.14	2.29	1.66	1.17
5- 9 ..	198	187	132	111	1.45	1.06	0.69	0.48
10-14 ..	170	150	101	107	1.24	0.85	0.53	0.47
15-19 ..	254	215	151	201	1.86	1.22	0.79	0.87
20-24 ..	355	267	187	188	2.60	1.51	0.97	0.82
25-29 ..	324	282	181	186	2.37	1.60	0.94	0.81

Age, in Years	Number of Deaths				Percentage of Total			
	1935	1945	1955	1965	1935	1945	1955	1965
30-34	316	243	195	209	2.31	1.37	1.01	0.91
35-39	326	363	287	284	2.39	2.05	1.49	1.24
40-44	425	396	365	482	3.11	2.24	1.90	2.10
44-49	585	638	593	651	4.28	3.61	3.08	2.83
50-54	804	761	870	1,051	5.88	4.30	4.52	4.57
55-59	1,008	1,144	1,094	1,504	7.38	6.47	5.69	6.55
60-64	1,177	1,763	1,451	1,937	8.61	9.97	7.55	8.43
65-69	1,384	2,135	2,168	2,339	10.13	12.07	11.28	10.18
70-74	1,374	2,328	2,745	2,694	10.06	13.16	14.28	11.73
75-79	1,322	2,084	3,003	3,337	9.68	11.78	15.62	14.52
80 and over ..	2,085	2,876	4,018	6,253	15.26	16.26	20.90	27.21
Totals	13,664	17,686	19,225	22,976	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the earlier period covered by the next table the fall in the death rate was common to all ages and to both sexes. In more recent years, however, there has been a tendency for the male rates at ages over 65 years to be static or show a slight increase. Of special significance are the low rates recorded in infancy and childhood and in the early adult life age groups in recent years despite the inclusion of Maori figures, which are considerably higher than the non-Maori. The female rate for the various age groups is now lower than the male rate in all instances. The increase in the death rate at successive age groups from 15 years onward is well exemplified.

Year	Under 1*	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over
(Rates per 1,000 of mean population in each age group)										
<i>Males</i>										
1901†	78.60	6.81	1.89	3.52	3.97	6.16	11.94	23.12	50.59	141.67
1911†	63.48	5.36	1.91	2.42	3.87	6.27	11.02	20.83	53.22	130.58
1921†	53.10	4.78	1.85	2.44	3.56	5.55	9.61	19.96	46.17	128.60
1931†	38.21	2.83	1.35	2.28	2.77	4.64	8.69	18.25	44.18	130.57
1941	43.65	4.39	1.36	2.53	2.93	3.95	9.20	21.13	47.44	140.27
1951	31.69	1.87	0.75	1.82	1.95	3.15	7.57	20.46	47.52	121.66
1961	25.86	1.34	0.49	1.28	1.47	2.68	7.39	19.65	47.33	126.31
1965	22.44	1.14	0.47	1.31	1.66	2.82	7.44	20.47	48.03	134.41
1966	20.56	1.18	0.53	1.51	1.47	2.73	7.60	20.90	51.59	139.22
<i>Females</i>										
1901†	63.87	5.50	1.64	3.58	4.72	6.70	10.62	19.44	43.32	127.98
1911†	48.74	5.37	1.48	2.76	4.34	4.92	8.38	17.89	40.44	119.60
1921†	42.31	4.49	1.31	2.34	3.38	4.46	8.00	14.88	36.81	120.23
1931†	25.67	2.47	0.97	1.85	3.20	3.81	6.84	15.36	36.83	122.87
1941	37.75	3.84	1.20	1.94	2.44	3.50	6.90	15.04	38.60	118.92
1951	23.09	1.59	0.54	0.89	1.30	2.27	5.67	13.85	32.80	109.79
1961	19.50	1.16	0.35	0.53	0.87	1.95	4.59	11.22	29.89	104.74
1965	16.37	0.98	0.32	0.49	0.83	1.90	4.71	11.22	28.17	102.94
1966	14.64	1.07	0.36	0.51	0.80	1.99	4.65	11.00	29.18	103.53
<i>Both Sexes</i>										
1901†	71.40	6.17	1.77	3.55	4.33	6.40	11.37	21.63	47.87	135.71
1911†	56.31	5.36	1.70	2.58	4.09	5.64	9.82	19.55	47.74	126.13
1921†	47.82	4.64	1.58	2.39	3.47	5.10	8.85	17.59	41.90	124.84
1931†	32.15	2.65	1.17	2.07	2.98	4.22	7.80	16.88	40.56	126.87
1941	39.81	4.12	1.28	2.22	2.67	3.72	8.02	18.16	43.04	129.15
1951	27.54	1.73	0.65	1.36	1.63	2.71	6.67	17.03	39.93	115.26
1961	22.76	1.25	0.42	0.91	1.18	2.31	6.00	15.41	37.67	114.01
1965	19.51	1.07	0.39	0.91	1.26	2.37	6.07	15.84	36.94	115.68
1966	17.68	1.12	0.45	1.02	1.14	2.37	6.11	15.95	39.11	117.84

*Per 1,000 live births in this case.

†Non-Maori figures only as Maori deaths at ages not available for these years

The average (arithmetic mean) age at death of non-Maori persons of each sex at 10-yearly intervals, since 1901 and during each of the latest five years is as follows:

Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
age (years)			age (years)		
1901	41.64	37.68	1961	63.80	67.32
1911	46.17	42.37	1962	64.35	68.77
1921	48.45	46.97	1963	64.58	68.75
1931	54.14	55.48	1964	64.74	69.29
1941	58.65	59.60	1965	64.24	69.28
1951	61.58	65.25	1966	64.57	69.89

There has been a striking upward movement in the average age at death of non-Maoris since 1901. A noticeable feature is that in the earlier years the age for females was considerably lower than that for males, the margin gradually narrowing until virtual equality was reached in 1927-28, since when the female average age at death has been higher than the male.

The average age at death of Maoris in 1966 was 43.72 and 42.93 years for males and females respectively. The great disparity between Maori figures and those for non-Maoris quoted in the above table is of course due in the main to the small numbers of persons at older ages in the Maori population and the comparatively large numbers at younger ages. This factor combined with high death rates in infancy and childhood produces a low average age at death.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE—Life tables depicting the pattern of mortality over the age span of life for the non-Maori component of New Zealand's population have been constructed at various times since 1880. The most recent tables are based on the 1961 population census, together with mortality statistics for 1960-62. As the pattern of mortality among non-Maoris has stabilised in recent years, these latest life tables give an accurate statistical summary of current mortality experience.

Life tables contain a measure of the degree of longevity of the population called the "expectation of life". The expectation of life at any age is the average remaining lifetime for persons of this age, assuming that mortality rates at each age continue at the level shown by the life table. The life expectancy at selected ages at the present time, for the non-Maori population in New Zealand, is shown in the table below. The overall longer span of life enjoyed by females, compared with males, is evident, as is the improvement in life expectancy once the first year of life is survived.

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR NON-MAORI POPULATION, SELECTED AGES

Exact Age (Years)	Life Expectancy (Years)		Exact Age (Years)	Life Expectancy (Years)	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
0	69.17	74.75	25	46.86	51.46
1	69.68	74.74	30	42.12	46.59
2	68.82	73.84	40	32.73	37.06
3	67.88	72.91	50	23.86	27.89
4	66.93	71.96	60	16.09	19.39
5	65.97	70.99	70	9.96	11.98
10	61.12	66.11	80	5.49	6.43
15	56.26	61.21	90	2.63	3.09
20	51.53	56.33	100	1.17	1.35

Improvement in non-Maori life expectancy since 1880, for both sexes, has been most striking for the younger ages, but has been relatively small for the advanced ages. Progress in medical science, coupled with improved social conditions, has resulted in substantial reductions in mortality among infants and children from infectious diseases; on the other hand, diseases of middle and old age are less amenable to control. It is unlikely, therefore, that increases in life expectancy in the future will occur on the scale of the past. The next table displays the life expectancy revealed by each life table compiled since 1880 for the three exact ages of 0, 20, and 60 years.

IMPROVEMENT IN NON-MAORI LIFE EXPECTANCY SINCE 1880

Life Table	Life Expectancy (Years)					
	Males Aged Exactly			Females Aged Exactly		
	0	20	60	0	20	60
1880-92	54.44	44.55	14.95	57.26	46.39	16.39
1891-95	55.29	45.47	15.06	58.09	47.19	16.55
1896-1900	57.37	46.34	15.33	59.95	47.91	16.54
1901-05	58.09	46.74	15.40	60.55	48.23	16.64
1906-10	59.17	47.20	15.51	61.76	48.77	16.77
1911-15	60.96	47.61	15.54	63.48	49.14	16.72
1921-22	62.76	48.66	16.03	65.43	50.36	17.29
1925-27	63.99	48.93	15.79	66.57	50.96	17.23
1931	65.04	49.61	16.22	67.88	51.28	17.30
1934-38	65.46	49.89	16.06	68.45	52.02	17.49
1950-52	68.29	51.15	16.19	72.43	54.64	18.53
1955-57	68.88	51.44	16.19	73.88	55.87	19.16
1960-62	69.17	51.53	16.09	74.51	56.33	19.39

The table below compares the life expectancy at birth for the total population of New Zealand with that for selected overseas countries. (Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1966).

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, SELECTED COUNTRIES

Country			Period	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	
				Males	Females
Australia*	..	..	1960-62	67.92	74.18
Canada	..	..	1960-62	68.35	74.17
Denmark	..	..	1963-64	70.3	74.6
England and Wales	..	..	1963-65	68.3	74.4
France	..	..	1964	68.0	75.1
Netherlands	..	..	1961-65	71.1	75.9
New Zealand	..	..	1960-62	68.44	73.75
Norway	..	..	1956-60	71.32	75.57
Scotland	..	..	1963-65	66.34	72.45
Sweden	..	..	1961-65	71.60	75.70
United States of America	..	..	1965	66.8	73.7
U.S.S.R.	..	..	1964-65	66.0	74.0

*Excluding full-blooded aborigines.

The expectation of life at various ages for the Maori population is shown below. These expectations are taken from *Maori Life Tables, 1960-62*.

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR MAORI POPULATION, SELECTED AGES

Exact Age (Years)	Life Expectancy (Years)		Exact Age (Years)	Life Expectancy (Years)	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
0	59.05	61.37	20	44.19	45.25
1	61.14	62.83	30	35.53	36.03
2	60.57	62.11	40	27.13	27.41
3	59.78	61.26	50	19.55	19.81
4	58.93	60.39	60	13.02	14.10
5	58.04	59.48	70	8.82	9.48
10	53.40	54.71	80	5.12	5.86

Life expectancy at birth for a Maori male increased by 1.82 years in the interval 1955-57 to 1960-62, with that for females increasing by 2.69 years. These increases are large but not as large as those over the period 1950-52 to 1955-57, when the increases were 3.18 years for males and 2.80 years for females. This is evidence that although Maori life expectancy is relatively low, it is improving at a fast though decreasing rate.

The expectation of life of Maoris is much shorter than that of the non-Maori population. A comparison at age 0 shows that life expectancy is 10.12 years greater for non-Maori males and 13.14 years greater for non-Maori females.

DEATHS BY CAUSES—The accuracy of death data even in medically certified deaths will be affected by two factors—the proportion of deaths in hospitals where diagnostic equipment is available and the proportion of deaths in which a post-mortem report is available for reference. In 1966, 61 percent of deaths of non-Maoris and 50 percent of deaths of Maoris took place in a hospital, and in 31 percent of non-Maori and 44 percent of Maori deaths, a post-mortem was held. The Maori figure of post-mortems held is a little misleading as deaths from accident and violence form a much higher proportion of Maori deaths and in these circumstances a post-mortem is ordered to be held in almost every case. The lower proportion of deaths followed by an autopsy in Maoris is due to the traditional resistance to interference with a body after death, as well as to the high proportion of Maoris who live in rural areas where the services of a pathologist are not available to conduct post-mortem examinations.

The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death has been in use in New Zealand since 1958. The assignment of the cause of death is to the underlying cause. This is defined as (a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury. Both the terminal or immediate cause of death and the underlying cause are furnished on the death certificate, and the responsibility is on the physician or surgeon signing the medical certificate to indicate the train of events.

Total deaths and the rates per million of total population for the latest three years, classified according to the Abbreviated List of 50 Causes for Tabulation of Mortality, are contained in the following table. Certain diseases (cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus, and malaria) are not listed in the table as there were no deaths from these causes in the years shown. Certain

causes of death of special significance and interest are discussed later in this subsection. These are tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, puerperal causes, and violence, while the causes of infant mortality are surveyed in considerable detail.

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths				Rate per Million of Mean Population			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	78	80	75	99	31	31	28	37
Tuberculosis, other forms	15	16	11	12	6	6	4	5
Syphilis and its sequelae	10	9	10	9	4	4	4	3
Typhoid fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	1	3	3	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal infections	10	11	15	13	4	4	6	5
Measles	7	4	11	5	3	2	4	2
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	80	81	73	81	31	31	28	30
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues ..	3,752	3,674	3,817	3,841	1,475	1,414	1,442	1,432
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	42	30	38	51	17	12	14	19
Diabetes mellitus	309	313	261	327	121	121	99	122
Anaemias	87	63	68	77	34	24	26	29
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2,776	2,757	2,875	3,067	1,092	1,061	1,086	1,143
Non-meningococcal meningitis	36	52	40	42	14	20	15	16
Rheumatic fever	15	9	16	12	6	4	6	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	226	209	207	190	89	80	78	71
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	6,506	6,644	6,646	7,036	2,558	2,557	2,510	2,623
Other diseases of the heart	821	862	886	913	323	332	335	340
Hypertension with heart disease	377	344	365	298	148	132	138	111
Hypertension without mention of heart ..	92	94	107	97	36	36	40	36
Influenza	41	149	24	49	16	57	9	18
Pneumonia	1,120	1,366	1,178	1,214	440	526	445	453
Bronchitis	632	731	689	758	249	281	260	283
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	157	145	144	110	62	56	54	41
Appendicitis	22	16	17	19	9	6	6	7
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	163	123	150	134	64	47	57	50
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	122	109	119	132	48	42	45	49
Cirrhosis of liver	59	74	79	72	23	28	30	27
Nephritis and nephrosis	144	148	139	135	57	57	53	50
Hyperplasia of prostate	99	88	73	92	39	34	28	34
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	26	20	13	22	10	8	5	8
Congenital malformations	353	269	306	314	139	104	115	117
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia, and atelectasis	294	292	244	256	116	112	92	95
Infections of the newborn	39	33	47	37	15	13	18	14
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	305	313	291	226	120	121	110	84
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined, and unknown causes	122	128	139	146	48	49	53	54
All other diseases	2,082	2,138	2,170	2,201	819	823	820	820
Motor-vehicle accidents	420	445	551	567	165	171	208	211
All other accidents	715	773	804	853	281	298	304	318
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	244	207	242	246	96	80	91	92
Homicide and operations of war	16	36	32	22	6	14	12	8
Totals	22,416	22,861	22,976	23,778	8,814	8,799	8,679	8,863

In a variety of conditions and in external causes of death the mortality rate for Maoris is very much higher than the non-Maori experience. Much of this disparity is concealed, however, by crude rates which are calculated by dividing the total population into the number of deaths from any particular disease or circumstance. With two populations so very dissimilar in age structure as are the two races in New Zealand (at ages under five years non-Maoris are seven times more numerous than Maoris, but at ages 75 years and upward they are 83 times as numerous), it is necessary to resort to an adjustment of Maori rates so that the figures for any condition become directly comparable in any particular year. This has been done in the following table by firstly calculating age-specific rates for the Maori and then applying these to the non-Maori population, age group to age group. This computation provides an "expected" number of Maori deaths in each age group and these added together and then divided by the non-Maori population give an adjusted rate. In addition to the rates expressed per million of population the absolute numbers of deaths in the two races are furnished for the same 50 causes.

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths				Rates per Million of Population (Non-Maori: Crude Rate—Maori: Adjusted Rate)			
	1965		1966		1965		1966	
	Non-Maori	Maori	Non-Maori	Maori	Non-Maori	Maori	Non-Maori	Maori
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	62	13	75	24	25	192	30	375
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	7	4	5	7	3	40	2	45
Syphilis and its sequelae ..	7	3	7	2	3	33	3	13
Dysentery, all forms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Meningococcal infections ..	12	3	9	4	5	9	4	12
Measles ..	6	5	2	3	3	15	1	9
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ..	62	11	71	10	25	73	29	64
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	3,671	146	3,687	154	1,497	2,081	1,487	2,246
Benign and unspecified neoplasms of unspecified nature ..	34	4	48	3	14	42	19	46
Diabetes mellitus ..	248	13	305	22	101	218	123	380
Anaemias ..	68	—	74	3	28	—	30	39
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	2,815	60	2,989	78	1,148	1,037	1,205	1,471
Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	30	10	26	16	12	30	11	58
Rheumatic fever ..	10	6	5	7	4	22	2	25
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	169	38	160	30	69	422	65	455
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ..	6,445	201	6,821	215	2,628	3,839	2,750	4,026
Other diseases of the heart ..	832	54	848	65	339	1,068	342	1,223
Hypertension with heart disease ..	342	23	276	22	139	464	111	327
Hypertension without mention of heart ..	100	7	92	5	41	104	37	63
Influenza ..	23	1	46	3	9	5	19	39
Pneumonia ..	1,069	109	1,119	95	436	1,047	451	943
Bronchitis ..	639	50	703	55	261	838	283	902
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	135	9	107	3	55	172	43	37
Appendicitis ..	15	2	15	4	6	19	6	32
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	143	7	125	9	58	60	50	85
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	101	18	96	36	41	54	39	162
Cirrhosis of liver ..	77	2	68	4	31	50	27	33
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	127	12	122	13	52	106	49	126
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	73	—	90	2	30	—	36	51
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium ..	9	4	17	5	4	22	7	24
Congenital malformations ..	273	33	284	30	111	115	115	109
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia, and atelectasis ..	214	30	218	38	87	90	88	109
Infections of the newborn ..	37	10	27	10	15	30	11	29
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ..	242	49	193	33	99	146	78	94
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill defined, and unknown causes ..	128	11	139	7	52	247	56	173
All other diseases ..	2,060	110	2,081	120	840	1,300	839	1,600
Motor-vehicle accidents ..	489	62	508	59	199	425	205	384
All other accidents ..	722	82	766	87	294	543	309	437
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	238	4	244	2	97	33	98	14
Homicide and operations of war ..	21	11	16	6	9	46	6	20
Totals	21,759	1,217	22,487	1,291	8,871	15,037	9,067	16,280

Age-specific rates and Maori age-adjusted rates have been published for a comprehensive list of diseases in *Maori-European Standards of Health*, one of a series of special reports issued by the Department of Health.

The comparatively poor state of health of the Maori is shown by the excess in the Maori adjusted rates for most diseases. As can be seen in the table, the absolute numbers of Maoris dying from any cause of death is small. This is because the Maori population has a high proportion of young people, and most diseases which cause death develop at the older ages.

The susceptibility of the Maori to epidemic and communicable disease is well known. Again there is a Maori excess mortality in cancer and diabetes. The disparity is even more marked in acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease; in certain other forms of degenerative heart disease and hypertension; in both acute and chronic chest conditions, and in gastro-intestinal and kidney infections. Recent health surveys have indicated that an inclination towards overnutrition, combined with a racial predisposition to excess weight, may underlie the early development of degenerative conditions and the high incidence of metabolic disorders.

In addition to the greater susceptibility to disease processes, the Maori shows a much higher accident rate. Especially accident prone is the Maori child and young adult, while proportionately many more Maoris are involved in road fatalities.

Tuberculosis—While there has been a remarkable reduction in tuberculosis mortality in recent years due to the introduction of modern drug treatment, this disease is far from eradicated and still takes its toll of life.

The following table shows the numbers of deaths from tuberculosis in 1966 by race, sex, and age groups. The disease has almost entirely disappeared as a cause of death in non-Maori children and over 75 percent of the deaths occurred at ages upward of 45 years. In the Maori on the other hand there is a high proportion of the total deaths from tuberculosis occurring at young ages and in early adult life.

Of the 80 non-Maori deaths, 75 were due to respiratory tuberculosis and of the 31 Maori deaths, 23 were from a respiratory form.

Age, in Years	Non-Maori			Maori			Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	3	1	4	—	2	2	3	3	6
5-14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
15-24	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
25-34	1	—	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
35-44	3	5	8	1	4	5	4	9	13
45-54	8	6	14	1	5	6	9	11	20
55-64	13	1	14	3	1	4	16	2	18
65-74	15	4	19	1	4	5	16	8	24
75-84	11	6	17	3	1	4	14	7	21
85 and over ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	56	24	80	11	20	31	67	44	111
All ages, rates per 100,000 of mean population ..	4.5	1.9	3.2	10.7	20.0	15.3	5.0	3.3	4.1

The fall in tuberculosis mortality became steep from 1945 onwards. The extent of this decline at various age levels in both numbers and rates is shown in the table which follows. All forms of tuberculosis are included and both sexes have been combined in the periods stated.

Age Groups, in Years	Annual Average Number of Deaths					Rate per Million of Mean Population				
	1953-55	1956-58	1959-61	1962-64	1965-66	1953-55	1956-58	1959-61	1962-64	1965-66
<i>Non-Maori</i>										
Under 5 ..	8	3	2	2	3	37	14	8	5	11
5-14 ..	2	2	1	—	—	6	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
15-24 ..	4	3	1	1	—	16	12	3	1	1
25-44 ..	46	31	13	11	12	84	56	22	17	19
45-64 ..	82	61	39	29	24	212	148	89	57	49
65 and over	78	61	36	35	36	415	307	181	175	164
All ages ..	220	161	92	78	75	112	77	42	31	30
<i>Maori</i>										
Under 5 ..	17	10	3	4	1	703	354	84	112	26
5-14 ..	5	3	1	—	—	150	83	15	6	—
15-24 ..	9	5	2	1	1	364	181	77	31	14
25-44 ..	28	16	11	8	7	969	515	304	202	173
45-64 ..	25	20	12	15	8	2,142	1,516	860	881	486
65 and over	14	16	7	6	7	4,530	5,066	2,185	1,720	1 736
All ages ..	98	70	36	34	24	762	491	224	186	121

Over a period both the non-Maori and the Maori rates have dropped dramatically; there has been the greatest reduction at ages under 25 years, with the Maori record the more impressive. The more chronic forms of tuberculosis remain a problem in middle and old age.

Latest international statistics from the 1967 World Health Organisation *Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report* give the following mortality rates per 100,000 population for tuberculosis of the respiratory system for selected countries: Netherlands, 1.4; New Zealand, 2.8; Denmark, 2.1; Canada, 3.2; Australia 2.4; United States, 4.0; Norway, 3.6; Sweden, 4.2; England and Wales, 4.2. Many other countries have much higher rates.

Cancer—A detailed report on cancer mortality and morbidity in New Zealand was issued in 1965 by the National Health Statistics Centre of the Department of Health. This report covers mortality from cancer from 1941 to 1964, and also surveys all cases reported to the National Cancer Registry by hospitals and by the various cancer clinics established in New Zealand under the auspices of the Cancer Society of New Zealand. In addition to discussion of the total cancer picture in New Zealand, an analysis is made by specific sites broken down under the following subheadings: the age and sex of new cases registered, incidence, survival experience, treatment stage of disease at time of diagnosis, and period elapsing between first symptoms and diagnosis. Under each of these headings a comparison is made of the New Zealand figures with those available from registries in some other countries, while in the principal sites the New Zealand mortality is contrasted with that of some 24 other countries of the world.

Attention is drawn to the transference, under the 1948 Revision of the International Classification, of Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia, etc., into the category of malignant disease. This classification was introduced in New Zealand in 1950, and all cancer figures quoted for that and subsequent years include these conditions.

Cancer is annually responsible for more deaths in New Zealand other than diseases of the heart. While it is most prevalent in middle and old age, cancer is a leading cause of death at all ages, even among children and adolescents.

In 1966 there were 3,841 deaths from cancer, of which 154 were Maoris. While the 1966 non-Maori crude cancer death rate of 153.5 was almost twice as high as the Maori crude rate of 82.4 (both per 100,000 of population), these figures are misleading as a measure of the incidence of malignant disease in the two races. When allowance is made for the comparatively few persons in the Maori population at older ages where cancer is most frequently diagnosed, it is seen that Maori cancer mortality is markedly higher than non-Maori cancer mortality. This fact is no indication at all that in general the Maori is more prone to cancer (in cancers of the intestines in both sexes and in two sites in the Maori female, the cervix and the lung, the incidence appears to be higher), but that there is more delay in reporting the symptoms of cancer by Maoris and that more cancer in Maoris goes untreated.

A summary for the latest 11 years in numbers and in rates, both crude and standardised, is provided in the following table.

Year	Number of Deaths from Cancer	Crude Death Rate per 100,000	Standardised Death Rate per 100,000*	Number of Deaths from Cancer	Crude Death Rate per 100,000	Standardised Death Rate per 100,000*
	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
1956	1,684	153.4	105.7	1,471	135.6	83.4
1957	1,752	156.1	103.2	1,461	131.6	81.3
1958	1,743	151.6	101.5	1,554	136.8	85.8
1959	1,811	154.2	103.4	1,528	131.7	82.5
1960	1,724	144.3	97.6	1,566	132.5	81.3
1961	1,870	153.2	104.8	1,671	138.4	85.9
1962	1,936	154.7	107.5	1,661	134.3	83.2
1963	2,044	160.0	110.4	1,708	135.0	84.1
1964	1,962	150.3	107.7	1,712	132.4	79.2
1965	2,034	153.0	108.5	1,783	135.3	84.3
1966	2,067	153.5	108.7	1,774	132.7	82.4

*Standard population used for standardised rates—England and Wales, 1901.

Standardised rates are adopted to eliminate the distorting effect of the changes which take place over a period in the age constitution of the population. The standardised rate for males has risen from 102.3 in the five years 1956-60 to 108.6 in 1962-66. This would indicate that there has been a real increase in the death toll in the male sex and this, as is discussed later, is attributable to the rise in lung cancer. The average standardised figure for females over 1956-60 was 82.9 and compares with 82.6 in 1962-66 indicating that there has been a slight fall in the death rates during the 10-year period.

A classification of cancer deaths according to age subdivisions, race, and sex is now given. Ninety-three percent of the deaths from cancer during 1966 were at ages 45 years and upwards, and 55 percent were at ages 65 years and upwards.

Age Group, in Years	Race	Males			Females		
		Numbers	Rate per 100,000 of Population at Ages	Proportion of Total Deaths at Ages	Numbers	Rate per 100,000 of Population at Ages	Proportion of Total Deaths at Ages
Under 5	Non-Maori	13	9.2	2.1	18	13.3	4.2
	Maori	1	5.0	0.6	4	20.8	3.1
5-14	Non-Maori	19	7.4	13.7	15	6.1	19.7
	Maori	1	3.3	3.1	4	13.4	16.7
15-24	Non-Maori	24	11.8	8.1	12	6.2	12.5
	Maori	2	10.9	5.0	1	5.5	6.7
25-44	Non-Maori	92	29.9	15.0	119	40.6	33.0
	Maori	11	49.4	13.8	14	63.0	15.4
45-64	Non-Maori	707	292.8	22.2	582	238.0	33.9
	Maori	33	347.3	16.7	34	399.6	20.4
65 and over	Non-Maori	1,132	1,220.4	14.8	954	761.4	13.0
	Maori	32	1,547.4	14.7	17	989.5	11.6
All ages	Non-Maori	1,983	159.8	15.9	1,700	137.4	17.0
	Maori	80	77.7	10.9	74	74.1	13.3

*All ages crude rate.

Maori rates specific to age are in general higher than the non-Maori equivalent, and especially is this so at ages between 45 and 64 years. These differences are concealed by the all ages or crude rate which is the lower in the Maori.

Cancer contributes substantially to the total of non-Maori deaths at all ages. At school ages of five to 14 years one non-Maori death in every six is due to cancer (mainly leukaemia and tumours of the brain), while in the non-Maori female from 25 to 64 years over one death in three is a cancer death.

For Maoris the proportions of cancer to total deaths are very much lower than the proportions for non-Maoris, by reason that the competing risks from other diseases are so very much higher. Whereas in the non-Maori easily the highest numbers of cancer deaths occur at ages upwards of 65 years, the highest numbers in the Maori are at ages from 45 to 64 years. This is because of the lower expectation of life which results in few Maoris coming through to old age.

A summary of all cancer deaths occurring in New Zealand during 1966 by location of the disease is shown in the table which follows. Figures by site for Maoris have not been separated as the numbers are so small for most sites. Rates for Maoris tend to be higher in cancers involving the digestive tract, the respiratory organs, and the female genital organs.

CANCER DEATHS 1966

Site of Disease	Numbers			Rates per Million of Mean Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Buccal cavity and pharynx	38	16	54	28	12	20
Oesophagus	62	30	92	46	22	34
Stomach	232	149	381	172	111	142
Intestine, except rectum	187	251	438	139	188	163
Rectum	98	86	184	73	64	69
Larynx	22	2	24	16	2	9
Lung, bronchus, and trachea	547	76	623	406	57	232
Breast	4	343	347	3	257	130
Cervix uteri	—	91	91	—	68	34
Other and unspecified parts of uterus	—	54	54	—	40	20
Prostate	199	—	199	148	—	74
Skin	38	39	77	28	29	29
Bone and connective tissue	16	17	33	12	13	12
All other and unspecified sites	501	503	1,004	372	376	374
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	88	93	181	66	70	68
Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	35	24	59	26	18	22
Totals	2,067	1,774	3,841	1,535	1,327	1,432

There is considerable variation in the numbers and rates for different sites in both males and females. The site principally involved in the male is the lung and bronchus and one male cancer death in every four is of this site. Cancer of the stomach is very much more common in the male than the female but the position is reversed in cancer involving the intestines. The leading site in the female is the breast, which also contributes one-fifth to the total female cancer deaths.

The world-wide phenomenal increase over the last 30 years in cancer of the lung and bronchus (excluding trachea and pleura) is accepted as being associated with cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution. The following table shows the increase in deaths from cancers of this site in each race and in each sex over the latest 11 years.

Year	Number of Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus				Crude Rate per 100,000 of Mean Population			
	Non-Maori		Maori		Non-Maori		Maori	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1956	303	54	11	6	29.5	5.3	15.6	8.9
1957	345	39	12	7	32.9	3.8	16.4	10.0
1958	330	52	8	4	30.7	4.9	10.6	5.5
1959	350	53	13	3	31.9	4.9	16.6	4.0
1960	328	52	14	11	29.5	4.7	17.2	14.0
1961	386	70	18	5	34.0	6.2	21.1	6.1
1962	422	58	17	5	36.3	5.0	19.1	5.8
1963	448	68	18	12	37.8	5.8	19.5	13.4
1964	459	71	19	9	37.9	5.9	19.9	9.7
1965	469	57	20	13	38.1	4.7	20.3	13.6
1966	522	69	24	6	42.0	5.6	23.3	6.0

The crude rates for the Maori conceal the true relative incidence of lung cancer. Adjusted to the non-Maori population structure, the Maori rates exceed the non-Maori rates, the greatest margin being in the female.

While cancer is undoubtedly increasing in numerical incidence it is not doing so out of proportion to the population exposed to the cancer risk. The following table shows the movement in the standardised death rates per 100,000 of population in selected sites averaged over four quinquennia from 1951. The standard population employed is that of England and Wales, 1901.

Site	1951-55	1956-60	1961-65	1966	1951-55	1956-60	1961-65	1966
	Male				Female			
Buccal cavity and pharynx ..	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
Oesophagus	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Stomach	16.0	13.8	12.3	11.3	9.4	7.3	5.8	5.7
Large intestine ..	9.2	8.5	9.1	9.5	11.3	10.3	10.5	10.7
Rectum	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8
Biliary passages and liver ..	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.5
Pancreas	4.8	5.1	5.6	4.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.1
Larynx	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Trachea, lung, bronchus ..	16.5	20.6	24.9	28.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.5
Breast	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	17.6	16.2	18.0	17.2
Uterus, all parts ..	-	-	-	-	9.0	8.2	7.1	6.5
Ovary, Fallopian tube ..	-	-	-	-	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.0
Prostate	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.6	-	-	-	-
Kidney	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5
Bladder, urinary organs ..	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
Skin (including melanoma) ..	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4
Brain, nervous system ..	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.3
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma ..	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2
Hodgkin's disease ..	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Leukaemia and aleukaemia ..	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.2	3.7	4.5	4.3	5.2
All sites	98.6	102.3	107.8	108.7	86.3	82.8	83.3	82.4

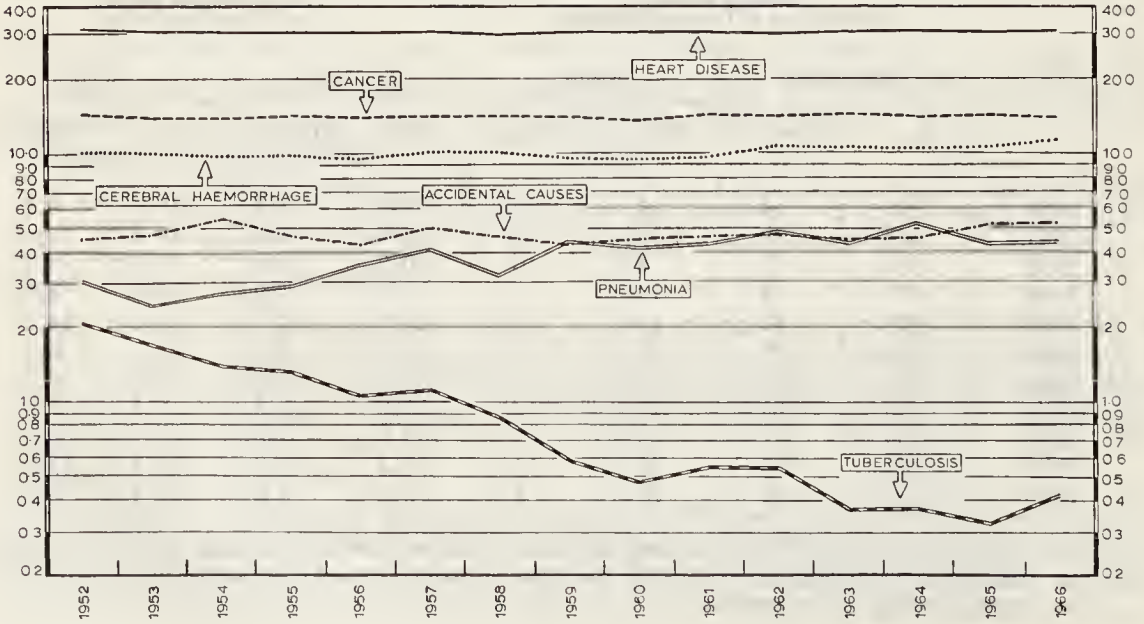
The upward trend in the total male cancer death toll can be ascribed chiefly to the steep rise in lung and bronchus cancer, already commented upon. The total female rate has shown a declining tendency in more recent years although this trend may change as a result of the rise in female lung cancer.

Stomach cancer is clearly on the decline in both sexes and this is in accordance with the experience in several other countries. Some changes in the conditions of living are thought to underlie this drop in incidence.

The large intestine, another leading site, shows declining rates in both sexes. There is also a downward movement in the rates for the uterus. There is a tendency for cancer such as leukaemia and lymphosarcoma to increase slightly and again there has been evidence of this in other parts of the world.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

ANNUAL RATES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL MEAN POPULATION-RATIO SCALE



Heart Disease—Diseases of the heart are the leading killer in New Zealand, accounting for 35 percent of all male deaths and 32 percent of all female deaths in 1966. In accordance with the increasing numbers of the population in the older age groups, the total numbers of deaths from heart disease have steadily increased. However, when allowance is made for the general ageing of the population by employing standardised rates, it becomes evident that there has been small increase in the male rate of loss from heart conditions, but in the female sex there has been a slight fall in the rates for 1962–66 as against those in 1956–60.

A disease phenomenon of recent years has been the rapid increase in deaths assigned to coronary heart disease, and in 1966 no less than 16 percent of all deaths were due to this single disease entity. Comparing standardised rates for 1956–60 with those for the latest quinquennium of 1962–66 (non-Maoris only) the rise in the toll from male deaths assigned to coronary conditions has been 23 percent, with a slightly higher increase in the female of 24 percent. It is a matter of conjecture as to whether the real incidence of coronary heart disease in the community has risen to this extent or whether it is due in part at least to increased recognition of the condition.

The numbers and death rates for heart disease excluding acute rheumatic forms and congenital malformations for the last 11 years are shown in the following table, males and females separately (non-Maoris only).

Year	All Forms of Heart Disease				Coronary Heart Disease			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Standardised Rate per 100,000 of Population	Number	Standardised Rate per 100,000 of Population	Number	Standardised Rate per 100,000 of Population	Number	Standardised Rate per 100,000 of Population
1956	3,923	214	2,790	117	2,450	142	1,188	55
1957	4,006	214	2,934	120	2,540	144	1,347	60
1958	3,958	210	2,887	116	2,644	148	1,384	61
1959	4,154	217	3,088	120	2,812	158	1,615	67
1960	4,172	220	3,055	118	2,983	165	1,681	70
1961	4,289	223	3,223	121	3,175	172	1,785	74
1962	4,254	225	3,073	115	3,124	171	1,776	71
1963	4,472	234	3,179	117	3,428	186	1,935	76
1964	4,576	238	3,204	116	3,561	191	2,037	78
1965	4,517	234	3,271	117	3,518	187	2,093	79
1966	4,749	244	3,356	119	3,788	199	2,203	83

Coronary heart disease is predominantly a disease of old age in both sexes, although in the male sex there are appreciable numbers of deaths which occur in middle age. There are marked differences in the mortality from the disease both between the sexes and between the two races at various age periods.

The following table averages both the numbers and the age-specific rates for coronary heart disease in both non-Maori and Maori over the latest five years 1962–66.

Race	Ages 35 to 44 Years		Ages 45 to 54 Years		Ages 55 to 64 Years		Ages 65 Years and Over	
	Average Number of Deaths Each Year	Average Rate per 10,000 of Population at Ages	Average Number of Deaths Each Year	Average Rate per 10,000 of Population at Ages	Average Number of Deaths Each Year	Average Rate per 10,000 of Population at Ages	Average Number of Deaths Each Year	Average Rate per 10,000 of Population at Ages
<i>Males</i>								
Non-Maori ..	93	6.0	380	28.5	825	80.8	2,177	238.9
Maori ..	3	4.1	13	23.1	25	74.6	40	206.3
<i>Females</i>								
Non-Maori ..	16	1.1	74	5.5	261	25.3	1,655	136.0
Maori ..	3	3.9	10	19.4	16	58.8	26	160.2

For non-Maoris at ages 35 to 44 years male coronary heart disease rates exceed female rates by close to 6 to 1, the ratio decreasing as age advances to a ratio of under 2 to 1 at ages 65 years and upwards.

The absolute numbers of Maori deaths from the disease are small but when related to the population at risk produce rates fairly similar to the non-Maori population in the male sex.

Maori women have a very much greater chance of dying from a coronary condition than non-Maori women, the risk being three times greater at ages 35 to 44 years, four times greater at ages 45 to 54, but less than twice as great at ages 55 to 64 years. Hypertensive forms of heart disease are also very much more common in Maori women in middle age while both sexes in the Maori have a higher mortality from rheumatic valvular heart disease.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—In the following table the rates per million of mean population are given for principal causes of death for selected countries for the latest available year in each case.

Country	Year	Rates per 1,000,000 of Population					
		Heart Disease	Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	Cancer	Pneumonia	Accidental	Total Including Other
Japan	1964	798	1,719	1,075	236	414	6,943
Canada	1964	2,729	780	1,330	257	548	7,568
Netherlands	1964	2,247	933	1,824	108	422	7,705
Bulgaria	1964	1,666	1,493	1,328	580	345	7,917
South Africa	1962	2,387	958	1,342	549	595	8,767
Australia	1964	3,363	1,178	1,362	334	536	9,034
New Zealand	1966	3,145	1,143	1,432	453	529	8,863
Finland	1964	3,274	1,286	1,591	199	565	9,282
Norway	1963	3,202	1,563	1,720	584	510	10,050
United States of America ..	1964	3,655	1,036	1,513	302	542	9,396
Switzerland	1963	2,973	1,197	1,850	221	632	9,876
Denmark	1963	3,156	1,254	2,214	242	490	9,773
Czechoslovakia	1963	2,289	1,037	1,957	270	514	9,541
Italy	1963	2,856	1,364	1,586	434	502	11,453
Sweden	1963	3,513	1,281	1,910	471	439	10,055
Northern Ireland	1964	3,814	1,517	1,653	517	353	10,531
France	1964	2,016	1,289	2,037	223	669	10,667
West Germany	1963	2,494	1,782	2,214	380	580	11,684
England and Wales	1964	3,670	1,560	2,209	623	394	11,281
Belgium	1963	2,882	947	2,368	303	546	12,564
Scotland	1964	3,973	1,944	2,263	334	497	11,724
Austria	1964	3,029	1,697	2,567	349	685	12,346

INFANT MORTALITY—Over a long period of years New Zealand has been renowned for the low rate of infant mortality in its non-Maori population, a fact attributable partly to such matters as climate, virility of the race, comparative absence of densely settled areas, etc., and partly to legislative and educative measures—the latter conducted by the State as well as by various organisations (one of the most important of these is the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children which was founded in 1907).

The trend in infant and peri-natal mortality in New Zealand up to the year 1961 and comparisons in causes with the rates of other countries who show improved figures on New Zealand's are contained in one of the Special Report Series issued by the National Health Statistics Centre of the Department of Health.

The infant-mortality rate of the non-Maori population of New Zealand is among the world's lowest, and recently has declined to a particularly low level. The Maori rate has shown a noticeable improvement in recent years. Infant-mortality figures are given in the next table.

Year	Numbers			Rates per 1,000 of Live Births		
	Non-Maori	Maori	Total	Non-Maori	Maori	Total
1940	990	372	1,362	30.21	87.22	36.78
1945	1,036	413	1,449	27.99	88.93	34.79
1950	1,008	356	1,364	22.75	69.74	27.60
1955	1,002	363	1,365	20.09	62.51	24.52
1960	1,090	330	1,420	19.66	44.50	22.59
1961	1,104	386	1,490	19.13	49.68	22.76
1962	1,034	297	1,331	17.99	38.75	20.44
1963	1,004	265	1,269	17.75	32.61	19.62
1964	954	239	1,193	17.50	30.04	19.10
1965	940	234	1,174	17.97	29.79	19.51
1966	844	220	1,064	16.13	28.03	17.68

Male rates of infant loss are about 28 percent above female rates and this tends to counter-balance the male excess in births.

In the following table New Zealand's infant mortality rates, for both races combined, are shown in comparison with the rates for other countries. The figures are averaged over the latest five years for which figures are available and the data has been extracted from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1965*.

It is interesting to observe that Sweden has the distinction of having the lowest infant death rate in the world. Swedish figures have been based on local definitions of foetal death, livebirth, and infant death which would result in the rates being a slight understatement in a comparison with New Zealand's. Differences in definitions and practices exist also in some other countries.

Country	Quinquen- nium	Deaths Under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births	Country	Quinquen- nium	Deaths Under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births
Sweden	1961-65	15	China (Taiwan) ..	1960-64	28
Netherlands	1961-65	16	Cyprus	1960-64	29
Iceland	1960-64	17	Belgium	1959-63	30
New Zealand (non-Maori)	1962-66	17	South Africa	1960-64	30
Norway	1960-64	18	Austria	1961-65	31
Australia	1961-65	19	Hong Kong	1961-65	32
Finland	1961-65	19	New Zealand (Maori)	1962-66	32
New Zealand (total pop- ulation)	1962-66	19	Bulgaria	1960-64	38
Denmark	1960-64	20	Italy	1961-65	39
England and Wales ..	1961-65	21	Greece	1960-64	39
Switzerland	1960-64	21	Hungary	1961-65	43
Czechoslovakia	1961-65	23	Poland	1961-65	49
Japan	1961-65	23	Argentina	1960-64	61
France	1961-65	24	Rumania	1960-64	62
United States	1961-65	25	Mexico	1960-64	70
Scotland	1961-65	25	Malaya	1957-61	70
Northern Ireland ..	1961-65	26	Portugal	1961-65	75
Canada	1960-64	27	Yugoslavia	1961-65	78
West Germany	1961-65	27	Guatemala	1961-65	91
Republic of Ireland ..	1961-65	28	Chile	1960-64	115

One out of every five infant deaths is a Maori infant death and the Maori rate of loss is nearly twice that of the non-Maori. The excess in the Maori rate is very largely due to infants who die between the end of the fourth week of life and the first birthday. This is illustrated in the following table showing numbers and rates by race and age for the year 1966.

Race	Under 1 Day	1 Day and Under 1 Week	1 Week and Under 28 Days	Total Under 28 Days	28 Days and Under 12 Months	Total Under 1 Year
Non-Maori . .	308	198	73	579	265	844
Maori ..	51	35	12	98	122	220
All races ..	359	233	85	677	387	1,064
<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>						
Non-Maori . .	5.88	3.78	1.40	11.06	5.07	16.13
Maori ..	6.50	4.46	1.53	12.49	15.54	28.03
All races ..	5.97	3.87	1.41	11.25	6.43	17.68

The explanation of the higher rate for Maoris between the twenty-eighth day and the end of the first year is the susceptibility of the Maori baby in its generally inferior home environment to forms of infection such as gastro-enteritis and pneumonia.

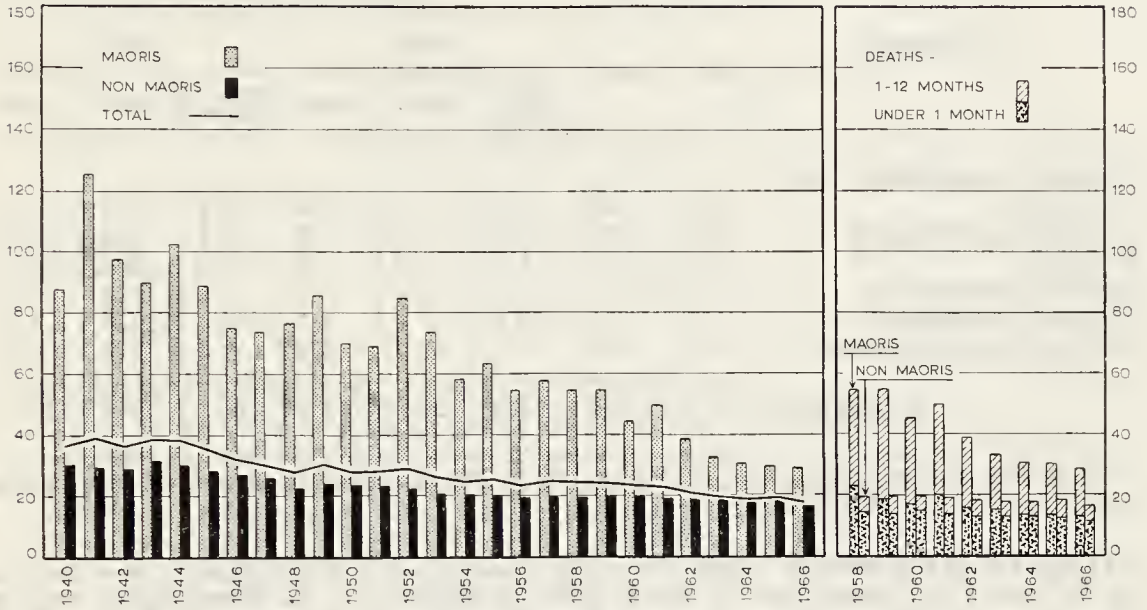
The rates per 1,000 live births for the two sexes combined at different ages during the first year of life are now given for each of the last 11 years.

Year	Under 1 Day	1 Day and Under 2 Days	2 Days and Under 1 Week	1 Week and Under 28 Days	28 Days and Under 12 Months	Under 1 Day	1 Day and Under 2 Days	2 Days and Under 1 Week	1 Week and Under 28 Days	28 Days and Under 12 Months
	<i>Non-Maori</i>					<i>Maori</i>				
1956	6.5	1.5	3.6	1.8	6.0	9.9	2.9	4.7	2.4	34.4
1957	6.9	2.3	3.1	1.5	6.1	9.2	3.3	4.4	3.5	37.5
1958	6.8	1.8	3.0	2.0	5.8	10.8	3.5	4.2	3.5	32.4
1959	7.1	1.8	3.3	1.8	6.0	8.8	3.4	2.9	4.1	35.2
1960	7.5	2.2	3.2	1.6	5.2	9.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	27.2
1961	6.9	2.0	3.3	1.6	5.3	9.8	3.1	4.2	3.1	29.5
1962	6.2	2.0	3.0	1.2	5.6	6.6	3.4	2.5	2.5	23.8
1963	5.8	2.4	3.0	1.3	5.3	6.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	17.5
1964	6.6	2.3	2.1	1.3	5.2	7.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	17.3
1965	5.8	2.0	2.8	1.4	6.0	5.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	17.1
1966	5.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	5.1	6.5	2.0	2.4	1.5	15.5

The following diagram illustrates infant mortality rates.

INFANT DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS

AVERAGE RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



The next table shows the movement in the rates since 1922 in eight quinquennia and the period 1962 to 1966.

Period	Neonatal Mortality (Under 28 Days)		Post-neonatal Mortality (28 Days and Under 12 Months)		Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)	
	Non-Maori	Maori	Non-Maori	Maori	Non-Maori	Maori
1922-26	26.43	26.70	14.70	104.30	41.13	131.00
1927-31	24.26	25.64	10.90	86.92	35.16	112.56
1932-36	22.25	21.28	9.38	76.86	31.63	98.14
1937-41	21.94	26.71	9.51	86.13	31.45	112.84
1942-46	19.79	20.99	8.88	71.67	28.67	92.66
1947-51	16.73	26.11	6.53	48.48	23.26	74.59
1952-56	14.23	22.16	6.02	44.03	20.25	66.19
1957-61	13.92	19.77	5.68	32.20	19.60	51.97
1962-66	12.05	13.53	5.43	18.28	17.48	31.81

The sharp drop in rates in the post-war years reflects the general availability of antibiotics. Three conditions, prematurity, birth injury, and post-natal asphyxia, together cause about two-thirds of the total neonatal deaths. Factors which underlie the generally higher rates for Maoris are the higher proportion of Maori confinements outside of hospitals, more frequent child bearing, and a reluctance to seek and heed antenatal advice.

The Maori infant who survives the first month of life is especially susceptible to respiratory infections such as influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis, and to gastro-intestinal disorders. Environmental factors and circumstances associated with the Maori way of life underlie the onset of these diseases, such as unsatisfactory feeding associated with failure to seek and act upon skilled advice from Plunket and district nurses on matters such as feeding, and also poor housing and sanitary conditions.

Causes of Infant Mortality—In the following table are shown the absolute numbers and the rates per 1,000 live births of the principal causes of infant mortality over the last two years in non-Maori and Maori and in both races combined.

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	1965	1966	1965			1966		
			Non-Maori	Maori	Total	Non-Maori	Maori	Total
Influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis	159	128	2.0	7.3	2.6	1.4	7.0	2.1
Congenital malformations	223	218	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.6
Birth injury	95	91	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.5
Asphyxia and atelectasis	149	165	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8
Immaturity, unqualified	135	86	2.0	3.8	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.4
Other and undefined causes ..	413	376	6.1	11.7	6.9	5.4	11.6	6.3
Total causes	1,174	1,064	18.0	29.8	19.5	16.1	28.0	17.7

There has been a considerable saving of life in Maori babies in almost all the leading causes over the last 10 years.

CAUSES OF STILL BIRTH—A still-born child or late foetal death is defined in New Zealand as one "which has issued from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which was not alive at the time of such issue". A certificate of the cause of death is required to be furnished for each still birth and also for cases of intermediate foetal deaths—i.e., deaths after the end of the twentieth but before the end of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. The certificates of causes of still birth and foetal death provide for both maternal and foetal causes to be entered.

The following table set down the causes of the still births registered during 1966.

Causes of Still Birth				Number of Cases		
				Males	Females	Total
<i>Maternal Causes</i>						
Chronic disease in mother	..	..	..	18	15	33
Acute disease in mother	..	..	..	—	—	—
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth ..				41	29	70
Difficulties in labour	..	..	..	1	2	3
Other causes in mother	..	..	..	11	8	19
Totals				71	54	125
<i>Foetal Causes</i>						
Placental and cord conditions	..	..	..	137	99	236+1*
Birth injury	..	..	..	17	16	33
Congenital malformations of foetus	..	..	..	35	55	90
Diseases of foetus and ill defined causes	..	..	..	90	93	183
Totals				279	263	542+1*
Totals, all causes				350	317	667+1*

* Sex not determined.

PERINATAL MORTALITY—Perinatal deaths comprise still births and deaths in the first week of life. Numbers and rates are shown in the following table. The still births and the perinatal mortality rate are calculated per 1,000 total births (still births plus live births), while the death rate for the first week of life is calculated per 1,000 live births. The rates have decreased steadily in recent years.

Cause	Number		Rate					
			1965			1966		
	1965	1966	Non-Maori	Maori	Total	Non-Maori	Maori	Total
Still births	718	668	13.69	11.51	11.79	10.8	12.0	11.0
Deaths under 1 week ..	637	592	10.44	10.61	10.59	9.7	11.0	9.8
Perinatal deaths ..	1,355	1,260	23.98	21.99	22.25	20.4	22.8	20.7

PUERPERAL CAUSES—Improvements in the standard of antenatal care and obstetrical skill, as well as advances in medical science, have reduced the numbers of deaths from septic abortion, puerperal sepsis, and toxæmia, and deaths from complications of childbirth are few. A summary of maternal mortality from all puerperal causes, in triennial periods, is given in the following table together with figures for years 1965 and 1966.

Cause of Death	1941-43	1944-46	1947-49	1950-52	1953-55	1956-58	1959-61	1962-64	1965-66
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Non-Maori

Puerperal sepsis	39	17	7	4	1	2	3	1	3
Eclampsia and other toxæmias ..	59	75	38	33	28	24	10	13	6
Septic abortion	66	42	22	14	9	8	12	7	3
Accidents, hæmorrhage, and other mortality	106	126	82	53	34	43	40	24	14
Total maternal mortality	270	260	149	104	72	77	65	45	26
Maternal mortality, excluding septic abortion	204	218	127	90	63	69	53	38	23

Maori

Puerperal sepsis	6	8	3	3	2	1	—	1	1
Eclampsia and other toxæmias ..	8	6	7	5	3	2	5	2	2
Septic abortion	8	3	—	3	3	2	—	1	—
Accidents, hæmorrhage, and other mortality	24	30	27	20	21	24	15	16	6
Total maternal mortality	46	47	37	31	29	29	20	20	9
Maternal mortality, excluding septic abortion	38	44	37	28	26	27	20	19	9

All Races

Puerperal sepsis	45	25	10	7	3	3	3	2	4
Eclampsia and other toxæmias ..	67	81	45	38	31	26	15	15	8
Septic abortion	74	45	22	17	12	10	12	8	3
Accidents, hæmorrhage, and other mortality	130	156	109	73	55	67	55	40	20
Total maternal mortality	316	307	186	135	101	106	85	65	35
Maternal mortality, excluding septic abortion	242	262	164	118	89	96	73	57	32

The following table shows the progressive reduction that has been achieved in the rates of deaths due to puerperal causes.

Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Non-Maori	Maori	Total Population		Non-Maori	Maori	Total Population
1945	2.24	1.90	2.20	1956	0.40	1.78	0.55
1946	2.05	4.77	2.33	1957	0.67	1.35	0.75
1947	1.07	2.21	1.18	1958	0.41	1.31	0.51
1948	1.26	1.82	1.32	1959	0.49	1.26	0.58
1949	1.02	3.46	1.27	1960	0.34	0.67	0.38
1950	0.90	2.35	1.05	1961	0.33	0.77	0.38
1951	0.69	0.76	0.70	1962	0.17	1.17	0.29
1952	0.71	2.56	0.91	1963	0.37	0.62	0.40
1953	0.54	1.45	0.64	1964	0.26	0.75	0.32
1954	0.51	1.58	0.63	1965	0.17	0.51	0.22
1955	0.44	2.07	0.61	1966	0.32	0.64	0.37

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES—Deaths from external causes, apart from suicide, claim approximately 6 percent of the total deaths and again the Maori rate is higher than the non-Maori. The following table shows deaths from external causes for the three latest years classified according to the Intermediate List of the 1955 Revision of the International Classification. In this table falls on board ship and from horseback are included as transport fatalities.

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths			Rate per Million of Mean Population		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Motor-vehicle accidents	445	551	567	171	208	211
Other transport accidents	48	54	45	18	20	17
Accidental poisoning	48	67	58	18	25	22
Accidental falls	319	321	328	123	121	122
Accidents caused by machinery	57	34	53	22	13	20
Accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	36	24	39	14	9	15
Accidents caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	10	10	22	4	4	8
Accidents caused by firearms	15	16	20	6	6	7
Accidental drowning and submersion	114	147	183	44	56	68
All other accidental causes	126	131	107	48	50	40
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)	33	29	20	13	11	7
Totals	1,251	1,384	1,442	481	523	537

The number of deaths recorded from all accidental causes in 1966 was 1,422 corresponding to a rate of 5.30 per 10,000 of population.

Drownings are a leading cause of accidental death in New Zealand. Included in the preceding table for 1966 are 44 deaths from drowning due to accidents with small boats and 36 deaths involving principally the larger type of boat.

Transport Accidents—In classifying deaths attributable to transport accidents under the various subheadings shown in the following table the rule of assignment is that in fatalities due to collisions of railway trains and electric tram cars with motor vehicles, the death is assigned to the railway train or electric tram car as being the heavier and more powerful vehicle. For 1966 there were 13 deaths from such accidents, bringing the total number of deaths in cases where a motor vehicle was involved up to 580. In the case of collisions between motor vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, the death is assigned to the motor vehicle.

The number and rate of deaths resulting from railway, tramway, motor vehicle, and aircraft accidents during each of the last 11 years are as follows.

Year	Deaths Due to Accident				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population			
	Railway	Tramway	Motor Vehicle	Aircraft	Railway	Tramway	Motor Vehicle	Aircraft
1956	23	3	320	10	0.11	0.01	1.47	0.05
1957	35	2	389	22	0.16	0.01	1.74	0.10
1958	36	1	393	23	0.16	--	1.72	0.10
1959	28	1	348	9	0.12	--	1.49	0.04
1960	32	1	340	10	0.13	--	1.43	0.04
1961	26	2	393	13	0.11	0.01	1.62	0.05
1962	27	—	408	11	0.11	—	1.64	0.04
1963	16	—	416	20	0.06	—	1.64	0.08
1964	26	3	428	30	0.10	0.01	1.65	0.12
1965	14	—	551	26	0.05	—	2.08	0.10
1966	13	—	567	16	0.05	—	2.11	0.06

In recent years the wide use of aircraft in agricultural operations such as aerial topdressing has resulted in a number of deaths from aircraft accidents. Road accidents are further analysed in the section of Roads and Road Transport.

Non-transport Accidents—The 1955 Revision of the International List makes provision for non-transport accidents (excluding therapeutic misadventure in treatment, complications following vaccination or inoculation, and late effects of injury and poisoning) to be grouped according to the place where the accident or poisoning occurred. The following table shows the deaths, both numbers and rates, for the latest three years, according to this classification.

Place of Occurrence	Number			Rate per Million of Mean Population		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Home (including home premises and vicinity and any non-institutional place of residence)	316	333	346	122	125	129
Farm (including buildings and land under cultivation, but excluding farm and home premises)	63	37	45	24	14	17
Mine and quarry	10	5	9	4	2	3
Industrial place and premises	20	32	28	8	12	10
Place for recreation and sport	9	12	10	3	5	4
Street and highway	11	12	13	4	5	5
Public building (building used by the general public or a particular group of the public)	12	12	7	5	5	3
Resident institution (homes, hospitals, etc.) ..	87	101	83	33	38	31
Other specified places	111	105	129	43	39	48
Place not specified	40	42	56	15	16	21
Totals	679	691	726	261	261	271

One in every two fatal non-traffic accidents occurs in or about the home.

Falls are the chief cause of home fatalities, exacting a heavy toll of the aged and infirm. This is clearly illustrated in a special report on domestic accidents issued by the Department of Health in 1960. Another important cause of death in the home is asphyxia from regurgitation of food and inhalation of other objects, or mechanically from pillows and bedclothes; this is the principal hazard of the first six months of life, though a proportion of these deaths is probably due to some undisclosed respiratory infections. Almost all the home drowning fatalities are amongst toddlers between one and two years of age who fall into rivers, creeks, and ponds in the vicinity of the home.

Thirty of the 45 accidental deaths on farms in 1966 were caused by farm machinery (usually tractors). Further data regarding accidents will be found elsewhere in this volume (see Index). Later sections are devoted wholly to statistics of industrial and farm accidents.

Suicide—There were 244 suicidal deaths of non-Maoris in 1966—155 males and 89 females—the death rate per 100,000 of population being 12.47 for males and 7.20 for females. For Maoris there were two suicidal deaths in 1966—1 male and 1 female, the death rate per 100,000 of population being males 0.97, females 1.00.

Rates per 100,000 of population showing the age distributions, averaged over the years 1964, 1965, and 1966 are shown next for the total population.

Sex	10/14	15/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65/69	70/74	75/79	80+
Males ..	0.5	1.9	7.7	7.8	10.9	12.2	19.0	28.9	29.2	25.6	33.8	18.2	34.4	31.1	25.6
Females ..	0.3	3.1	6.3	5.1	5.3	7.2	6.3	10.7	16.9	19.8	20.2	11.2	18.4	9.1	4.2

These figures show the typical increase in the suicide rates with increasing age and the fall in the female rate after the age of 75 years.

The next table presents the average, over three-yearly periods, of standardised non-Maori suicide rates per 100,000 of mean population. The rate for 1966 is shown separately.

Annual Average During	Males	Females	Annual Average During	Males	Females
1924-26	17.5	4.5	1948-50	11.1	4.6
1927-29	20.5	5.4	1951-53	11.8	4.1
1930-32	20.6	4.6	1954-56	10.6	4.2
1933-35	15.3	4.7	1957-59	11.8	3.9
1936-38	13.4	4.9	1960-62	11.6	4.3
1939-41	13.0	4.3	1963-65	10.6	5.7
1942-44	10.9	4.9	1966	10.6	6.2
1945-47	10.5	4.5			

The following table provides an international comparison of suicide rates for various countries. The figures have been calculated from material in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbooks*.

Country	Triennium	Rate per 100,000 of Population	Country	Triennium	Rate per 100,000 of Population
Mexico ..	1962-64	1.9	United States of America	1962-64	10.8
Republic of Ireland ..	1962-64	2.1	England and Wales ..	1962-64	11.8
Guatemala ..	1962-64	2.9	Belgium ..	1962-64	13.7
Spain ..	1961-63	4.2	Australia ..	1962-64	14.5
Northern Ireland ..	1962-64	5.1	France ..	1962-64	15.0
Italy ..	1962-64	5.3	Japan ..	1962-64	16.1
Netherlands ..	1962-64	6.4	Switzerland ..	1962-64	17.5
Canada ..	1962-64	7.6	Sweden ..	1962-64	18.7
Norway ..	1962-64	7.7	West Germany ..	1962-64	19.1
Bulgaria ..	1962-64	8.3	Denmark ..	1962-64	19.5
Scotland ..	1962-64	8.5	Finland ..	1962-64	20.2
New Zealand ..	1962-64	8.5	Austria ..	1962-64	22.1
Ceylon ..	1960-62	10.3	Hungary ..	1962-64	26.5

4 D—MARRIAGES

GENERAL—Marriage may be solemnised in New Zealand either by a person whose name is on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act 1955, or before a duly appointed Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Marriages. A licence must be obtained from a Registrar of Marriages before a marriage by an officiating minister can be solemnised. Marriage by an officiating minister may be solemnised at any time between 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening. Marriage before a Registrar can be solemnised at any time during the hours the office of the Registrar is open for the transaction of public business; notice of intended marriage must be given to a Registrar of Marriages by one of the parties to the proposed marriage.

In the case of a person under 21 years of age, not being a widow or widower, the consent of parents or guardian is necessary. Consent of a Magistrate may also be given in cases of refusal by any person whose consent is required.

Since 1933 the minimum age for marriage has been 16 years of age. No marriage shall be deemed to be void, however, by reason only of an infringement of the minimum age.

Since 1 April 1952 it has been required under the Maori Purposes Act 1951 that every marriage to which a Maori is a party shall be solemnised in the same manner, and its validity shall be determined by the same law, as if each of the parties was a non-Maori.

Particulars regarding divorce will be found later in this subsection.

NUMBERS AND RATES—The numbers and rates of marriage during the last 21 years are now given.

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population	Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population
1947	19,047	10.59	1958	18,305	8.01
1948	17,750	9.67	1959	18,315	7.84
1949	17,354	9.27	1960	18,909	7.96
1950	17,099	8.96	1961	19,426	8.01x
1951	16,915	8.69	1962	19,572	7.88x
1952	17,061	8.55	1963	19,856	7.83x
1953	17,224	8.41	1964	20,720	8.00x
1954	17,557	8.38	1965	21,702	8.23x
1955	17,795	8.32	1966	22,949	8.55
1956	17,531	8.03	1967	23,515	8.62
1957	17,614	7.89			

The high marriage rate in 1947 was due to the return of many thousands of men from overseas war service in 1945 and 1946.

Comparison with Other Countries—Marriage rates for certain countries for 1966 are given below. (Source: *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.)

Country	Rate per 1,000 Mean Population	Country	Rate per 1,000 Mean Population
Australia	8.3	Japan	9.5
Austria	7.6	Mexico	7.0
Belgium	7.2	Netherlands ..	9.0
Canada	7.8	New Zealand ..	8.6
Denmark	8.3	Norway	6.8
France	6.9	Spain	7.2
Germany, East ..	7.1	Sweden	7.8
Germany, West ..	8.0	Switzerland ..	7.3
Hungary	9.2	United Kingdom ..	8.0
Ireland, Republic ..	5.8	United States ..	9.4
Israel	7.3	Yugoslavia ..	8.5
Italy	7.4		

MARITAL STATUS PRIOR TO MARRIAGE—The following table gives marital status prior to marriage for the latest five years.

Year	Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total Persons Married
	Bridegroom	Bride	Bridegroom	Bride	Bridegroom	Bride	
1962	17,529	17,546	781	764	1,262	1,262	39,144
1963	17,796	17,797	774	800	1,286	1,259	39,712
1964	18,551	18,582	813	792	1,356	1,346	41,440
1965	19,531	19,580	766	844	1,405	1,278	43,404
1966	20,690	20,695	887	921	1,372	1,333	45,898

The position is more easily seen by studying the percentages given in the next table.

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides		
	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
percent						
1962	89.56	3.99	6.45	89.65	3.90	6.45
1963	89.62	3.90	6.48	89.63	4.03	6.34
1964	89.53	3.92	6.55	89.68	3.82	6.50
1965	90.00	3.53	6.47	90.22	3.89	5.89
1966	90.15	3.87	5.98	90.18	4.01	5.81

Divorce statistics at the end of this subsection show the numbers of decrees granted in recent years, the numbers varying from 1,400 to 1,900 a year. Widowed persons remarrying constituted 39 per 1,000 persons married in 1966.

The marital status of persons prior to marriage for each of the latest five years is next given.

Year	Marriages Between Bachelors and			Marriages Between Widowers and			Marriages Between Divorced Men and		
	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Women	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Women	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Women
1962	16,615	257	657	271	346	164	660	161	441
1963	16,882	255	659	262	348	164	653	197	436
1964	17,587	251	713	253	376	184	742	165	449
1965	18,586	272	673	232	370	164	762	202	441
1966	19,751	290	649	251	434	202	693	197	482

During the years 1938-40 there were 95 male divorcees who remarried for every 100 female divorcees who remarried. In the period 1963-65 more male divorcees than female divorcees remarried.

The number of widows per 100 widowers who remarried was 67 in 1938-40, but with a changed social outlook the position in 1964-66 was that 104 widows remarried for every 100 widowers.

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED—The proportion of minors among persons marrying has been increasing over a fairly long period. In the latest year three brides in every seven were under 21 years of age, the proportion for grooms being one in seven.

Of the 45,898 persons married in 1966, 13,878 or 30.24 percent, were under 21 years of age; 17,612, or 38.37 percent, were returned as 21–24 years; 7,156, or 15.59 percent, as 25–29 years; 3,445, or 7.51 percent, as 30–39 years; and 3,807, or 8.29 percent, as 40 years of age or over. The following table relates to the year 1966.

Age of Bridegroom, in years	Age of Bride, in Years							Total Bride- grooms
	Under 21	21–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	
Under 21 ..	3,066	349	20	1	–	–	–	3,436
21–24 ..	5,614	4,015	396	28	7	1	–	10,061
25–29 ..	1,516	2,427	908	130	44	10	5	5,040
30–34 ..	182	523	462	160	89	31	13	1,460
35–39 ..	40	160	202	171	125	65	46	809
40–44 ..	17	50	82	100	109	116	82	556
45 and over	7	27	46	85	127	227	1,068	1,587
Total brides	10,442	7,551	2,116	675	501	450	1,214	22,949

The recent trend is for persons to marry at younger ages. The following table shows since 1925 the proportions of men and women married at each age group to every 100 marriages.

Period	Under 21	21–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and Over	Totals
<i>Males</i>								
1925–29*	3.49	28.04	34.49	14.33	7.70	4.48	7.47	100.00
1930–34*	3.46	27.28	37.02	15.14	6.10	3.61	7.39	100.00
1935–39*	2.68	25.91	38.26	16.46	6.75	3.22	6.72	100.00
1950–54	5.05	35.42	31.21	10.95	5.86	3.56	7.95	100.00
1955–59	7.18	36.68	29.44	11.21	4.81	2.97	7.71	100.00
1960–64	10.95	41.99	23.49	9.04	4.50	2.62	7.41	100.00
1966	14.97	43.84	21.96	6.36	3.53	2.42	6.92	100.00
<i>Females</i>								
1925–29*	18.61	37.88	23.67	8.93	4.65	2.82	3.44	100.00
1930–34*	18.67	38.51	24.79	8.22	3.85	2.40	3.56	100.00
1935–39*	17.10	38.26	26.30	8.86	3.91	2.02	3.55	100.00
1950–54	25.78	38.65	16.85	6.96	4.12	2.59	5.05	100.00
1955–59	32.99	35.71	13.76	6.11	3.65	2.49	5.29	100.00
1960–64	39.63	35.19	10.13	4.42	3.05	2.21	5.37	100.00
1966	45.50	32.90	9.22	2.94	2.19	1.96	5.29	100.00

*Periods prior to 1950 are for non-Maoris only.

The average age (arithmetic mean) at marriage for both males and females has decreased fairly steadily in recent years. The figures for each of the latest 11 years are as follows.

Year	Average Age at Marriage		Year	Average Age at Marriage	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
1956	29.07	25.59	1962	27.93	24.61
1957	28.97	25.48	1963	27.93	24.63
1958	28.76	25.30	1964	27.74	24.45
1959	28.70	25.26	1965	27.43	24.24
1960	28.56	25.11	1966	26.76	23.65
1961	28.29	24.90			

The average ages of bachelors and spinsters at marriage are considerably lower than those shown in the preceding table, which covers all parties and is naturally affected by the inclusion of remarriages of widowed and divorced persons. The average ages of grooms and brides for each of the latest five years according to marital status were as shown in the next table.

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides		
	Bachelors	Divorced	Widowers	Spinsters	Divorced	Widows
Years						
1962	25.61	42.18	57.00	22.54	38.03	49.84
1963	25.59	42.91	57.00	22.53	38.40	49.71
1964	25.41	41.75	57.48	22.38	37.82	50.61
1965	25.17	42.39	57.48	22.21	37.46	51.11
1966	24.46	42.26	56.30	21.54	38.15	49.93

The foregoing figures give the average age at marriage, but these do not correspond with the modal or popular age, if the age at which the most marriages are celebrated may be so termed. The modal age for brides (21) has remained unchanged for very many years, but in the case of bridegrooms the most popular age has varied, and for recent years it has been 21 to 24. The modal age for bridegrooms in 1966 was 22 years.

Marriages of Minors—Of every 1,000 men married in 1966, 150 were under 21 years of age, while 455 in every 1,000 brides were under 21.

In 3,066 marriages in 1966 both parties were given as under 21 years of age, in 7,376 marriages the bride was returned as a minor and the bridegroom as an adult, and in 370 marriages the bridegroom was a minor and the bride an adult.

The proportion of minors among persons marrying has been increasing over a fairly long period, and in the table below figures are given for the last five years.

Year	Age in Years					Totals	
	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Rate per 100 Marriages

Bridegrooms

1962	7	108	348	623	1,138	2,224	11.36
1963	8	103	323	691	1,082	2,207	11.12
1964	14	129	405	750	1,181	2,479	11.96
1965	28	151	503	883	1,370	2,935	13.52
1966	24	168	565	1,058	1,621	3,436	14.97

Brides

1962	401	965	1,586	2,072	2,794	7,818	39.94
1963	473	1,020	1,646	2,256	2,476	7,871	39.64
1964	506	1,124	1,733	2,443	2,661	8,467	40.86
1965	512	1,155	2,099	2,698	2,910	9,374	43.19
1966	578	1,246	2,156	3,230	3,232	10,442	45.50

MARRIAGES BY MINISTERS OF VARIOUS CHURCHES—Of the 22,949 marriages performed in 1966, Church of England clergymen officiated at 5,941, Presbyterians at 5,401, Roman Catholics at 3,517, Methodists at 1,876, and clergymen of other churches at 1,775, while 4,439 marriages were solemnised by Registrars.

The following table shows the proportions of marriages by ministers of the largest churches and before Registrars in each of the seven latest years.

Church	Percentage of Marriages						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Church of England ..	25.24	25.03	25.36	24.53	25.06	25.71	25.89
Presbyterian ..	25.80	24.60	24.55	24.29	23.68	23.62	23.54
Roman Catholic ..	14.93	15.11	14.81	14.87	14.95	15.45	15.33
Methodist ..	8.20	8.40	7.98	8.30	8.20	7.73	8.17
Others ..	7.51	7.70	7.80	8.32	8.36	8.25	7.73
Before Registrars ..	18.32	19.16	19.50	19.69	19.75	19.24	19.34
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The foregoing figures must not be taken as an exact indication of the religious professions of the parties married, as it does not necessarily follow that both (or even one) of the parties are adherents of the Church whose officiating minister performed the ceremony, and persons married before Registrars may belong, in greater or lesser proportion, to any or none of the churches. Of the total population at the general census of 1966, 33.7 percent were recorded as adherents of the Church of England, 21.8 percent Presbyterian, 15.9 percent Roman Catholic, 7.0 percent Methodist, and 21.6 percent of other religions or of no religion, or who objected to state their religious profession.

NUMBER OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS—The number of names on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act was 3,709 in January 1967 and the churches to which they belong are shown hereunder.

Church	Number	Church	Number
Roman Catholic Church ..	856	Apostolic Church ..	25
Church of England ..	680	Liberal Catholic Church ..	19
Presbyterian Church of New Zealand ..	578	Commonwealth Covenant Church ..	14
Methodist Church of New Zealand ..	359	Christian Revival Crusade ..	13
Baptist ..	189	Reformed Churches of New Zealand ..	14
Salvation Army ..	181	Evangelical Lutheran Concordia	
Ratana Church of New Zealand ..	141	Conference ..	13
Latter Day Saints ..	97	Elim Church ..	9
Brethren ..	76	Evangelistic Church of Christ ..	9
Ringatu Church ..	54	Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi ..	9
Associated Churches of Christ ..	46	Others ..	160
Seventh Day Adventist ..	44		
Congregational Union ..	38		
Jehovah's Witness ..	35		
Assemblies of God ..	27		
Absolute Reformed Maori Church of			
Aotearoa ..	23		
		Total	3,709

The Ratana Church of New Zealand, the Ringatu Church, the United Maori Mission, and the Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi are Maori organisations.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND NULLITY—From 1 January 1965 the Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1963 has been the governing legislation.

Divorce—A petition for divorce may be presented to the Supreme Court on one or more of 15 grounds, which include adultery, desertion, separation by agreement for not less than three years, separation by decree of separation or separation order for not less than three years, and the parties living apart for seven years and not likely to be reconciled. Only a very small percentage of divorces each year are concerned with the other 10 grounds not listed, as a subsequent table shows. Where the parties are separated or living apart one of the parties must have been resident in New Zealand for at least two years immediately preceeding the filing of the petition. The Court is required to give consideration to the possibility of reconciliation of the parties to the marriage.

Dissolution of a Voidable Marriage—Proceedings for the dissolution of a voidable marriage may be instituted by a person domiciled in New Zealand or a person whose spouse is domiciled in New Zealand on any of the following grounds, namely, that at the time of the marriage one of the parties was mentally defective, that the respondent was at that time suffering from communicable venereal disease, that the woman was then pregnant by some other man than the petitioner, or that some woman other than the petitioner was then pregnant by the respondent, or that the marriage has not been consummated because of the incapacity of either party or the respondent's wilful refusal. A decree of dissolution of a voidable marriage puts an end to the marriage from the date of the decree.

Nullity—In certain circumstances a marriage is void, that is it is of no effect whether or not proceedings in respect of it are taken in the Courts. A decree of nullity in respect of a void marriage may, however, be obtained if either party is domiciled or resident in New Zealand or the marriage was solemnised here. The grounds on which a marriage governed by New Zealand law is void are that at the time of the ceremony one of the parties was already married or did not give consent, that the parties were within the prohibited degree of relationship or that the marriage was not solemnised in due form. Any children of a void marriage are legitimate unless at the time of the conception of the child or at the time of the marriage (whichever was later) both parties knew the marriage was void.

Petitions filed and decrees granted by the Supreme Court in recent years are shown in the following table.

Year	Dissolution or Nullity of Marriage			Judicial Separation	
	Petitions Filed	Decrees <i>Nisi</i>	Decrees Absolute	Petitions Filed	Decrees for Separation
1956	1,891	1,568	1,449	8	5
1957	1,998	1,719	1,400	21	10
1958	2,084	1,805	1,751	19	13
1959	1,912	1,648	1,639	21	6
1960	2,058	1,627	1,648	9	5
1961	2,223	1,824	1,733	23	3
1962	2,186	1,790	1,755	20	6
1963	2,138	1,842	1,905	15	7
1964	2,234	1,916	1,894	14	5
1965	2,440	2,050	1,814	6	1
1966	2,351	2,099	2,064	13	1

The next table gives the grounds (dissolution or nullity cases) of petitions and decrees during 1965 and 1966.

Grounds	Petitions Filed				Decrees Absolute Granted			
	Husbands' Petitions		Wives' Petitions		Husbands' Petitions		Wives' Petitions	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Separation by agreement for not less than three years	542	512	623	607	379	430	415	493
Separation by Court order or decree for not less than three years	—	—	—	—	13	27	49	66
Living apart for not less than seven years	171	133	144	124	114	166	108	118
Adultery	384	417	273	276	290	316	200	189
Desertion	159	136	89	85	134	138	75	85
Drunkenness with cruelty, failure to maintain, etc.	2	2	16	15	1	—	4	9
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Insanity	5	9	2	4	5	4	3	—
Non-compliance with order for restitution of conjugal rights	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Presumption of death	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Sodomy, etc.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
Nullity	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Non-consummation	9	11	7	9	7	8	4	7
Bigamy	1	—	3	3	1	—	2	1
Rape	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—
Conviction	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1
Pregnant to another man	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Drug addiction	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,276	1,223	1,164	1,128	948	1,089	866	975

The figures shown for decrees absolute cover all such granted during the year, whether the antecedent decree *nisi* was granted in the same or in a previous year.

Over the five-year period 1962–66 inclusive, the average percentage of decrees absolute granted on wives' petitions (84.0), was greater than the percentage granted on husbands' petitions (82.3). It is of interest to point out that 1966 was only the sixth year since 1952 in which the number of decrees absolute granted on husbands' petitions was greater than the total granted on wives' petitions.

In 508 of the 2,064 cases where decrees absolute were granted during 1966 there was no living issue of the marriage. The number of living issue was one in 409 cases, two in 490 cases, three in 333 cases, and four or more in 324 cases.

The table which follows shows the duration of marriage in all cases for which decrees absolute were granted in the latest five years.

Duration of Marriage, in Years	Husbands' Decrees Absolute Granted					Wives' Decrees Absolute Granted				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 5	66	78	81	80	82	50	55	55	62	53
5–9	238	237	269	278	265	226	202	222	270	262
10–14	207	225	205	217	218	191	208	254	173	191
15–19	134	155	145	189	162	153	155	188	162	173
20–29	168	174	178	175	244	174	158	203	168	239
30 and over	68	61	57	62	118	58	47	48	58	57
Totals	881	930	935	1,001	1,089	852	825	970	893	975

The number of living issue affected by the decrees absolute of their parents during each of the last five years was as follows: 1962, 3,041; 1963, 3,356; 1964, 3,503; 1965, 3,478; and 1966, 3,984.

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE—A National Marriage Guidance Council was established in 1950 as a voluntary agency to assist with social problems rising from unhappy and ill-adjusted family units. In 1959 an adviser in marriage guidance was appointed to the staff of the Justice Department, an advisory committee set up, and a training programme for voluntary marriage counsellors commenced with the help of voluntary advisers from professional groups.

By 1966 there were 100 trained counsellors.

There are 22 Councils affiliated with the National Marriage Guidance Council and a full programme of counselling and educational work is followed over the year. Education work has been started in a number of post-primary schools, and courses for engaged couples are regular features of most councils. The marriage guidance service is freely available to those whose marriage need repair. There is a growing acceptance by the public of the importance of the service and a greater readiness of people in trouble to make use of the service.

Section 5

PUBLIC HEALTH, HOSPITALS, ETC.

5 A—PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL—Since 1900, when the control and supervision of public health services was centralised in a Department of State, an efficient organisation has been built up throughout New Zealand covering all the traditional areas of environmental health.

In the period following the Second World War services have been extended into newer fields to include radiation protection, occupational health, air pollution, and health education. Departmental services are provided in all districts, however remote, and free public health information and advice are available to all.

The period 1900 to 1920 saw steady progress in the building up of public health services now that the essential basic structure had been created. Legislation was passed dealing with the sale of food and drugs, the registration of professional groups, and the control of quackery. Sanatoria were established, school medical services developed, and problems of maternal and infant health attacked. The first link between preventive and curative medicine was made in 1909 with the merging of the former Hospital and Charitable Aid Department with the new Department of Public Health.

In this period there was an increasing public interest taken in health matters, and, as a result, a number of voluntary health organisations were established with the objects of promoting better knowledge of infant welfare, first aid, and home nursing.

The influenza epidemic of 1918–19 brought to light a number of defects in the public health organisation, particularly the need for a simplification of legislation and the need for a clear definition of the duties of local authorities, hospitals boards, and the Department of Public Health. The result of this experience was the passing of the Health Act 1920, which established the Department of Health in its present form, returned to local authorities a measure of responsibility for environmental health, and encouraged them to employ appropriate staff. To meet new needs and changing public attitudes, the professional resources of the Department were strengthened. Health education activity was intensified, a Medical Research Council was sponsored, and the number of groups subject to professional registration was extended. New health districts were created, and the existing activities of the Department were expanded. Among the more important of the new activities of the Department was the establishment of a school dental service in 1920 and, in 1937, the institution of the Medical Research Council.

Developments since the Second World War included a more positive attack on tuberculosis marked by the passing of the Tuberculosis Act 1948, the establishment as a Government agency of the National Radiation Laboratory at Christchurch, and the creation of the National Health Institute in Wellington. At the end of 1947 the Mental Hospitals Department ceased to be a separate Government Department, and became the Division of Mental Health of the Department of Health.

The Health Act 1956 consolidated and amended the law relating to public health.

A more detailed outline of the development of public health services in New Zealand up to 1939 will be found in the annual report of the Department of Health for that year, and the best general history may be found in *Challenge for Health*, by F. S. Maclean; New Zealand, Government Printer, 1964.

ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES: Local Authorities—Part II of the Health Act 1956 lays definite obligations on local authorities in regard to public health. Each local authority must either appoint its own health inspectors or contribute to the salary of an inspector of the Department of Health. Each inspector must hold a certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health before he can be appointed. A local authority's responsibility in health matters is wide. It must promote and conserve the public health within its district—a function which includes regular inspections of its district; abatement of nuisances as defined in the Health Act; provision of efficient refuse, nightsoil, and sanitary services; protection and purification of water supplies; closing and demolition of insanitary buildings; registration and regulation of various kinds of premises and the enforcement of certain minimum sanitary requirements for such premises and for residences. It may also make bylaws dealing with public health matters.

Department of Health—The Department is organised into the following Divisions: Public Health, Nursing, Hospitals (described in Section 5B), Clinical Services, Dental Health, and Mental Health (Section 5C).

New Zealand as a whole is divided into 19 health districts, each under the control of a medical officer of health, a medical practitioner with special qualifications in sanitary science.

The Department is required to ensure effective planning, execution, and co-ordination of measures necessary to promote public health. It administers all Acts relating to public health; it advises local authorities on public health; it must do whatever is possible to prevent, limit, or suppress disease; it promotes research into public health fields and the prevention and treatment of disease; it conducts health publicity and organises and controls medical, dental, and nursing services paid for from public funds. With the authority of the Minister, a medical officer of health may exercise very wide powers in the event of an epidemic or serious outbreak of infectious disease, including the requisitioning of land and buildings, prohibition of public gatherings, and controlling the movements of cases and contacts of any infectious disease. Certain diseases, mostly infectious, but including some non-communicable, must be notified by medical practitioners. Provisions relating to quarantine are included in the Health Act, and extensive power is given to make regulations relating to the conservation and promotion of public health.

The Health Act provides for a Board of Health. The Board, in addition to its traditional responsibilities in relation to local authorities and their sanitary works, now has the much wider function of giving the Minister authoritative advice on the broad aspects of public health policy and the relationship between the various health services.

In addition to the Health Act 1956, the following Acts are administered by the Department:

Burial and Cremation Act 1964	Narcotics Act 1965
Dentists Act 1936	Nurses and Midwives Act 1945
Dietitians Act 1950	Occupational Therapy Act 1949
Food and Drugs Act 1947	Opticians Act 1928
Hospitals Act 1957	Physiotherapy Act 1949
Human Tissue Act 1964	Plumbers and Gasfitters Registration Act 1964
King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camps Act 1953	Poisons Act 1960
Medical Advertisements Act 1942	Radiation Protection Act 1965
Medical Practitioners Act 1950	Social Security Act 1964 (Part II)
Medical Research Council Act 1950	Tuberculosis Act 1948
Mental Health Act 1911	

A detailed report of the activities of the Department of Health is given in the annual report of the Director-General of Health (parliamentary paper H. 31).

The net expenditure of the Department in the three latest years is given in the following table.

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Vote: Health—</i>	\$(000)		
General health services	4,574	4,651	4,914
Dental health	3,373	3,633	4,062
Health education	69	68	70
Medical Research Council ..	267	323	331
Homes for the aged	1,266	940	896
Pensioners' housing: Local authorities	961	883	872
Youth hostels	245	236	157
Plunket Societies subsidies ..	400	412	436
Miscellaneous grants and subsidies	276	244	288
Bursaries	148	153	179
Totals	11,579	11,544	12,205
<i>Vote: Health Benefits—</i>			
Maternity, medical, pharmaceutical, etc., benefits	32,858	35,372	37,470
<i>Vote: Hospitals—</i>			
Mental hospitals	13,576	14,584	17,125
Other departmental hospitals and institutions	1,045	1,123	542
Public hospitals: Grants to hospital boards	73,267	83,810	92,504
Private hospitals	3,716	4,303	4,839
Totals	91,604	103,819	115,010
Grand totals	136,042	150,735	164,685
Less Departmental receipts ..	1,136	1,156	1,165
	134,905	149,580	163,520

Information on hospitals is given in Sections 5B and 5C, while information on medical, hospital, and other related benefits, which are administered by the Department of Health, is given in Section 6A (Social Security).

PUBLIC HEALTH—The Division of Public Health is responsible for activities under the following headings: Communicable disease and health education, food and drugs (including medical advertisements, poisons, narcotics, nutrition), health protection (including maternal health and child health), environmental health (including food hygiene, plumbing, and drainage), burial and cremation, water supply and sewage disposal, air pollution (including clean air and chemical works), and occupational health.

The Director of the Division is assisted by a Deputy, a Principal Medical Officer, and four Assistant Directors (three medical practitioners and one public health engineer), and a chemical inspector.

Notifiable Diseases—The control of disease is based on a system of notification which has long been in force. The present list of notifiable diseases is as follows.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases:

Anthrax	Puerperal infection involving any form of sepsis, either generalised or local, in or arising from the female genital tract within 14 days of childbirth or abortion
Cholera	Rabies
Cysticercosis	Relapsing fever
Diphtheria	Salmonella infections
Dysentery (amoebic and bacillary)	Smallpox (variola, including varioloid and alastrim)
Encephalitis lethargica	Staphylococcal pneumonia of the newborn infant
Enteric fever (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever)	Staphylococcal septicaemia of the newborn infant
Infective hepatitis	Taeniasis
Leprosy	Trachoma (granular conjunctivitis, granular ophthalmia, granular eyelids)
Leptospiral infections	Typhus
Meningococcal meningitis	Undulant fever
Ophthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever
Ornithosis (psittacosis)	
Pemphigus neonatorum, impetigo, or pustular lesions of the skin of the newborn infant	
Plague (bubonic or pneumonic)	
Poliomyelitis	

Other Notifiable Diseases:

Actinomycosis	Impaired hearing arising from occupation
Anchylostomiasis (hookworm disease)	Malaria
Beriberi	Phosphorus poisoning
Bilharziasis (endemic haematuria, Egyptian haematuria)	Pneumonic influenza
Chronic lead poisoning	Poisoning from any insecticide, weedicide, fungicide, or animal poison met with at work
Compressed-air illness arising from occupation	Poisoning from any gas, fumigant, or refrigerant met with at work
Damage to eyesight arising from occupation	Poisoning from any solvent met with at work
Dengue	Poisoning from any metal or salt of any metal met with at work
Diseases of the respiratory system arising from occupation	Septicaemic influenza
Eclampsia	Skin diseases arising from occupation
Food poisoning	Tetanus
Fulminant influenza	Trichinosis
Hydatid disease	

All forms of tuberculosis are notifiable under the Tuberculosis Act 1948.

Venereal Diseases—Venereal diseases are only notifiable if the patient discontinues treatment before cure is effected. The Venereal Diseases Regulations 1964 give adequate powers for the examination and treatment of persons suspected of suffering from the diseases. Free treatment has been established in the larger cities and treatment is available to seamen at the main ports in accordance with the Brussels Agreement. Restrictions are also placed on the nature of the employment such persons may undertake if they are suffering from the diseases in a communicable form.

In the administration of the regulations, every precaution is taken to ensure the avoidance of publicity.

Tuberculosis Control—The Department's programme for control of tuberculosis is based on adequate case-finding and notification procedures, the proper treatment and surveillance of notified cases, investigation and control of contacts. This calls for close co-ordination of the staff and services of hospital boards (which are responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis) and officers of the Department of Health who deal with the social and epidemiological aspects of the disease. The latter involves supervision of tuberculosis families, tracing of contacts, and the maintenance of tuberculosis statistics.

Mass miniature radiography is now an established and important feature of the Department's case-finding programme, and, during the years 1959 to 1966, 2,087,457 persons were X-rayed in the 10 mass X-ray units then operated by the Department. This resulted in the discovery of 1,530 active cases.

B.C.G. vaccination is also undertaken by the Department and, in particular, is offered to the contacts of registered cases, post-primary-school children, and hospital workers partly exposed to infection.

Over the past decade, there has been a steady decrease each year in new notifications together with a marked decrease in mortality.

Hydatids Eradication—The Hydatids Act 1959 provides positive methods of attack in the campaign for the eradication of hydatid disease. The Act is administered by the Department of Agriculture. Under it there has been set up a National Hydatids Council on which the Department of Health has representation.

Environmental Hygiene is concerned with the provision and proper maintenance of public water supplies and sewerage systems, the disposal of refuse, the condition of dwellinghouses, the control of offensive trades, and the hygiene of premises in which food is manufactured and sold, including eating houses. These matters are primarily the responsibility of the local authorities, but the Department of Health acts in a general advisory capacity. In the case of many of the smaller local authorities the necessary inspections are made by departmental inspectors on behalf of and by arrangement with the local authorities. The Department undertakes the basic training of health inspectors and the running of specialist and refresher courses for health inspectors.

Air Pollution—The air pollution provisions of Part V of the Health Act have been enforced since 1958. The chief chemical inspector is resident in Wellington and deputies are in Auckland and Christchurch.

There are 26 classes of process requiring registration and they include, for the control of odours, supervision of rendering processes. Most registrable processes are governed by the requirement to adopt the best practicable means to control noxious discharges and emissions, but there are limiting standards for lead and acid gases. All new installations or extensions of these registrable processes require approval by the Department of Health.

Air pollution committees in Auckland and Christchurch have undertaken surveys to determine the extent of air pollution in these cities and the need for further action.

The Smoke Restriction Regulations 1964 were enacted with a view to giving local authorities stricter control of industrial smoke emissions.

Cemeteries—The law governing burial and cremation in New Zealand is found in the Burial and Cremation Act 1964. The registration by local authorities of funeral directors and mortuaries operated by them is provided for in the Health (Burial) Regulations 1946. Local authorities are charged with ensuring that there exists adequate provision for the disposal of the dead.

Cremation may be carried out if the deceased is not known to have left any written direction to the contrary. Crematoria have been established in Auckland (two), Wellington, Christchurch (two), Dunedin, Hastings, Wanganui, Nelson, Palmerston North, Hamilton, New Plymouth, and Rotorua.

Food and Drugs—The Food and Drugs Act 1947 provides for the analysis, by analysts appointed under the Act, of any article of food or drink, or of any drug, which may be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale, and for the inspection of any place where there is any food or drug intended for sale. If any such article is proved to be unfit for human consumption penalties may be inflicted on the person or persons responsible. Stringent measures are provided for the prevention of adulteration of food, drink, or drugs, and for the inspection of places where such goods are manufactured or packed. Regulations lay down minimum standards for many classes of food, control additives of all kinds, and deal with the labelling of food packages. Control is also established over all utensils and appliances coming into contact with food and drugs. Regular sampling of foods is undertaken by departmental inspectors, and the samples are analysed in the Dominion Laboratory or its branch laboratories.

An important provision of the Act controls all kinds of publicity concerning any food or drug whereby a purchaser would possibly be deceived in regard to the properties of such food or drug, whether or not it is standardised by regulation.

The definitions of "drug" establish two groups to which differing provisions apply. Anaesthetics, cosmetics, dentifrices, disinfectants, preservatives, and soaps and detergents are usually required to be notified as toxic substances under the Poisons Act (see later) and can, provided the labelling and other requirements of the Food and Drugs Regulations are complied with, be marketed without delay. Therapeutic drugs, that is those substances or mixtures, whether used internally or externally for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any illness or injury of the human body, for altering nutrition or structure, or for modifying physiological processes or desires or emotions, and chemical contraceptives are subject to a notification procedure under the Food and Drugs Act, and normally a delay of 90 days between complete notification and any advertising or distribution of trade information or stocks.

Narcotics—Under the Narcotics Act 1965 and the Narcotics Regulations 1966, the Director-General of Health is the competent authority for the purpose of the international conventions and for the oversight of the legitimate distribution and use of narcotics within the country. Written approval of the Minister of Health is required for the import or export of *cannabis desomorphine*, heroin, and ketobemidone, including their salts and preparations containing them. The import, export, cultivation, production, possession, distribution, supply, and administration of narcotics is strictly controlled. Balanced quantitative records of transactions and stock are generally required to be kept. There is an extensive system of notification to Medical Officers of Health of narcotics supplied and a system of control of habituated persons.

Poisons—The advertising, distribution, use, labelling, and packing of all poisons and toxic substances is controlled under the Poisons Act 1960 and the Poisons Regulations 1964. A manufacturer or importer must notify the Registrar of Poisons before importing or putting on the market any new substance which might be toxic, be it a chemical, household preparation, cosmetic, or drug. Special safeguards are provided for certain hazardous chemicals used in agriculture or horticulture. Certain drugs may not be sold to the public except on the prescription of a doctor, a dentist, or a veterinary surgeon. It is an offence to pack poisons in bottles that are ordinarily used for food, drink, or medicine. Labels for these "Restricted Poisons" must bear statements of the precautions to be taken in use, the symptoms of poisoning and the remedial treatment, and must be approved by the Registrar of Poisons.

Medical Advertisements—Under the Medical Advertisements Act 1942 the word "advertisement" is defined broadly, but does not include any advertisement or scientific matter distributed only to members of the medical and allied professions.

The Act set up a Medical Advertisements Board, which was given power as a quasi-judicial body to examine statements made in any medical advertisement. The Board may require the claims or statements made or implied to be substantiated to its satisfaction. Subsequent publication of such an advertisement is prohibited until the Board has notified its decision, and the veto on publication becomes permanent if the Board decides the claim or statement has not been proved.

Regulations issued under the Act limit the claims which may be included in any medical advertisement, and include a list of diseases concerning which no advertisement may make a claim to cure.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH—The objective of the occupational health programme is to work with labour, management, the medical profession, and other groups to assist in improving the health of the worker.

The Department of Labour, which is responsible for accident prevention, hours of work, employment of women and children, etc., calls to the attention of the Department of Health any health problems which the factory inspectors may encounter. The Factories Act 1946 gives to medical officers of health or other authorised officers of the Department of Health the same powers and authorities as inspectors of factories with regard to the health and welfare sections of the Act. The suspension of workers on health grounds, approval of respirators and similar protective equipment, and the arrangements for medical examinations are undertaken by the Department of Health. A series of regulations deal with health hazards, many of them being administered by the two Departments, each in its own sphere.

A similar understanding has been established with the Waterfront Industry Commission and New Zealand Railways, and illustrates the general pattern of arrangements between the Department of Health and other Government Departments or agencies concerned with particular aspects of workers' health. An occupational health laboratory was established at Wellington in 1964.

Occupational Disease—The notifiable occupational diseases are scheduled in the Health Act 1956 and details of diseases notified are published annually in the report of the Director-General of Health.

Control of Health Hazards—An increasing number of specific health hazards are coming under formal control, namely lead processes, electroplating, spray painting, sand blasting (siliceous blasting agents in factories are prohibited), fumigation, aerial application of poisons, where in conjunction with the Civil Aviation Department a special rating is required by pilots, and agricultural chemicals. The organisation of radiation protection is dealt with by the National Radiation Laboratory, while a number of other specific hazards are currently receiving consideration.

Medical, Nursing, and First-aid Services—Minimal first-aid requirements have been laid down by the Department, which generally endeavours to encourage both the development of medical and nursing services and the raising of first-aid standards throughout industry generally. While there are no statutory obligations on industry to provide medical and nursing services, an increasing number of factories do provide such services. To meet the needs of small plants the Department has developed and is developing industrial health centres with financial support from the Waterfront Industry Commission in the case of harbour areas, and the Workers' Compensation Board in the case of general industry.

Pre-employment Examinations—Pre-employment medical examinations are required for young workers before entering factory employment.

CHILD HEALTH—The Health Department is responsible for the supervision of all measures for safeguarding the health of preschool and school children, and also for ensuring a satisfactory environment at school.

These services are under the direction of the Assistant Director of the Public Health Division, who is a medical practitioner, with a staff of full-time and part-time medical officers. The medical officer of health in charge of a health district is responsible, within the limits of the policy laid down and the instructions he receives, for the direction and control of all child health work in his district.

An effort is being made to have every child examined in infancy and before school entry. The examination of preschool children is carried out by medical officers of the division in Plunket rooms in conjunction with Plunket nurses, and at kindergartens, day nurseries, and other preschool organisations assisted by public health nurses.

In keeping with modern thought, routine examinations by medical and nursing staff of specific age groups (except the testing of vision and hearing) has been replaced by continuous supervision of all children at school with examination when necessary. This supervision is effected largely by means of consultations between parents, teachers, nurses, and medical staff. These consultations are based on preschool records, questionnaires, and regular visits to the school by medical and nursing staff. The children found to be suffering from defects are kept under observation until the necessary treatment is obtained from the private practitioner or the hospital.

Mentally backward and feeble-minded children are given special attention, arrangements being made in conjunction with the Department of Education for their entry into a special school or other institution as may be necessary. In addition, physically handicapped children enrolled with the Correspondence School are examined. A consultative service is available for post-primary-school children.

Throughout the work in this field, officers try to secure the interest and co-operation of parents and family doctors, because only in this way can the work be made effective. With this object in view it is considered important that parents be present at the medical examination of their children, an opportunity of which the majority take advantage.

Prevention of Disease—The activities in this field of child health are not confined to the routine medical examination of school children. In addition, certain positive measures are taken to prevent disease and correct physical defects. The more important of these measures are:

- (a) *Poliomyelitis Vaccination*—Immunisation against poliomyelitis has been carried out by the Division's staff since 1956. The vaccine used initially was an injectable type but in August 1961 an oral vaccine was introduced. A mass vaccination campaign was carried out in 1962. The protection of four doses of the oral vaccine is available to all infants and to all new settlers who have not received it in their countries of origin. Vaccination is available through general practitioners.
- (b) *Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus Immunisation*—Protection against these diseases is a routine procedure and a triple vaccine is used. It is preferable that immunisation be done by the family doctor, and the course of injections should be commenced as soon as possible after babies are three months old. Arrangements can be made for mothers who are unable to have the immunisation done privately to attend with the infant at a departmental clinic. If necessary in country areas the public health nurse will visit the home to immunise the child. Booster doses (against diphtheria and tetanus) are given at 18 months and after the child's fourth birthday or as soon as possible after the child commences school. Further booster doses (against tetanus only) are recommended at 10-yearly intervals and on injury.
- (c) *Typhoid Inoculations*—Maori children in the North Island are inoculated annually against the typhoid group of diseases.
- (d) *Health Education*—Officers give advice whenever possible and give health education talks. They advocate the use of iodised salt and iodine rich foods to control goitre, and the consumption of milk to maintain nutrition standards.
- (e) *Health Camps* are established to which children are admitted for convalescence or correction of malnutrition and emotional disturbances.

Health camps were originally established to cater for the needs of delicate and under-nourished children in the age group of five to 12 years. Now children suffering from minor emotional, psychological, and behaviour problems are also helped by the change in their environment which a camp provides. The service selects the children to attend the camps (which are maintained by an independent organisation—the King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camps Federation) and, as necessary, re-examines them before admission and after discharge. In the camps the children live under an orderly and disciplined routine, they eat plain, well cooked food, and they get plenty of rest, fresh air, and sunshine. In practically all cases a child who attends a health camp benefits both physically and mentally. The opportunity is taken to impart health education by practising healthful living. There are six permanent and one part-time health camp in New Zealand.

For children with emotional or psychological disturbances and behaviour problems, child health clinics have been established in the larger centres and elsewhere. These are staffed by a team consisting of a pediatrician, psychiatrist, psychologist, play therapist, and social worker. Children are referred to these clinics through the family doctor if there is one.

MATERNAL WELFARE—Maternal welfare is the responsibility of an Assistant Director in the Public Health Division. Maternal and infant welfare work in New Zealand is based on co-operation between the Department of Health, hospital boards, the medical and nursing professions, and the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (Plunket Society).

The Assistant Director is a medical practitioner who, while not concerned with the particulars of day-to-day administration of maternity hospitals, is responsible for maternal welfare generally in its broadest sense. She keeps abreast of overseas and local developments and is regarded as a consultant on matters of national significance. For instance, in the event of an outbreak of infection affecting mothers or infants, she conducts and directs any necessary investigations as to causes and remedial measures required, in consultation with such other divisions as may be necessary.

The Assistant Director has the benefit of the advice of the Maternity Services Committee of the Board of Health, of which she is a member. This committee was formed to advise the Minister on matters relating to obstetric and maternal welfare generally.

The medical officers of health, through their staff of nurse inspectors, exercise a general supervision over the work of midwives and closely control the private hospitals throughout the country. All private hospitals are required to be licensed under the Hospitals Act 1957, and the Department of Health sees that standards regarding buildings, equipment, and staff are observed.

Except in an emergency, no persons other than registered medical practitioners and registered midwives are allowed to conduct confinements, and only registered midwives and registered maternity nurses are permitted to nurse women in childbirth. Approximately 99 percent of all confinements take place in the various types of maternity hospitals—a maternity annex to a public hospital, or a private maternity hospital.

Important contributions to maternal welfare are made by the Division of Nursing, which includes in its duties the supervision of the training of midwives and maternity nurses, and by the Hospitals Division, which approves plans for accommodation to be provided by the various types of maternity hospital. The work of these two Divisions is surveyed elsewhere in this section.

HEALTH EDUCATION—The aim is to work with the public and to encourage action that will improve personal, family, and community health. The Health Education Branch is under the control of an Assistant Director, Division of Public Health, who is a medical practitioner with training in health education, a small staff of writers, technicians, and clerks at Head Office, and lay health education officers who are seconded to district offices and are responsible to the Assistant Director through their medical officers of health.

Medical and dental officers, public health nurses, dental nurses, and inspectors of health all devote some of their time to health education. The health education officer acts as a co-ordinator and stimulates and extends health teaching and health programmes in the district. All the health education officers are women and several hold the diploma in health education issued by the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health. All are given special training before taking up their appointments. Various media are used to make the teaching as attractive, as direct, and as acceptable as possible. Daily newspapers and national periodicals carry regular advertisements on health subjects. Radio broadcasts are given at least twice a week and leaflets, pamphlets, and posters are available on many health topics.

The Division also publishes the Department's official bulletin *Health* which has a circulation of over 75,000 and is issued free to the public four times a year. It gives health information and publishes various aspects of the Department's work.

To assist field officers in their education work, visual aids, displays, and other publicity material is provided and in addition district offices are encouraged to produce their own.

Voluntary organisations, too, are assisted in their work by the supply of teaching aids and other materials and by assistance with their training programmes.

Each district office has a health education committee consisting of senior administrative and professional officers which plans and budgets local health programmes. A central committee at Head Office largely plans and budgets for overall national requirements.

DENTAL HEALTH—The Division of Dental Health, which was instituted in 1921, is concerned with the administration of the various dental activities of the Government, and in particular—(a) The National Dental Service, which comprises (i) the School Dental Service and (ii) the Adolescent Dental Service; (b) the Social Security (Dental Benefits) Regulations; (c) the Dental Act 1963 and regulations; (d) dental bursaries; (e) dental research; (f) dental health education.

The Division of Dental Health has at its head a Director (a dental surgeon), and there is also a Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, and a dental research officer. The service is organised in 16 units, each of which is controlled by a senior dental officer, who is directly responsible to the Director. These officers are: the principals of the schools for dental nurses at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, and the principal dental officers in charge of the 13 dental districts into which New Zealand is divided.

The School Dental Service staffed by 1,182 trained school dental nurses provided systematic treatment for 518,116 pre-school and primary school children in the year ended 31 March 1967. A further 165,311 children under 16 years of age received regular treatment from private dentists under the Social Security (Dental Benefits) Scheme, and from a limited number of salaried dental officers.

The School Dental Service—Briefly, the functions of the service are to improve the standard of dental health of school children (and of preschool children) by affording them regular and systematic treatment at six-monthly intervals, commencing from the primer classes (or earlier when possible), and continuing through to the highest class of the primary (or intermediate) school. Thereafter they are eligible for enrolment in the Adolescent Service.

Two years are devoted to the theoretical and practical training of school dental nurses. Approximately 525 student dental nurses are in training at the one time. The course is carefully graduated and is in the hands of a staff of dental surgeons and dental tutor sisters. Private dental practitioners are represented on the examining boards for the final examination. During the period of training, student dental nurses reside in hostels owned and controlled by the Department of Health.

On completing her training, a school dental nurse is posted to a school dental clinic, where she becomes responsible to the principal dental officer of her district for the dental treatment of a group of approximately 500 patients. She is visited at regular intervals by the principal dental officer and by a dental nurse inspector who assist the dental nurse to maintain a high standard of performance in all aspects of work.

Dental treatment comprises fillings in both temporary teeth and permanent teeth, cleaning and scaling of the teeth, extractions when necessary, and sodium fluoride treatment. The aim of the service is to promote dental health by conserving the natural teeth and preventing dental decay. Only a small number of teeth have to be extracted as unsavable, slightly more than three for every 100 saved by conservative treatment.

Orthodontic treatment is carried out principally in Wellington and Christchurch, where orthodontic units are established at the Children's Dental Clinics associated with the Schools for Dental Nurses.

Adolescent Dental Service—Dental care for adolescents is provided by private practitioners as a dental benefit under the Social Security Act, the practitioners being reimbursed on a fee-for-service basis.

Eligibility for dental treatment as an adolescent is contingent upon a person's having undergone regular dental care up to within three months of the time of application, either at a school dental clinic or from a private dental practitioner.

Treatment of adolescents, which has been available since 1946, is in effect a continuation of the treatment provided by the School Dental Service, and is continued until a patient has reached his sixteenth birthday.

Treatment is essentially of a nature designed to conserve the natural teeth. Dental supervision of adolescents is on a basis of examination and treatment at six-monthly intervals. There is free choice of dentists, and dentists have the right to decline patients.

The treatment (other than treatment requiring special approval) which may be provided as dental benefits, and the fees payable, are indicated in the Schedule to the Social Security (Dental Benefits) Regulations 1960. Dentists are free to exercise their professional judgment, and, if in their opinion a case demands a form of treatment that is not provided for in the Schedule, there is provision, with certain limitations, for such treatment to be approved as a charge on social security funds.

Dental Health Education—The dental health education activities of the Department include the production of posters, pamphlets, sound films, filmstrips, radio talks, newspaper advertisements, and all other types of advertising media.

Officers of the service are kept in touch with health education and other matters by means of the *School Dental Service Gazette*, which is published bi-monthly.

Dental officers and school dental nurses are expected to impress on their patients the necessity of maintaining a high standard of oral health. To further this end every opportunity is taken of distributing health educational literature, displaying posters, and devoting reasonable clinical time to instruction in oral hygiene. Opportunities to address meetings of various kinds are availed of whenever possible.

Dental Research—Dental research is directed by the Dental Research Committee of the Medical Research Council. The staff consisting of a director, three professional assistants, and three associated workers are primarily engaged in a long-term programme of research in dental problems.

In addition, a dental research officer is employed by the Department to undertake investigations of operational methods, materials, and equipment, etc., which have a direct bearing on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Division's programme.

Dental Bursaries—The Government grants bursaries each year to selected students to assist them to qualify as dentists. The bursaries are the equivalent of the bursary that would be payable under the University Bursary Regulations plus \$200 a year. Students who are granted bursaries must enter into an agreement to pursue their studies diligently and, on graduating, to enter the service of the Crown or of a hospital board appointed by the Crown for a specified period not exceeding three years.

Fluoridation—The Division of Dental Health actively supports the fluoridation of public water supplies. At the present time approximately two-thirds of all persons living in water-reticulated areas are drinking fluoridated water. The beneficial effects of this are already becoming evident. In towns which adopted this measure early the teeth of the children show a remarkable improvement and the need for dental treatment has become considerably less.

RADIATION PROTECTION—Under the Radiation Protection Act 1965 the protection of the population from radiation hazards is a responsibility of the Department of Health, and the Department established the National Radiation Laboratory (formerly the Dominion X-ray and Radium Laboratory) to provide the administrative and technical services required, and in addition the educational programme, without which effective co-operation in any safety field is not likely to be achieved. An important feature of the Act was the setting up of the Radiological Advisory Council on whose advice the Minister of Health may take action on radiation problems concerning the welfare of the people. Further legislation by way of regulations followed in 1951 and these include the Radiation Protection Regulations and the Transport of Radioactive Substances Regulations.

The National Radiation Laboratory is required to maintain the primary X-ray standard for New Zealand and also reference standards for the accurate measurement of radioactive substances used in clinical work. Control of radiation sources is effectively obtained by licensing operators at each place where ionising sources are used, and the Electrical (X-ray) Wiring Regulations 1944 provide for the compulsory registration of all X-ray plants in the country. The importation and use of radioactive materials is strictly controlled, and requests for such materials on overseas suppliers must be authorised by the laboratory, which acts as the procurement agency for most of the radio-isotopes required.

The laboratory operates a field service whereby trained physicists regularly visit all places where ionising sources are used. During these visits measurements are taken, protection problems discussed, and everything possible is done to ensure that persons associated with the ionising sources adopt safe working habits. Apart from the obvious groups, e.g., medical and dental users, the laboratory is also concerned with specialised equipment, such as mass X-ray units, X-ray apparatus used in schools, radar and television equipment, X-ray diffraction units, electron microscopes, research accelerators, etc. Good protection, of course, depends not only on careful working habits but also on material protection.

In recent years the Department of Health has undertaken responsibility for the monitoring of air, rainwater, and soil for the incidence of radioactive contamination from fall-out.

PHYSICAL MEDICINE—Physical medicine is concerned with potentially disabling conditions such as rheumatic diseases, cerebral palsy, and other disorders of the locomotor system. Physical medicine is the responsibility of a Deputy Director of the Hospitals Division who is a medical practitioner with special training and experience in the field. He is responsible for the general organisation and development of physiotherapy and occupational therapy services throughout the country.

The centre for the treatment of rheumatism is established at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Rotorua which has approximately 100 beds set aside for diagnosis, research, and treatment of these diseases. Full hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy facilities are provided and active steps towards rehabilitation of patients are carried out. A large number of outpatients referred from all parts of New Zealand and a few from overseas are seen every year.

Admission of patients to the hospital is arranged with the Medical Superintendent, who also arranges for outpatient consultations. Physiotherapy for preventing and controlling deformity, has been developed considerably at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Occupational therapy has been developed to teach people how to live with their disabilities. Social workers assist in bridging the gap between rehabilitation and vocational and social resettlement.

A cerebral palsy unit is also situated at Queen Elizabeth Hospital providing residential accommodation for 20 children. At this unit the activities of a team of physiotherapists, occupational therapists, teachers, and speech therapists are co-ordinated by the supervisor of the unit working under a physician. In addition to treatment, post-graduate courses are given to physiotherapists, occupational therapists, teachers, and speech therapists. Patients can be referred by their doctors to the physician in charge of the unit for advice only, or for admission and treatment. Cerebral palsy visiting therapist services are now operating in Auckland, Christchurch, Palmerston North, Wellington, Hutt, and Nelson health districts. These have proved so successful that it is hoped to extend the service to other districts as qualified staff become available.

Cerebral palsy day schools have been established in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill. Parents of cerebral palsy cases who seek their children's admission first apply to the appropriate medical officer of health or education board. The schools are administered by education boards under the Department of Education, but close liaison exists between the schools, the Rotorua unit, and the visiting cerebral palsy therapists.

The Department offers annually a limited number of bursaries for training at the New Zealand School of Physiotherapy which is governed by the Physiotherapy Board and administered by the Otago Hospital Board. Applicants for bursaries, if accepted for admission to the school by the Physiotherapy Council of Otago Hospital Board, are selected for award by the Physiotherapy Bursaries Selection Committee. A condition of bursary award is that on qualification the bursar will work for a period of two years in a hospital or institution as directed by the Department. The training period for physiotherapists is three years, of which about eight months in the third year is salaried service at a subsidiary training school.

The training school for occupational therapists is situated at Oakley Hospital, Auckland, and is administered by the Mental Health Division. The training period for occupational therapists is three years part of which is spent at the Auckland Hospital Board's general hospitals. Trainees are paid a salary while training, and have to agree to work in a departmental or public hospital for two years after qualification.

REHABILITATION OF DISABLED CIVILIANS—The rehabilitation of disabled and handicapped civilians has received increasing emphasis over recent years in New Zealand. Basically, public hospitals are the hub for development of an adequate rehabilitation service, with co-operation from Government and voluntary agencies in furthering the medical, social, and vocational welfare of the disabled.

A Civilian Rehabilitation Centre has been established at Otara, under the Auckland Hospital Board's administration, for the treatment and overall restoration of those injured in employment or road accidents. For the rehabilitation of persons suffering from spinal injuries and paraplegia, specialist spinal injury centres are in course of development at Auckland and Christchurch. Rehabilitation activities are also being carried out at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, the Palmerston North Hospital, and in many of the psychiatric and psychopaedic hospitals of the Mental Hospitals Division.

The Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League provides trade and vocational training for disabled civilians recommended by district and national selection panels. These panels consist of representatives from the Departments of Labour, Social Security, and Health. For the more severely handicapped, whose productive potential is restricted, the Government has recently approved of a sheltered employment scheme. It is also being operated through the Disabled Servicemen's League and incorporates a pilot occupational workshop. For both the vocational training and sheltered employment schemes, a measure of Government assistance is provided.

A National Civilian Rehabilitation Committee has been set up by Government. This Committee is currently advising Government on steps to co-ordinate and promote rehabilitation in New Zealand.

NURSING SERVICE—The Division of Nursing in the Department of Health is responsible for the maintenance of an adequate and efficient nursing service and the supervision of conditions for nursing staff.

The training of all nurses and midwives is governed by the Nurses and Midwives Act 1945, which is administered by the Nurses and Midwives Board. This Board through the Registrar supervises hospitals and nursing schools in all aspects of training, and also the examination

and registration of nurses. The nurse inspector who makes a visit to a hospital carries out the dual purpose, therefore, of making reports both to the Director-General of Health through the Nursing Division, and to the Nurses and Midwives Board through the Registrar. This integration of work is a feature which has preserved good relationships in the hospitals, and has enabled the practical and theoretical training of nurses as well as their conditions to be maintained at a uniformly high standard.

The control of the public health nursing services is exercised from the Division, but the specialised infant-welfare and mothercraft work of the Plunket Society is under the control of that organisation; close co-operation with that Society is, however, maintained.

Another part of the work is the selection and placement of nurses in the various groups of Pacific islands for which the New Zealand Government is responsible. These nurses for hospital and public health work are seconded from the New Zealand service for periods of two years, pension rights being continuous. The supervision of this service is exercised by regular visits to the islands.

Close liaison exists between the nursing services organised for the armed services and the Division, while any organisation for emergency nursing is carried out by the Division.

Educational courses for all groups of registered nurses are organised. A post-graduate diploma programme is controlled by a committee of management on which the Department of Health, universities, teachers' colleges, and Hospital Boards Association are represented. Major areas of study include hospital and nursing school administration, public health nursing, and health education.

Each year up to 65 students take the diploma course of one academic year and, with few exceptions, they are specially selected and attend on bursaries from the Department of Health, hospital boards, and voluntary organisations. During recent years there has been an increasing number from overseas countries. The school has its own building and hostel. Shorter courses are arranged for public health nurses, ward and tutor sisters. Periodically refresher programmes are held for various categories of nursing personnel. The full-time instructors at the school also carry out supervision of hospitals, nursing schools, and public health nursing work, thus keeping up to date with the practical needs of the field.

MEDICAL STATISTICS—The National Health Statistics Centre is responsible for the compilation of the statistics included in the *Annual Report on the Medical Statistics of New Zealand*. The Branch also prepares special statistics for the various Divisions of the Department and for research workers in different fields both in New Zealand and overseas. A constant liaison is maintained with the World Health Organisation, which is supplied with statistical material giving a picture of health trends in New Zealand. In addition, from time to time special statistical investigations are made into important aspects of public health and diseases that warrant specific study.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSTITUTE—Opened in 1954, the National Health Institute is the Department of Health's centre for the study of public health problems. It contains an Epidemiology Section and Public Health Laboratories.

The Epidemiology Section conducts field research into matters of public health interest. It is also responsible for the organisation of examinations for medical laboratory technicians.

The Public Health Laboratories provide diagnostic and reference services in bacteriology and virology for medical officers of health and hospital laboratories as well as for the other sections of the institute. The institute is the national centre for those reference services which are organised on an international basis.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL—Under the Medical Research Council Act 1950, as amended, the Medical Research Council of New Zealand was established as a corporate body with the following functions:

- (a) To initiate, foster, and support medical research;
- (b) To furnish information, advice, and assistance to persons and organisations concerned with medical research;
- (c) To collect and disseminate scientific information, including the publication of reports.

This Council took over and developed the work of the departmental committee, bearing the same name, which had been in existence since 1938. At the end of 1966 research in the following fields was in progress: clinical medicine; dentistry; endocrinology; hydatids; virus;

Island Territories research; microbiology; physiology; nutrition; obstetrics; surgery; pathology; human genetics; biochemistry; preventive and social medicine.

The Council maintains liaison with the research work being carried out by the Cancer Society of New Zealand and medical research foundations established in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Palmerston North, and Hawke's Bay.

The Council administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, from which an annual expenditure of \$480,000 is incurred in supporting research projects at the University of Otago, the University of Auckland, and the institutions of the Auckland, Wellington, and North Canterbury Hospital Boards.

The Council employs a staff of 60 full-time workers, and some 80 associated workers contribute to the activities of the Council. A further 50 workers are employed by the University of Otago and the University of Auckland under project grants from the Council.

The Council is empowered to receive bequests and donations to the fund for furthering the objects of the Council as set out in the Medical Research Council Act 1950.

MEDICAL COUNCIL—The Medical Council of New Zealand, constituted under the Medical Practitioners Act 1950, consists of the Director-General of Health, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Otago, and five other registered medical practitioners. One of the five members is appointed on the recommendation of the Medical Association of New Zealand.

The Council deals with all applications for registration under the Act. The Council may require the holder of a foreign diploma to attend a course and pass an examination in medicine and surgery. Until an applicant is able to satisfy the Council that he has obtained house officer experience, in a resident medical capacity, of not less than 12 months or has otherwise obtained comparable experience, registration is on a conditional basis. Persons registered conditionally may practise only in an approved hospital. The number of medical practitioners on the register at 30 June 1967 was 4,212, and, of this number, approximately 3,221 were actively engaged in medical practice in New Zealand.

The Medical Council is vested with certain disciplinary powers. Right of appeal to the Supreme Court is provided.

REGISTRATION COUNCILS AND BOARDS: Dentists—Under the Dental Act 1963 there is constituted a Dental Council, the functions of which are to examine and approve of the qualifications of applicants desiring registration as dentists and to exercise disciplinary control over registered dentists.

The number of private dental practitioners holding annual practising certificates at 1 September 1967 was 1,034, and in addition there were 134 dentists in Government, hospital, and university employment.

Nurses and Midwives—Under the Nurses and Midwives Act 1945 is constituted the Nurses and Midwives Board, consisting of the Director-General of Health (Chairman), the Director, Division of Mental Health, the Director, Division of Nursing (Registrar), two registered medical practitioners, a representative of the Hospital Boards Association of New Zealand, three registered nurses, one registered midwife, and one registered psychiatric nurse. Members other than official members are appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, the nursing personnel being nominated by the New Zealand Registered Nurses Association. The Board controls training courses, conducts examinations, and effects registrations.

Provision is made in the Nurses Registration Regulations 1958 for a three-year course of instruction for nurses classified as general and maternity nurses. A similar training period is specified for male nurses, psychiatric nurses, and psychopaedic nurses.

Registration—The Nurses and Midwives Act 1945 requires that the following registers be kept by the Registrar: (a) Nurses, (b) Midwives and Maternity Nurses, (c) Male Nurses, (d) Psychiatric Nurses, (e) Nursing Aids, and (f) Psychopaedic Nurses.

Physiotherapists—Under the Physiotherapy Act 1949 is constituted the New Zealand Physiotherapy Board. The Board's functions are the training, examination, and registration of candidates for physiotherapy practice, the issuing of special licences, the approval of physiotherapy training schools, and the conduct of those registered under the Act.

The training period for physiotherapists is three years. Full-time training is conducted at the New Zealand School of Physiotherapy, Duncdin, administered by the Otago Hospital Board,

and eight months of the final year are spent at one of the subsidiary training schools in various parts of New Zealand. All students are required to pass the State Examination in Physiotherapy to qualify for registration. Every person registered under the Act and engaged in the practice of physiotherapy must hold an annual practising certificate.

Occupational Therapists—Under the Occupational Therapy Act 1949 is constituted the Occupational Therapy Board. The Board is concerned with the training, examination, registration, and conduct of persons engaged in the practice of occupational therapy in New Zealand. The training period is three years, and is undertaken at the School of Occupational Therapy, Auckland, and subsidiary training schools. All students are required to pass the State examination. There are 438 registered occupational therapists, of whom approximately 160 are in active practice.

Every person registered under the Act who is engaged in the practice of occupational therapy in New Zealand must hold a current annual practising certificate.

Dietitians—Under the Dietitians Act 1950 is constituted the Dietitians Board. The functions of the Board are (a) to advise and make recommendations to the Minister of Health in respect of any matter affecting the profession of dietetics, (b) to determine courses of training and instruction to be undergone by candidates for examinations, (c) to approve hospitals and other institutions as training schools, (d) to conduct examinations, and (e) to effect registration.

The training period for a dietitian is, in the case of the holder of a degree of bachelor of home science conferred by the University of Otago or of the holder of a diploma in home science of the University of Otago, 12 months in a hospital training school. In the case of a registered nurse, the training period is two academic years in the School of Home Science, University of Otago, together with two periods totalling 10 months in a hospital training school.

Every practising dietitian must hold an annual practising certificate.

Opticians—The Opticians Act 1928 provides for the constitution of an Opticians Board, consisting of the Director-General of Health (the Registrar), three persons engaged in practice as opticians in New Zealand, and a registered medical practitioner with special knowledge of diseases of the eyes. The Board deals with all applications for registration under the Act.

There are approximately 250 opticians registered, but not all are engaged in active practice.

Plumbers—The Plumbers and Gasfitters Board consists of 11 members—the Director-General of Health as Chairman, and representatives of the Department of Education, the Municipal and Counties Associations, the Gas Association, the Master Plumbers Society (2), the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers (2), and a nominee of a Borough Council or Drainage Board.

The Board is concerned with the examination and registration of plumbers and gasfitters, and once registered they are required to have annual licences.

In New Zealand, except in specially exempted areas, all sanitary plumbing as defined in the Plumbers and Gasfitters Registration Act 1964 must be performed only by registered plumbers. This restriction on the personal qualifications of plumbers is additional to specifications and standards of workmanship, etc., which have been prescribed for sanitary plumbing. Disciplinary action can be taken against a registered plumber who does unsatisfactory work.

Pharmaceutical Chemists—There are now 2,133 names on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists in New Zealand. All registered pharmaceutical chemists, except those who notify the Registrar that they have conscientious objection to membership, automatically become members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand, the society's affairs being managed by the Pharmacy Board constituted by the Pharmacy Act 1939.

The Board consists of 12 members, 11 being chemists, and one a barrister appointed by the Minister of Health. Nine members are elected on a district basis by registered pharmaceutical chemists who are proprietors or enrolled managers of pharmacies and two by members of the Pharmaceutical Society who are not in the previous category. The main function of the Pharmacy Board is to administer the Pharmacy Act and generally to protect and promote the interests of the profession of pharmacy and the public interests.

It is a specific requirement of the Pharmacy Act that pharmacies in New Zealand be at all times maintained under the immediate supervision and control of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, either in the capacity of proprietor or enrolled manager.

The present system for pharmacy education requires a minimum of two years' attendance at the School of Pharmacy, Central Institute of Technology, Petone, at which the pharmacy professional examination is obtained, followed by two years of apprenticeship before becoming eligible for registration. There is also a four-year degree course in pharmacy at the University of Otago. Such graduates are required to serve one year's apprenticeship before becoming eligible for registration as chemists.

Any chemist or company in which not less than 75 percent of the share capital is owned by a chemist or chemists may establish one pharmacy. Unqualified persons or companies in which less than 75 percent of the share capital is chemist-owned must, however, secure the consent of the Pharmacy Authority, set up under the Act, before commencing business, and in all cases the establishment of more than one pharmacy under the same ownership is subject to the consent of the Authority. All pharmacies must be registered with the Board. There are about 1,100 pharmacies in New Zealand.

VOLUNTARY WELFARE ORGANISATIONS—Over the years voluntary welfare organisations have made valuable contributions to certain aspects of the field of public health. In many cases they are encouraged and assisted in their work by grants from public funds. Among the more important of these organisations are the Plunket Society, the King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camps Federation, St. John Ambulance (N.Z.), the New Zealand Red Cross Society, the Crippled Children Society, and the New Zealand Federation of Tuberculosis Associations, and the New Zealand Epilepsy Association.

The Plunket Society—the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children—is concerned with the welfare of all babies. The society trains its own infant-welfare nurses, conducts infant-welfare clinics, and maintains Karitane hospitals throughout the country for premature babies or difficult feeders. In rural areas where there is no Plunket clinic, public health nurses do infant-welfare work.

The King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camps Federation maintains a chain of permanent health camps for delicate and undernourished children. The federation works in close co-operation with the Department of Health. It is the means whereby the voluntary nature of the various organisations is preserved, while ensuring that the available resources are utilised to the best advantage. Much of the finance for the federation's activities is derived from the proceeds of the annual health-stamp appeal.

The St. John Ambulance (N.Z.) has divisions throughout the country carrying out free ambulance and first aid work and instruction in first aid and home nursing. It is a branch of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem.

The New Zealand Red Cross Society, a part of the International Red Cross Committee, has centres and subcentres throughout the country. It gives training in first aid, home nursing, hygiene and sanitation, and emergency transportation of the injured. Graduates of these classes form voluntary-aid detachments that in peacetime are recruited as aids in hospitals, and in wartime may be recruited for service overseas as well.

The Crippled Children Society keeps a register of all crippled children, helps them to acquire all possible medical treatment, and undertakes vocational training and home education where these are required.

The New Zealand Federation of Tuberculosis Associations looks after the interests of patients suffering from tuberculosis. It assists the Department of Health with health education of the public regarding tuberculosis and concerns itself with after-care and vocational training and guidance of patients.

The New Zealand Epilepsy Association, with a Dominion Council and 11 Branches, helps epileptics and their families in every possible way. It issues pamphlets, gives lectures, shows films and fosters medical research. Social Workers are employed by Branches who can afford to do so. A residential Hostel, Park Lodge, for young men and women who have regular employment or who require short term accommodation for special reasons, is maintained in Auckland. The Association is affiliated to the International Bureau for Epilepsy.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR ACCOMMODATION AND WELFARE SERVICES: (Old People's Flats, Homes, Hospitals, Youth Hostels, and Homes for Intellectually Handicapped Children)—The extent to which Government assistance is offered to religious and voluntary organisations and local authorities in providing housing, accommodation, and services for elderly people and others whom it is considered are in special need, has steadily increased since assistance commenced in 1950. Under this partnership with Government, the social

service agencies of all the major religious bodies, as well as other welfare organisations, have established additional accommodation for the aged, frail, and sick who need residential care in either an old people's home or a geriatric hospital. Where it is not possible to meet the needs of elderly people through these agencies, the provision of residential care for the aged becomes a hospital board responsibility. Religious and welfare organisations at present provide approximately 5,100 home and hospital beds for the elderly. Hospital boards maintain 1,115 old people's home beds, while approximately 4,000 of their hospital beds (38 percent) are required for care of the elderly sick, either on a short-stay or long-term basis.

For the elderly who are ambulant and able to care for themselves but have a housing need and whose resources are limited, local authorities are encouraged and assisted by Government to build specially designed flats. These flats enable many elderly people to retain their independence for longer than would otherwise be the case.

Other measures which are of importance in assisting elderly people to remain in their homes as long as possible are receiving increased attention. Chief amongst these are the provision of district nursing services, home aid, meals-on-wheels, laundry services, and occupational therapy. In general, the services are provided by hospital boards with voluntary organisations and Old People's Welfare Councils assisting in various ways. The importance of old people's clubs and social centres, with an adequate range of services, is also receiving increasing recognition. Government lottery funds are being used to assist in providing suitable premises and assisting welfare councils with administrative costs.

Old People's Homes and Hospitals—Subject to certain conditions, religious or welfare organisations may be granted 100 percent of the approved capital cost of providing accommodation for old people. In addition, since April 1966, the policy has been widened to provide a 50 percent subsidy towards the cost of approved improvements and the upgrading of existing accommodation. The administration of policy is a Department of Health responsibility.

During the year 1966–67, subsidies amounting to \$330,792 were approved to assist in the provision of accommodation for 87 old people. From April 1950 to 31 March 1967, subsidies totalling \$12,291,804 have been approved, and buildings erected as a result will accommodate 3,825 old people.

Local Authority Pensioner Housing—Since 1950 the Government has offered subsidies and low-interest loan finance to local authorities, towards flats for age beneficiaries or elderly people in comparable circumstances. Under present policy, a subsidy of up to 50 percent on eligible capital costs is offered, subject to a maximum of \$1,850 per flat. For the balance of the cost, a State Advances loan is provided at 3½ percent interest. In settlements of 50 or more pensioners' flats, wardens' residential accommodation may also qualify for subsidy and loan. Up to 31 March 1967, a total of \$6,967,016 has been made available as subsidy and as a result suitable housing is being provided for 5,287 old people.

Hostels for Young People—In June 1951, the Government decided that, subject to certain conditions, it would assist religious and welfare organisations to establish hostels for young people by granting subsidies of up to 50 percent of establishment costs. As from April 1966, the rate has been increased to 70 percent, with a limit of \$2,000 per young person accommodated. The purpose is to assist young men and women who are living away from their homes in order to study or undertake employment and find it difficult to obtain suitable living accommodation. Under a recent extension to the policy subsidies of up to 50 percent may also be granted for authorised improvements to existing hostels. The Department of Health is responsible for administering this policy.

Since the policy commenced, subsidies totalling \$1,233,274 had been approved up to 31 March 1967, to assist in providing hostel accommodation for 1,198 young people.

Government also helps with substantial subsidies for university halls of residence established by religious and welfare agencies. Administration is handled by University Grants Committee.

Short-stay Homes for Intellectually Handicapped Children—In 1954 the Government approved the payment, under certain conditions, of a subsidy of up to 50 percent on the capital cost of approved buildings and furnishings acquired for the purpose of providing short-stay homes for intellectually handicapped children. In 1963 Government also extended the capital subsidy to include hostels built by the Intellectually Handicapped Children's Society for children who were attending Occupation Groups run by the Education Department. In 1966, the cost of land and professional fees (architect and quantity surveyor) were included in assessing subsidy on hostels and sheltered workshops. In addition, a maintenance subsidy of \$1.20 per day is paid in respect of these children under 16 years of age.

The administration of this policy is the responsibility of the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health.

The total amount expended on special subsidies for short-stay homes, hostels, and sheltered workshops during the year ended 31 March 1967 was \$140,765. In addition, \$27,536 was paid by way of maintenance subsidy during the same period.

PHYSICAL WELFARE AND RECREATION—New Zealand is fortunate in having excellent natural facilities for outdoor pursuits and sports. The climate is temperate and equable. The long coastline and the numerous rivers, lakes, and mountain ranges give full opportunity for yachting and boating, swimming and surfing, and mountaineering and tramping. Outdoor activities such as sea fishing, both by rod and by line, and freshwater fishing, and hunting and shooting introduced game birds and mammals are extremely popular and relatively inexpensive.

Most districts, including the larger cities, are well provided with playing fields for outdoor sports, but even so the available facilities are fully taxed and sometimes overtaxed.

Tennis, cricket, lawn bowls, softball, rowing, and athletics are among the most popular summer games and sports.

Rugby football is probably the leading winter sport, but very many people play hockey, association football, league football, outdoor and indoor basketball, indoor bowls, badminton, and table tennis. Golf is popular both winter and summer. Boxing and wrestling have a small following. Dancing in various forms is a popular indoor pastime.

To some extent participation in indoor sports is restricted by inadequate facilities, the position probably being less satisfactory than in respect of outdoor sports. Local authorities substantially assist improvement of facilities by providing or subsidising suitable buildings and amenities, or by directly assisting sports bodies.

While some sports, for instance rugby football, attract many spectators, the high proportion of persons who actually take part in various sports and games compared with those who merely watch them is a striking characteristic of New Zealand life. In many sports there is a close association between school activities and club activities.

The various sports are also generally organised for the purposes of administration, discipline, and player selection. The organisational structure normally ascends from the clubs at the base through district groupings to the national association or union, which is the ultimate controlling body within New Zealand. Promising players or performers have ample and equal opportunity on merit to represent first their clubs, then the district or provincial associations, and ultimately New Zealand, in competitive play.

In major sports, while each administers its own affairs, competitors to represent New Zealand at Olympic and Commonwealth Games are selected by an Olympic Council, made up of representatives of the various sports associations.

All water sports are extremely popular. All popular beaches are patrolled by surf lifesaving clubs in the summer months. The Department of Education each summer conducts "Learn to Swim" campaigns for school children. The New Zealand Swimming Association also conducts "Learn to Swim" classes for children and adults. The Physical Welfare and Recreation Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs, in association with the National Water Safety Council, its member organisations, and swimming and lifesaving organisations, conducts a national water safety campaign, which includes general instruction in resuscitation procedures. Over recent years these campaigns have been successful in reducing deaths by drowning.

Financial Assistance—Grants are made by the Government to national youth organisations. The purpose of the grants is to assist in the extension of sporting and recreational facilities and in promoting leadership training. Grants are not made where projects of these types can be carried out without financial assistance. Sporting and recreational organisations also receive some financial assistance from lottery profits when there has been a substantial degree of self help.

5 B—HOSPITALS AND MORBIDITY

HOSPITALS

GENERAL—In recent years the provision by the State of free hospital services has come to occupy a prominent place in the welfare services of the country. In 1939 the fees paid by patients in public hospitals were replaced by the payment by the State to the hospital boards of hospital benefits for each patient. The burden of hospital fees was thus taken from the

citizen as an individual, and the cost of public hospitals apportioned between the Government and local authorities. Since then local authority contributions through hospital rating have been abolished, and from 1 April 1958 the cost of hospital treatment in public hospitals has been borne entirely by the State. The Minister of Health is responsible for the provision of a comprehensive and integrated hospital service for the whole country. Private hospitals assist in the provision of hospital services and provide about one-sixth of the available beds. Since 1939 private hospitals have received payment from the Government in respect of hospital treatment supplied by them. This payment does not cover the full cost of treatment, and additional fees may be claimed from the patients. Private hospitals are required to be licensed by the Department of Health and are subject to regular inspection by the Department.

HISTORY—The Government in 1846 granted money for the erection of hospitals in each of the four centres—Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, and New Plymouth—for the treatment of sick and destitute Europeans and free treatment for all Maoris. The foundation stone of the Wellington Hospital was laid in November 1846, whilst the Auckland Hospital was founded the following year. The first Dunedin Hospital was built in 1851, and Christchurch was first served by a hospital at Lyttelton known to have been operating in 1853. In 1854 control of public hospitals was vested in the six Provincial Councils of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago, but in 1876, following the abolition of the provinces, control reverted to the General Government.

Hospitals generally remained under Government control until 1885, when the first Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was passed. By it New Zealand was divided into 38 hospital districts, each under the control of its own board. The number of districts gradually increased until by 1926 there were 47; amalgamations since that date have reduced the number to 37, at which it now stands.

A Consultative Committee on Hospital Reform was appointed in May 1953 to inquire into and report on matters affecting the administrative control of public hospitals and other services provided by hospital boards and, after taking evidence, it made recommendations to the Government for the reform of the hospital system. A new Hospitals Act passed in 1957 broke new ground in the central principle of its operation. The Act came into force on 1 April 1958. It incorporated as a basic principle the main recommendation of the Consultative Committee on Hospital Reform that the Minister of Health on behalf of the Government should have the responsibility of ensuring the provision by hospital boards of hospital and associated services. The Government assumed complete financial responsibility for hospitals. Consonant with the new responsibilities the Minister was given wide powers of direction and regulation to ensure the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated hospital service for the whole country. Elected boards were retained to manage institutions and administer the services provided under the Act, and no reduction was made in the number of boards.

HOSPITAL BOARDS—A hospital board of 8 to 14 members is elected every three years for each hospital district, and has power to establish, control, and manage hospitals, relief institutions, maternity homes, convalescent homes, and institutions for children. In recent years there has been a pressure of activity, replanning, and development in all medical services for which hospital boards are responsible. This replanning of medical services has been undertaken against a background of sharp population increases in most urban areas. More rapid and comfortable transport is encouraging the build up of specialist diagnostic and therapeutic resources in regional centres.

AUTHORITY OF MINISTER OF HEALTH—It is the duty of every hospital board to provide and maintain such institutions, hospital accommodation, and medical, nursing, and other services as the Minister of Health considers necessary in any part of the district for the reception, relief, care, treatment, isolation, and removal to hospital or "other place" of persons who are suffering from infectious or other disease or from injury, and for maternity cases. The Minister is specifically charged with the function of ensuring the provision of these services and of co-ordinating, guiding, and supervising the activities of hospital boards.

A board must appoint such number of medical practitioners, dentists, nurses, dental nurses, midwives, and other officers as the Minister may from time to time deem necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the board, whether within an institution under the control of the board or elsewhere within the district.

The Director-General is authorised to visit and inspect hospitals and to appoint assistant inspectors, and is required to report to Parliament through the Minister on the administration of the Hospitals Act.

PATIENTS: Public Institutions—The number of beds in public institutions available at 31 March 1967 and the average number occupied during the year are set out in the following table. These statistics relate to patients and inmates in all institutions (general, maternity, special hospitals, and old people's homes) including institutions under the control of the Department of Health.

Type of Bed	Beds Available		Average Number of Occupied Beds per Day	
	Number	Proportion per 1,000 of Population	Number	Proportion per 1,000 of Population
General	13,319	4.9	10,702.2	4.0
Maternity	2,857	1.1	1,662.3	0.6
Total hospital beds ..	16,176	6.0	12,364.5	4.6
Non-hospital beds ..	1,101	0.4	938.9	0.3
Totals	17,277	6.4	13,303.4	4.9

In addition to the 16,176 hospital beds in public institutions there were 3,322 (3,060 general and 262 maternity) in the 150 licensed private hospitals. If the beds in licensed private hospitals are included, the ratios of beds per 1,000 of population become 6.1 for general beds and 1.2 for maternity beds.

The average number of occupied hospital beds per 1,000 of population in hospital districts varies from 3.5 to 11.9. This variation can be accounted for in the main by the fact that many hospitals to a varying extent draw patients from other districts. Other factors which influence the figures are the availability of medical practitioners and their habits in sending patients to hospital or retaining them for home treatment, the availability of private-hospital beds, housing facilities, domestic assistance, private or district nursing assistance, and the efficiency of the outpatient departments.

The number of institutions coming under the heading of public institutions for the year ended 31 March 1967 was 209, comprising 79 general hospitals (6 of which were also old people's homes), 2 homes for cripples, 7 non-acute hospitals, 5 convalescent hospitals, 92 maternity hospitals, a hospital for physical disorders (which is under the control of the Department of Health), 22 old people's homes, and 1 children's home.

The following statistics for the latest two years relate to all institutions:

	1965-66	1966-67
Number of beds of all descriptions for patients or inmates in all public institutions, including institutions under the control of the Department of Health	17,035	17,277
Number of such beds per 1,000 of population	6.4	6.4
Average number occupied per 1,000 of population	4.9	4.9
Number of persons who, as inpatients or inmates, availed themselves of institutional services during the year	296,982	304,633
Number per 1,000 of population who, as inpatients or inmates, availed themselves of institutional services during the year	110.9	113.0
Number of attendances by outpatients (including attendances for dental treatment) during the year	2,807,456	2,910,605
Number per 1,000 of population of attendances (including dental) outpatients	1,048.8	1,079.3

The supplement to the Annual Report of the Director-General of Health on Hospital Statistics contains further detail on public institutions.

General Hospitals—In the following table the figures relate only to general hospitals under the control of hospital boards.

Year	Inpatients Treated		Average Number of Occupied Beds per Day		Average Turnover of Patients Treated per Occupied Bed	Available Beds		Outpatient Attendances (Including Dental)	
	Number	Proportion per 1,000 of Population	Number	Proportion per 1,000 of Population		Number	Proportion per 1,000 of Population	Number	Proportion per 1,000 of Population
1961-62	219,016	89.7	9,204.8	3.8	23.3	12,067	4.9	2,096,318	858.2
1962-63	228,206	91.2	9,330.0	3.7	23.3	12,341	4.9	2,264,330	904.8
1963-64	238,290	93.2	9,595.9	3.8	23.8	12,256	4.8	2,328,808	910.7
1964-65	244,792	93.8	9,733.9	3.7	24.3	12,490	4.8	2,580,498	990.7
1965-66	251,316	93.9	9,928.8	3.7	24.3	12,776	4.8	2,634,880	984.3
1966-67	256,585	95.1	10,004.4	3.7	24.8	12,989	4.8	2,711,122	1,005.3

Private Hospitals—The total number of private hospitals licensed in New Zealand at 31 March 1967 was 150, providing 262 maternity, 32 psychiatric, and 3,028 beds for general cases.

STAFF—The numbers of staff employed in public hospitals and other institutions and activities controlled by hospital boards in the latest three years were as follows.

Category of Staff	At 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
Institutional medical	1,648*	1,719*	1,853*
Other professional and technical ..	2,231	2,497	2,742
Nursing	12,646	13,290	14,112
Other treatment staff	411	444	496
Domestic and other institutional staff	9,812	10,030	10,494
Administrative staff	614	642	665
Domiciliary services	777	948	1,080
Farm and garden	24	23	22
Other non-institutional	258	227	201
Totals	28,421	29,820	31,665

*Includes part-time staff and duplication where persons provide medical services at more than one institution. At 31 March 1967 there were 735 medical officers employed whole time and it is estimated that the hours of 1,048 visiting officers were the equivalent of the services of 307 whole time officers.

MATERNITY SERVICES: Beds—At the end of 1967 available hospital-bed accommodation for maternity cases was 3,138, made up as follows:

Public Hospitals	2,857
Private Hospitals	262
Alexandra Home (Wellington)	19
Total	3,138

The total number of confinements in maternity hospitals in 1966 was 59,755, of which 53,495 were in public maternity hospitals, 5,993 in private hospitals, and 267 in the Alexandra Home, Wellington. There were 8,144 admissions for ante-natal treatment. All these figures are inclusive of Maoris.

Domiciliary Midwifery Services—Public health nurses and hospital board district nurses carry out some pre-natal work and a limited amount of obstetrical work in back-country areas. In general, however, most of the population is within reach of a maternity hospital, and home deliveries are not encouraged. There remain, however, a few midwives who contract with the Department of Health to give home maternity service under the Social Security Act.

Ante-natal Services—Medical practitioners give ante-natal, neo-natal, and post-natal attention under the Social Security Act. The doctor's attendance, if desired, is supplemented by that of the midwife in charge of an ante-natal clinic. These free ante-natal clinics are established in connection with the three St. Helens Hospitals, all public maternity hospitals or maternity wards, and a number of clinics conducted by the Plunket Society. Ante-natal classes to prepare mothers for the baby's arrival are also being developed, and doctors can refer patients to these to supplement their own ante-natal instructions. In the case of women living far away from the main centres of population, ante-natal work is supplemented by the public health nurses, employed by the Department of Health, or by district nurses, employed by hospital boards.

FINANCE: Institutional Operating Expenditure—The average operating expenditure per occupied bed, relating to hospitals of all types and to general hospitals, is shown in the following table.

Year	Treatment	Institutional Administration	Heat Light, Power, and Water	Household Expenses	Buildings and Grounds	Miscellaneous	Total
<i>All Institutions</i>							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1961-62	1,341.2	254.8	277.0	1,246.8	173.8	4.0	3,297.6
1962-63	1,511.4	270.4	281.2	1,307.4	182.0	3.6	3,556.0
1963-64	1,924.4	286.0	300.6	1,130.0	188.8	3.4	3,833.2
1964-65	2,157.2	322.4	312.4	1,218.6	193.6	4.4	4,208.6
1965-66	2,560.4	360.4	326.4	1,249.4	205.6	4.6	4,706.8
1966-67	2,803.6	399.8	342.4	1,342.6	209.4	3.8	5,101.6
<i>General Hospitals</i>							
1961-62	1,473.4	292.0	291.0	1,336.4	178.8	3.2	3,574.8
1962-63	1,664.8	308.8	299.4	1,400.4	188.2	3.2	3,864.8
1963-64	2,108.0	325.2	319.4	1,194.2	196.6	3.2	4,146.6
1964-65	2,355.6	362.6	330.8	1,283.2	203.0	3.6	4,538.8
1965-66	2,799.2	405.6	342.8	1,304.2	215.8	4.0	5,071.6
1966-67	3,069.0	454.2	362.8	1,409.8	219.8	4.0	5,519.6

Each of these averages includes the direct expenditure of each activity for labour, materials, and incidental expenses, but excludes overheads such as depreciation and interest on capital.

For 1966-67 the average daily expenditure for individual inpatients treated in hospitals classed as general hospitals was \$15.12 and the average total expenditure for each inpatient was \$215.20.

Receipts—The following table shows the moneys received by hospital boards from Government funds.

Year	Grants	Social Security Benefits	Total
\$(000)			
1961-62	40,571	14,597	55,168
1962-63	45,536	14,685	60,221
1963-64	50,958	15,086	66,044
1964-65	73,267	69*	73,335
1965-66	83,808	86*	83,894
1966-67	92,520	84*	92,604

*In terms of the Social Security Amendment Act 1963, from 1 April 1964 benefits previously paid from the Social Security Fund are incorporated in grants, with the exception of Dental Benefits and Special Area Medical Services.

Loans—Boards have been authorised by the Minister of Health to raise loans to cover a very extensive building programme. The position of loan liability is as under.

Year	Amount Uplifted	Repayment*	Balance Owing
\$(000)			
1961-62	6,913	3,098	58,685
1962-63	10,023	3,325	65,382
1963-64	14,551	6,626	73,307
1964-65	11,658	6,380	78,585
1965-66	10,376	7,637	81,324
1966-67	9,021	6,754	83,591

*Includes payments from Sinking Funds.

Payments—Hospital board expenditure is subject to a measure of control by the Minister of Health. Boards are required in the month of April each year to make an estimate of their payments for both capital and maintenance purposes and to have the estimates confirmed at a special meeting of the board. The Minister may, if he thinks it necessary so to do, require the board to amend the estimate submitted. He may also require a board by notice to limit expenditure of whatever kind he may specify. Payments for the three latest years are now given.

Item of Expenditure	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
\$ (thousand)			
Institutional operating expenses ..	59,213	67,566	75,042
Outdoor relief	132	86	114
Grants to private hospitals, etc. ..	103	102	136
Other grants	10	18	19
Transport of patients	701	723	865
Domiciliary services	1,030	1,433	1,687
Administration	1,547	1,807	1,977
Superannuation	442	494	570
Other expenses	1,202	1,715	1,879
Interest on loans	3,695	3,968	4,084
Repayment of loans*	5,869	6,701	6,368
Capital works other than "loan" ..	3,395	3,139	2,908
Totals, excluding loans	77,339	87,752	95,649
Loan works	9,783	9,139	11,359
Totals	87,122	96,891	107,008

*Includes payments to Sinking Funds.

MORBIDITY

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES—The numbers of all notifiable diseases reported during the calendar year 1966 are shown in the following table; the total figures (including Maoris) are given month by month, with the totals for Maoris being shown in the last column.

Disease	All Cases													
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals	Maoris
Diphtheria	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
Dysentery—														
Amoebic	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	-
Bacillary	45	54	43	24	67	47	82	75	51	40	74	40	642	70
Eclampsia	1	8	3	3	1	2	5	10	4	9	4	2	52	-
Enteric fever—														
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Typhoid	2	7	6	-	-	-	2	5	5	6	2	2	37	32
Food poisoning ..	31	40	146	2	37	20	23	40	-	17	33	5	394	25
Hydatids	3	4	1	2	2	3	4	6	3	4	2	3	37	15
Leptospiral infections ..	12	16	14	15	16	10	6	7	30	48	58	30	262	14
Meningococcal meningitis	12	8	7	5	8	3	7	31	21	21	24	15	162	59
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	3	6	7	13	3	2	4	6	7	5	5	63	11
Pemphigus neonatorum	-	3	6	3	5	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	30	5
Puerperal infections ..	4	-	1	2	4	7	1	3	-	2	-	-	24	8
Salmonella infections ..	18	61	77	22	25	5	16	12	6	22	15	27	306	59
Staphylococcal pneumonia and septicaemia of the newborn infant	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Tetanus	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	12	2
Tuberculosis—														
Pulmonary	58	63	77	70	79	73	67	94	69	85	115	92	942	333
Other forms	14	12	24	14	18	12	9	12	19	13	21	18	186	84
Undulant fever	3	-	3	1	3	1	-	2	3	3	6	1	26	3
Anchylostomiasis ..	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	10	-
Leprosy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Lethargic encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	11	3
Taeniasis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Trachoma	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Lead poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	377	522	648	313	470	407	595	650	614	659	761	584	6,600	1,114

Notifications for some of the notifiable diseases for each of the latest five years are shown in the following table. Attention is drawn to the fact that these figures are not considered to be a complete coverage of the incidence of these diseases as medical practitioners frequently overlook the necessity of notifying the Medical Officer of Health.

Disease				1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Diphtheria	..	..	All cases	12	4	1	1	7
			Maori	8	2	—	1	1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	..	..	All cases	52	22	45	28	40
			Maori	43	13	25	24	32
Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	All cases	1,028	984	848	938	942
			Maori	371	319	300	307	333
Meningococcal meningitis*	..	..	All cases	36	52	47	78	162
			Maori	11	13	20	21	59
Poliomyelitis	..	..	All cases	5	—	—	—	—
			Maori	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal infections	..	..	All cases	34	41	33	26	24
			Maori	3	2	4	7	8
Tetanus	..	..	All cases	28	24	15	17	12
			Maori	5	6	4	6	2
Hydatids	..	..	All cases	41	38	29	26	37
			Maori	13	17	12	6	15
Food poisoning	..	..	All cases	462	435	341	221	394
			Maori	8	45	2	—	25
Bacillary dysentery	..	..	All cases	412	489	1,123	1,977	642
			Maori	67	96	79	101	70
Undulant fever	..	..	All cases	31	29	18	31	26
			Maori	1	3	3	2	3
Infective hepatitis	..	..	All cases	2,816	2,293	2,223	2,187	3,376
			Maori	237	255	283	246	389

*Prior to 1 April 1965 notifiable as cerebro-spinal fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis).

Poliomyelitis—The wide use of Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine has had dramatic results, no confirmed case of poliomyelitis having occurred since 1 April 1962.

Hydatids—The following table gives details of hydatid cases treated in hospitals. It can be seen that the number of new cases exceeds the notifications in the preceding table.

Year	Number of New Public Hospital Cases	Public Hospital Cases Readmitted	Total Public Hospital Cases	Deaths
1955	85	62	147	14
1956	80	59	139	14
1957	76	69	145	8
1958	75	48	123	3
1959	77	67	144	5
1960	78	88	166	9
1961	69	68	137	6
1962	68	35	103	10
1963	59	57	116	4
1964	69	40	109	3
1965	37	37	74	2

Tuberculosis—The Department of Health is continuing its efforts to reduce further both incidence and mortality. In fact the mortality per 100,000 of population has decreased from 21.1 in 1952 to 4.1 in 1966. The number of public health nurses available for tuberculosis case-finding work has been increased, and hospital clinics in the charge of chest specialists have been provided to give a wide geographical coverage. The responsibilities of the Department of Health in case finding and domiciliary care are co-ordinated with those of the hospital boards, which are responsible for diagnosis and treatment.

Medical officers of the Department of Health assist the public health nurses in the examination of contacts and arrange tuberculin tests and X-ray examinations. There are at present some 10 mass miniature X-ray units strategically sited throughout the country. In 1966 they carried out a total of 271,131 chest X-ray examinations, and found that 0.39 in every thousand examined required supervision and treatment for tuberculous disease. In addition to tuberculosis, many other conditions of lungs and heart were discovered and, where necessary, were referred to the individual's private doctor for further investigation and follow-up.

As a contribution to prophylaxis, BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, which was commenced on hospital staffs, contacts, and adolescents, is being maintained in these groups. During 1966 vaccinations were performed on 26,882 persons after preliminary Mantoux testing, and the results of this activity should become manifest in the years to come.

The Department of Health maintains a Tuberculosis Register, which classifies all notified cases, and a clearer conception of the type, form, and extent of the disease is being obtained. The number of cases on the Register (inclusive of Maoris) at 31 December 1966 was 7,287. The number of new cases notified in 1966 was 1,128 of which 710 were non-Maori and 418 Maori. Of the non-Maori cases, 597 were respiratory, 96 non-respiratory, and 17 were mixed forms, and in the Maori cases the figures were 321, 81 respectively, and 16 were mixed forms. Some of these cases may have since been proved non-tuberculous and subsequently deregistered.

The total number of non-Maori persons on the Register at the end of 1966 amounted to 18 per 10,000 of the non-Maori population and the Maori rate was 144 per 10,000 of the Maori population. The combined figure was 27 per 10,000.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL PATIENTS—Detailed statistical information is supplied to the Department of Health about every patient, except normal maternity cases, discharged from or dying in public hospitals in New Zealand. After tabulation in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, this information is published annually in the Department of Health publication *Hospital and Selected Morbidity Data*. According to the census of non-psychiatric hospitals conducted by the Department of Health in 1966, patients in public hospitals comprised 81.1 percent of hospital patients.

Patients Treated—The following table shows the number of patients treated in public hospitals for the latest six years.

Year	Remaining on 1 January from Previous Year	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Total Number of Indoor Patients	Remaining on 31 December
1961	8,076*	186,795	176,215	10,289	194,871	8,367
1962	8,395†	195,906	185,770	10,440	204,301	8,091
1963	8,137§	205,490	194,321	10,784	213,627	8,522
1964	8,527	215,181	204,158	10,883	223,708	8,667
1965	8,667	221,772	210,394	11,267	230,439	8,778
1966‡	8,727¶	228,096	216,334	11,623	236,823	8,866

*Includes 49 patients from Buchanan Ward, Greytown, not previously included.

†Includes 28 patients from Wilson Home, Auckland, not previously included.

‡Provisional.

§Includes 46 patients from Jubilee Home, Christchurch, not previously included.

||Includes 5 patients from Picton Hospital, not previously included.

¶Excludes 51 patients shown as remaining in Buchanan Ward, Greytown, on 31 December 1965.

Age and Sex of Patients—The age and sex of patients discharged from or dying in public hospitals during 1965 are shown below.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	5,648	3,925	9,573
1- 4 years	10,626	7,764	18,390
5- 9 years	10,126	7,762	17,888
10-14 years	6,971	5,299	12,270
15-19 years	8,112	9,671	17,783
20-24 years	6,926	9,560	16,486
25-29 years	4,777	7,798	12,575
30-34 years	4,243	6,520	10,763
35-39 years	4,900	6,659	11,559
40-44 years	4,817	6,444	11,261
45-49 years	4,941	6,173	11,114
50-54 years	5,808	5,943	11,751
55-59 years	6,502	5,125	11,627
60-64 years	6,146	4,751	10,897
65-69 years	5,451	4,696	10,147
70-74 years	4,609	4,451	9,060
75-79 years	4,161	4,176	8,337
80-84 years	2,933	3,094	6,027
85 years and over ..	1,893	2,260	4,153
Totals	109,590	112,071	221,661

Although there is little overall difference in the totals of males and females, there is a well defined pattern when figures for each sex are compared, age group by age group. In all ages under 15 years there is a preponderance of males. This difference is common to most disease groups but is more marked in diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary, musculoskeletal, and respiratory systems, in congenital malformations, and in accidental injuries. For the ages between 15 and 50 years there are more females than males. This age group covers the child-bearing ages in women, and the higher proportion of female patients is a reflection of this fact. Apart from conditions associated with pregnancy, abortion, delivery, and the puerperium, female patients considerably outnumbered male patients in both malignant and non-malignant tumours, in diseases of the thyroid gland and the genito-urinary system and in symptomatic conditions. In the age groups from 50 years upwards the males once more predominate, except for 75 years and over, particularly in diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and digestive systems.

Principal Diseases and Disabilities—The following summary shows the principal diseases and injuries treated, together with the number of deaths and the fatality rate percent of total cases treated, in public hospitals in 1965. The disease headings are the subtitles of the International Classification of Diseases. More detailed information is published annually in *Part III—Hospital and Selected Morbidity Data, Medical Statistics Report*.

It should be noted that the disease or condition for which a patient is admitted to hospital is not necessarily that which would rank as the cause of death in mortality statistics. Congestive heart failure, for instance, is comparatively highly ranked in hospital cases as the condition immediately affecting the patient, but is frequently only the consequence of some underlying disease, which would take precedence over congestive heart failure in the statistics

of causes of death. Hospital returns show each disease for which the patient was treated while in hospital, but the classification for statistical purposes has been made on the basis of the principal disease for which the patient was admitted, regardless of what other unrelated diseases may have been present or developed during the stay in hospital. In mortality statistics, on the other hand, the underlying cause of death is of paramount importance. In the summary below a patient admitted on account of an injury is classified according to the nature of the injury. Should the patient die, however, the death would be classified in the mortality statistics according to the cause of the injury, e.g., motor-vehicle accident, accidental fall, etc.

DISEASES AND DISABILITIES TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS DURING 1965

Disease or Disability	Total Discharges and Deaths in Public Hospitals	Deaths in Public Hospitals	Fatality Rate Percent
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1,317	55	4.2
Tuberculosis, other forms	351	9	2.6
Syphilis and its sequelae	65	2	3.1
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases ..	83	—	—
Infectious diseases commonly arising in intestinal tract ..	304	3	1.0
Other bacterial diseases	435	48	11.0
Spirochaetal diseases except syphilis	64	—	—
Diseases attributable to viruses	2,260	23	1.0
Malaria	10	—	—
Other infective or parasitic diseases	410	5	1.2
Cancer, malignant disease	11,471	2,403	20.9
Benign neoplasm	4,733	18	0.4
Neoplasm of unspecified nature	158	4	2.5
Allergic disorders	1,929	43	2.2
Diseases of thyroid gland	858	16	1.9
Diabetes mellitus	2,162	124	5.7
Diseases of other endocrine glands	348	12	3.4
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases	610	18	3.0
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ..	1,242	75	6.0
Psychoses	1,925	55	2.9
Psychoneurotic disorders	1,889	2	0.1
Disorders of character, behaviour, and intelligence ..	1,480	14	0.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	4,175	1,637	39.2
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system ..	847	79	9.3
Other diseases of central nervous system	2,875	261	9.1
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	566	7	1.2
Inflammatory diseases of eye	655	—	—
Other diseases and conditions of eye	3,866	10	0.3
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	2,663	3	0.1
Rheumatic fever	488	3	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	514	52	10.1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ..	6,351	1,570	24.7
Other diseases of heart	2,745	715	26.0
Hypertensive heart disease	342	72	21.1
Other hypertensive disease	866	54	6.2
Diseases of arteries	1,835	325	17.7
Diseases of veins and other diseases of circulatory system	6,625	90	1.4
Acute upper respiratory infections	2,000	3	0.2
Influenza	295	3	0.2
Pneumonia	5,338	561	10.5
Bronchitis	3,578	285	8.0
Other diseases of respiratory system	14,410	117	0.8

DISEASES AND DISABILITIES TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS DURING 1965—*continued*

Disease or Disability	Total Discharges and Deaths in Public Hospitals	Deaths in Public Hospitals	Fatality Rate Percent
Diseases of buccal cavity and oesophagus	2,468	19	0.8
Diseases of stomach and duodenum	2,390	123	5.1
Appendicitis	5,903	14	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity	5,281	49	0.9
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	5,454	221	4.1
Diseases of liver, gallbladder, and pancreas	3,813	166	4.4
Nephritis and nephrosis	799	100	12.5
Other diseases of urinary system	3,727	131	3.5
Diseases of male genital organs	2,868	76	2.6
Diseases of breast, ovary, Fallopian tube, and parametrium	1,693	3	0.2
Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs	8,111	6	0.1
Complications of pregnancy	3,325	6	0.2
Abortion	4,430	1	-
Delivery without mention of complication	321	-	-
Delivery with specified complication	1,037	-	-
Complications of the puerperium	658	1	0.2
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	3,082	5	0.2
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	2,231	15	0.7
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever	3,273	82	2.5
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint	4,321	29	0.7
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system	3,430	11	0.3
Congenital malformations	4,077	191	4.7
Birth injuries, asphyxia, and infections of newborn	641	93	14.5
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1,534	100	6.5
Symptoms referable to systems or organs	11,478	39	0.3
Senility and ill defined diseases	2,205	301	13.7
Fracture of skull, spine, and trunk	3,097	137	4.4
Fracture of upper limb	3,797	18	0.5
Fracture of lower limb	5,095	311	6.1
Dislocation without fracture	800	3	0.4
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	888	2	0.2
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	7,160	100	1.4
Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis	439	31	7.1
Laceration and open wound of face, neck, and trunk	1,258	3	0.2
Laceration and open wound of upper limb	2,739	1	..
Laceration and open wound of lower limb	1,259	2	0.2
Laceration and open wounds of multiple location	175	2	1.1
Superficial injury	314	-	-
Contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	1,693	3	0.2
Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	804	3	0.4
Burns	1,752	30	1.7
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury	231	-	-
Effects of poisons	3,387	40	1.2
Effects of weather, exposure, and related conditions	61	2	3.3
Other and unspecified injuries and reactions	1,206	19	1.6
Special conditions and examinations without sickness	1,777	2	0.1
Admissions for convalescent care, plastic treatment, and fitting of prosthetic devices	41	-	-
Totals	221,661	11,267	5.1

Duration of Stay in Public Hospitals—The average duration of stay of patients in public hospitals is shown in the following table.

AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1965

Disease or Disability						Total Discharges and Deaths in Public Hospitals	Average Stay (Days)
Tuberculosis—all forms	..	..	..	..	..	1,668	72.6
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	3,631	18.6
Malignant neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	11,471	21.9
Non-malignant neoplasm	..	..	..	..	..	4,891	9.5
Allergic disorders	..	..	..	..	..	1,929	12.0
Diseases of thyroid gland	..	..	..	..	..	858	15.8
Diabetes mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	2,162	31.4
Diseases of other endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	958	21.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	..	..	..	..	..	1,242	34.7
Psychosis	..	..	..	..	..	1,925	20.8
Psychoneurotic, character, personality, and intelligence disorders	..	..	..	..	..	3,369	14.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous systems	..	..	..	..	..	4,175	55.8
Other diseases of central nervous system, nerves, and peripheral ganglia	..	..	..	..	..	4,288	44.5
Diseases of eye	..	..	..	..	..	4,521	10.0
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	..	..	..	..	..	2,663	8.4
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	37.2
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	6,351	29.4
Hypertensive and other diseases of heart	..	..	..	..	..	3,953	29.5
Diseases of arteries	..	..	..	..	..	1,835	36.8
Diseases of veins and other diseases of circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	6,625	12.9
Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza	..	..	..	..	..	2,295	6.0
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	5,338	17.3
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	3,578	20.9
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	11,222	3.7
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	3,188	13.8
Diseases of buccal cavity and oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	2,468	4.5
Diseases of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	2,390	18.1
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	5,903	9.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity	..	..	..	..	..	5,281	10.3
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	..	..	..	..	..	5,454	13.4
Diseases of liver, gallbladder, and pancreas	..	..	..	..	..	3,813	15.8
Diseases of urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	4,526	15.8
Diseases of male genital organs	..	..	..	..	..	2,868	13.4
Diseases of breast and female genital organs	..	..	..	..	..	9,804	7.4
Complications of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	3,325	10.7
Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	4,430	4.0
Delivery and complications of the puerperium	..	..	..	..	..	2,016	9.7
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	5,313	13.2
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever	..	..	..	..	..	3,273	45.9
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of musculoskeletal system	..	..	..	..	..	7,751	18.8
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	4,077	21.0
Certain diseases of early infancy	..	..	..	..	..	2,175	17.6
Symptoms, senility, and ill defined conditions	..	..	..	..	..	13,683	18.9
Fractures	..	..	..	..	..	11,990	22.5
Head injury (except fracture)	..	..	..	..	..	7,159	5.4
Laceration and open wound	..	..	..	..	..	5,431	8.0
Burns	..	..	..	..	..	1,752	21.7
Effects of poisons	..	..	..	..	..	3,387	3.6
Other injuries and adverse reactions	..	..	..	..	..	6,436	8.7
Special admissions without sickness	..	..	..	..	..	1,818	6.9
All conditions	..	..	..	..	..	221,661	17.0

Accident Cases—A summary is given below of accident cases treated as inpatients in public hospitals during 1965.

Type of Accident	Total Cases	Percentage of All Accident Cases	Average Stay (Days)	Aggregate Stay (Days)	Aggregate Stay as Percentage of Total
Transport—					
Railway	97	0.2	18.6	1,807	0.3
Motor-vehicle traffic	8,138	20.8	13.4	108,972	20.2
Motor-vehicle non-traffic	182	0.5	15.2	2,766	0.5
Other road vehicles	1,642	4.2	7.8	12,836	2.4
Water	186	0.5	11.3	2,103	0.4
Aircraft	33	0.1	26.8	886	0.2
Total transport	10,278	26.3	12.6	129,370	24.0
Non-transport—					
Accidental poisoning	2,466	6.3	2.8	6,808	1.2
Accidental falls	9,281	23.8	22.2	205,736	38.2
Other accidents	12,055	30.9	10.5	127,143	23.6
Total non-transport	23,802	61.0	14.3	339,687	63.0
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures ..	43	0.1	4.5	193	--
Therapeutic misadventure and late complications of therapeutic procedures.	2,267	5.8	17.7	40,238	7.5
Late effects of injury and poisoning ..	764	2.0	20.0	15,273	2.8
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	1,207	3.1	7.8	9,416	1.8
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons	657	1.7	7.1	4,670	0.9
Injury resulting from operations of war	1		17.0	17	
Grand totals	39,019	100.0	13.8	538,864	100.0

Most cases come under the heading "Non-transport—Other accidents", which includes accidents caused by cutting and piercing instruments, machinery, falling objects, fire and hot objects, and so on. Of these most occurred in the home.

The second largest group is "Accidental falls", which has an aggregate stay greater than any other group. This is due to the long periods spent in hospital by elderly people who have sustained fractures of the femur in falls.

Motor-vehicle traffic accidents comprise the third largest group, and have the third largest aggregate stay. It is interesting to note that there were three times as many admissions to hospital and three times as many beds occupied by people injured in non-transport accidents as there were in motor-vehicle traffic accidents. Traffic accidents on roads are analysed in tables in Section 11C Roads and Road Transport.

Patients discharged from, or dying in, public hospitals in 1965 after treatment for accidents sustained in the home are given in the following table.

Cause of Accident							Total Patients	Days Stay
Accidental poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives	..	..					164	761
Accidental poisoning by aspirin and salicylates	..	..	..				140	258
Accidental poisoning by petroleum products	..	..	..				307	700
Accidental poisoning by industrial solvents	..	..	..				194	315
Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids, and caustic alkalis	..						246	970
Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified liquid and solid substances							1,227	2,815
Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	..	..	..				31	190
Accidental falls..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,681	108,200
Blow from falling object	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	2,153
Accident caused by machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	5,527
Accident caused by cutting and piercing instruments				..	..		1,357	9,658
Accidental burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,322	31,064
Accident caused by foreign bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	1,877
All other and unspecified accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	931	7,358
Totals							12,093	171,846

Deaths in Public Hospitals—The percentage of deaths in public hospitals to all deaths has increased over the last 11 years. Examination of the following table shows the trend.

Year	Deaths in Public Hospitals	Total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths in Public Hospitals to Total Deaths	Year	Deaths in Public Hospitals	Total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths in Public Hospitals to Total Deaths
1956	8,824	19,696	44.8	1962	10,436	22,081	47.3
1957	9,576	20,862	45.9	1963	10,784	22,416	48.1
1958	9,248	20,301	45.6	1964	10,883	22,861	47.6
1959	10,020	21,128	47.4	1965	11,265	22,976	49.0
1960	9,768	20,892	46.8	1966*	11,368	23,778	47.8
1961	10,289	21,782	47.2				

*Provisional.

5 C—MENTAL HOSPITALS

GENERAL—Mental hospitals are administered under the direction of the Minister of Health by the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health. Hospital boards have no jurisdiction over mental hospitals. There are 11 mental hospitals, four hospitals and training schools for the mentally retarded, and one hospital for functional nervous disorders.

The newer hospitals are built on the villa system with accommodation provided in pleasant detached units of about 50 beds each. Each villa is surrounded by lawns and gardens and is largely self-contained. There are facilities for recreation and entertainment in addition to provision for modern methods of therapy.

Nursing services are provided in the main by trained staff, both male and female. The training involves three-year courses leading to the State-registered qualifications of psychiatric nurse or psychopaedic (mental retardation) nurse. In addition to the nursing and medical staff, a wide range of ancillary staff is provided. The Division administers and staffs the Occupational Therapy Training School which provides occupational therapists for all hospitals in the country. In addition, the Division employs clinical psychologists, social workers, recreation officers, welfare officers, and, at the special hospitals and training schools for the mentally retarded, specially qualified training officers and instructors.

In recent years there have been some important and far-reaching changes in procedure for the admission and discharge of mental hospital patients. These changes are directed towards greater flexibility in the use of mental health services in psychiatric treatment, care, and rehabilitation. They allow for the informal admission of voluntary patients, mentally retarded persons, and minors. Persons who, by reason of mental infirmity arising from age or from deterioration or disease or injury to the brain, require care and treatment, can now be admitted merely on application accompanied by a letter of recommendation by a medical practitioner. The patient may be discharged at any time on application provided the medical superintendent is satisfied that the arrangements for the care of the patient after discharge are appropriate. Mentally retarded persons and minors can now be admitted informally in a similar way to that for the mentally infirm. Any mentally retarded person, with the approval of the medical superintendent, may attend the institution as a voluntary outpatient for training and occupational therapy.

A detailed report *Mental Health Data* is published annually by the National Health Statistics Centre of the Department of Health. The report contains administrative and clinical data about first admissions and readmissions (including replacements from leave), transfers, discharges, and deaths for each mental hospital. The report also presents information about psychiatric disorders in terms of age and sex, etiological factors, country of birth, domicile, race, treatment, response to treatment, and length of stay.

The following statistics refer to mental hospital admissions, discharges, and deaths, and include figures for the mentally retarded and cases treated at Queen Mary Hospital, Hanmer. Information about voluntary patients includes patients formerly shown as "informal", while the term "forensic" has been used for patients admitted from the Courts or from prison.

At the end of 1966 there were 10,204 people on the registers of mental hospitals and 1,892 on the registers of hospitals for the mentally retarded, a total of 12,096. There were 7,660 registrations during the year (excluding transfers) of which 5,810, or 75.8 percent, were voluntary patients. The average number of occupied beds was 10,413, which was 79 less than for 1965. The average number of resident patients per 100,000 mean population has declined steadily over the last 20 years.

The average number on the registers in 1966 was 3,342 for voluntary patients, and 8,567 for non-voluntary patients. For the previous year the figures were 3,046 for voluntary patients and 8,832 for non-voluntary patients.

In the following table the average number on the registers and the rates per 100,000 mean population are shown for certain years. It can be seen that in spite of the annual increases in the average number resident, the rates have decreased steadily.

Year	Resident		Absent on Leave		Total	
	Average Number	Rate	Average Number	Rate	Average Number	Rate

Voluntary Patients

1942	293	17.9	2	0.1	295	18.0
1947	376	20.9	5	0.3	381	21.2
1952	480	24.0	11	0.6	491	24.6
1957	661	29.6	78	3.5	739	33.1
1961	1,042	42.9	90	3.7	1,132	46.6
1962	1,479	59.5	164	6.6	1,643	66.1
1963	2,021	79.7	280	11.0	2,301	90.7
1964	2,377	91.8	327	12.6	2,704	104.4
1965	2,707	102.7	339	12.9	3,046	115.6
1966	2,953	110.1	389	14.5	3,342	124.6

Formal and Forensic Patients

1942	7,633	465.5	457	27.9	8,090	493.4
1947	8,063	448.4	586	32.6	8,649	481.0
1952	8,590	430.3	796	39.9	9,386	470.2
1957	9,189	411.6	867	38.8	10,056	450.4
1961	9,055	373.2	1,030	42.4	10,085	415.6
1962	8,788	353.7	1,071	43.1	9,859	396.8
1963	8,466	333.7	1,031	40.7	9,497	374.4
1964	8,112	313.3	990	38.3	9,102	351.6
1965	7,785	295.4	1,047	39.7	8,832	335.1
1966	7,460	278.0	1,107	41.3	8,567	319.3

All Patients

1942	7,926	483.4	459	28.0	8,385	511.4
1947	8,439	469.3	591	32.9	9,030	502.2
1952	9,070	453.3	807	40.5	9,877	493.8
1957	9,850	441.2	945	42.3	10,795	483.5
1961	10,097	416.1	1,120	46.1	11,217	462.2
1962	10,267	413.2	1,235	49.7	11,502	462.9
1963	10,487	413.4	1,311	51.7	11,798	465.1
1964	10,489	405.1	1,317	50.9	11,806	456.0
1965	10,492	398.1	1,386	52.6	11,878	450.7
1966	10,413	388.1	1,496	55.8	11,909	443.9

NOTE—For 1962 and subsequent years, voluntary patient totals include informal patients.

FIRST ADMISSIONS—In 1966 there were 4,094 first admissions to mental hospitals. Of these 2,083 were males and 2,011 were females. The number of voluntary patients (3,019) exceeded the number of non-voluntary patients (1,075) by nearly three to one.

The numbers and rates of first admissions, together with the percentage of first admissions in total admissions and the percentage of voluntary patients in first admissions, are shown in the next tables.

Years	Voluntary Patients			Non-voluntary Patients			All Patients		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

Numbers

1935-39*	115	97	212	481	462	943	596	559	1,155
1940-44*	110	126	236	470	526	996	580	652	1,232
1945-49*	235	267	502	544	607	1,151	779	874	1,653
1950-54*	349	384	733	625	746	1,371	974	1,130	2,104
1955-59*	489	577	1,066	669	731	1,400	1,158	1,308	2,466
1960-64*	1,228	1,372	2,600	602	522	1,124	1,830	1,894	3,724
1962	1,648	1,747	3,395	508	432	940	2,156	2,179	4,335
1963	1,518	1,679	3,197	543	408	951	2,061	2,087	4,148
1964	1,411	1,631	3,042	497	375	872	1,908	2,006	3,914
1965	1,502	1,595	3,097	590	396	986	2,092	1,991	4,083
1966	1,415	1,604	3,019	668	407	1,075	2,083	2,011	4,094

Rates per 100,000 of Mean Population

1935-39*	14.2	12.4	13.3	59.5	58.9	59.2	73.7	71.3	72.5
1940-44*	13.7	15.0	14.4	58.5	62.8	60.8	72.2	77.8	75.2
1945-49*	26.2	29.6	27.9	61.1	67.5	64.5	87.3	97.1	92.4
1950-54*	34.6	38.5	36.6	62.2	74.9	68.5	96.8	113.4	105.1
1955-59*	43.4	51.7	47.5	59.6	65.8	62.7	102.9	117.5	110.2
1960-64*	97.6	110.1	103.8	48.4	42.6	45.5	146.0	152.7	149.3
1962	131.7	141.3	136.4	40.6	34.9	37.8	172.3	176.2	174.2
1963	118.8	132.7	125.7	42.5	32.2	37.4	161.3	164.9	163.1
1964	108.1	126.2	117.1	38.1	29.0	33.6	146.2	155.2	150.6
1965	112.9	121.1	117.0	44.4	30.1	37.2	157.3	151.1	154.2
1966	105.1	120.0	112.5	49.6	30.4	40.1	154.7	150.4	152.6

*Average over five years.

Years	Percentage of First Admissions in Total Admissions	Percentage of Voluntary Patients in First Admissions
1935-39*	80.1	18.3
1940-44*	76.7	19.0
1945-49*	75.6	30.1
1950-54*	74.0	34.7
1955-59*	67.5	43.0
1960-64*	61.1	69.8
1963	60.7	77.1
1964	55.4	77.7
1965	55.2	75.9
1966	53.4	73.7

*Average over five years.

NOTE—For 1962 and subsequent years, voluntary patient totals include informal¹ patients.

6*—Ybk.

Diagnosis—The four leading diagnoses in 1966 were: neurotic-depressive reaction, 701 cases; schizophrenic disorders, 549 cases; senile psychosis, 434 cases; and manic-depressive reaction, 402 cases. These four diagnoses accounted for about half (51.0 percent) of first admissions.

The number of voluntary, formal, and forensic patients, by diagnosis are now shown for 1966.

Diagnosis	Voluntary Patients	Formal Patients	Forensic Patients
<i>Psychoses</i>			
Schizophrenic disorders	269	258	22
Manic-depressive reaction	291	101	10
Involuntional melancholia	49	10	—
Paranoia and paranoid states	11	8	—
Senile psychosis	331	102	1
Presenile psychosis	12	9	—
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis	114	31	—
Alcoholic psychosis	26	27	1
Psychosis of other demonstrable etiology	36	17	1
Puerperal psychosis	26	9	—
Other and unspecified psychoses	16	8	—
<i>Psychoneuroses</i>			
Anxiety reaction	184	1	1
Hysterical reaction	35	6	—
Neurotic-depressive reaction	641	49	11
Other and unspecified psychoneurotic disorders	87	3	—
<i>Disorders of Character, Behaviour, and Intelligence</i>			
Pathological and immature personality	196	33	117
Alcoholism	325	18	12
Mental deficiency	284	35	15
Other and unspecified character, behaviour, and intelligence disorders	48	8	22
<i>Other Conditions</i>			
Epilepsy	9	2	4
Other defined conditions	7	1	—
Observation	22	7	115
Totals	3,019	743	332

Numbers and rates of first admissions by diagnosis are shown in the following table.

Diagnosis	Numbers			Rates per Million of Mean Population		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<i>Psychoses</i>						
Schizophrenic disorders	518	506	549	199	191	205
Manic-depressive reaction	441	507	402	170	192	150
Involucional melancholia	51	47	59	20	18	22
Paranoia and paranoid states ..	14	27	19	5	10	7
Senile psychosis	573	456	434	221	172	162
Presenile psychosis	23	16	21	9	6	8
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis	150	128	145	58	48	54
Alcoholic psychosis	52	65	54	20	25	20
Psychosis of other demonstrable etiology	75	75	54	29	28	20
Puerperal psychosis	20	26	35	8	10	13
Other and unspecified psychoses ..	30	40	24	12	15	9
<i>Psychoneuroses</i>						
Anxiety reaction	187	209	186	72	79	69
Hysterical reaction	45	49	41	17	19	15
Neurotic-depressive reaction	558	596	701	215	225	261
Other and unspecified psychoneurotic disorders	115	123	90	44	46	34
<i>Disorders of Character, Behaviour, and Intelligence</i>						
Pathological and immature personality ..	255	297	346	98	112	129
Alcoholism	277	331	355	107	125	132
Mental deficiency	346	363	334	133	137	124
Other and unspecified character, behaviour, and intelligence disorders ..	56	57	78	22	22	29
<i>Other Conditions</i>						
Epilepsy	46	32	15	18	12	6
Other defined conditions	14	13	8	5	5	3
Observation	68	120	144	26	45	54
All cases	3,914	4,083	4,094	1,506	1,542	1,526

Etiological Factors—Information about the causes of mental disorders for the first admissions in 1966 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that several factors can be reported for one case. For example, a person might be admitted because of a combination of old age and excessive use of alcohol.

Etiological Factors	Incidence in First Admissions	Etiological Factors	Incidence in First Admissions
Organic syndrome	800	Structure of personality	3,075
Subnormal intelligence	459	Critical period in life	1,207
Other physical illness or impairment	545	Family relationship	986
Alcohol	734	Other factors	538

READMISSIONS—A readmission is a person admitted to a New Zealand mental hospital who has previously been in a New Zealand mental hospital.

Diagnosis—In the following table the numbers and rates of readmissions are shown by diagnoses.

Diagnosis	Numbers			Rates per Million of Mean Population		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<i>Psychoses</i>						
Schizophrenic disorders	1,022	1,001	1,043	393	378	389
Manic-depressive reaction	705	769	744	271	290	277
Involucional melancholia	50	57	58	19	22	22
Paranoia and paranoid states ..	15	26	12	6	10	4
Senile psychosis	96	71	73	37	27	27
Presenile psychosis	9	8	6	3	3	2
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis ..	30	30	34	12	11	13
Alcoholic psychosis	54	64	51	21	24	19
Psychosis of other demonstrable etiology	36	39	57	14	15	21
Puerperal psychosis	7	18	15	3	7	6
Other and unspecified psychoses ..	14	16	18	5	6	7
<i>Psychoneuroses</i>						
Anxiety reaction	100	65	97	38	25	36
Hysterical reaction	25	21	21	10	8	8
Neurotic-depressive reaction	476	447	499	183	169	186
Other and unspecified psychoneurotic disorders	82	74	70	32	28	26
<i>Disorders of Character, Behaviour, and Intelligence</i>						
Pathological and immature personality ..	171	187	242	66	71	90
Alcoholism	365	511	627	140	193	234
Mental deficiency	176	186	239	68	70	89
Other and unspecified character, behaviour, and intelligence disorders ..	30	19	53	12	7	20
<i>Other Conditions</i>						
Epilepsy	38	23	13	15	9	5
Other defined conditions	11	6	6	4	2	2
Observation	38	44	48	15	17	18
All cases	3,550	3,682	4,026	1,366	1,391	1,501

DISCHARGES—There are four principal ways of being discharged from mental hospital: (a) outright discharge, which means being formally discharged at the time of leaving hospital; (b) trial discharge; (c) leave, being authorised leave of more than three months' duration for any other purpose; (d) discharged "not committed", which means being discharged from a mental hospital on the grounds that the patient's mental condition does not warrant his being detained in a mental hospital.

There were 7,087 discharges in 1966. Of these 4,596 were outright discharges, 1,164 were on trial discharge, 932 were on leave, and 395 were discharged "not committed".

The principal diagnoses were: schizophrenic disorders, 1,506 cases; neurotic-depressive reaction, 1,168 cases; manic-depressive reaction, 1,078 cases; and all forms of alcoholism, 1,019.

The following table shows the number of discharges for 1966 by diagnosis.

Diagnosis	Outright Discharge	Trial Discharge	Leave	Not Committed	Total
<i>Psychoses</i>					
Schizophrenic disorders	719	422	342	23	1,506
Manic-depressive reaction	727	195	145	11	1,078
Involuntal melancholia	69	17	23	—	109
Paranoia and paranoid states	19	16	3	1	39
Senile psychosis	40	32	67	1	140
Presenile psychosis	4	3	4	—	11
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis ..	25	8	13	—	46
Alcoholic psychosis	64	14	10	1	89
Psychosis of other demonstrable etiology ..	37	24	25	4	90
Puerperal psychosis	33	11	6	—	50
Other and unspecified psychoses ..	21	12	6	—	39
<i>Psychoneuroses</i>					
Anxiety reaction	239	25	14	1	279
Hysterical reaction	54	5	10	—	69
Phobic reaction	3	—	1	—	4
Obsessive-compulsion reaction	18	5	2	—	25
Neurotic-depressive reaction	937	151	71	9	1,168
Psychoneurosis with somatic symptoms affecting circulation	1	—	—	—	1
Psychoneurosis with somatic symptoms affecting digestive system	5	—	—	—	5
Psychoneurosis with somatic symptoms affecting other systems	8	2	—	—	10
Other and unspecified psychoneurotic disorders	78	22	12	—	112
<i>Disorders of Character, Behaviour, and Intelligence</i>					
Pathological personality without psychosis	173	23	13	71	280
Immature personality	148	35	29	52	264
Non-psychotic alcoholism	833	51	22	24	930
Drug addiction	39	3	5	12	59
Mental deficiency	226	66	91	16	399
Other and unspecified character, behaviour, and intelligence disorders	32	8	8	17	65
<i>Other Conditions</i>					
Epilepsy (without psychosis)	15	6	8	3	32
Other conditions	4	2	1	—	7
Observation without need for further medical care	25	6	1	149	181
Totals	4,596	1,164	932	395	7,087

Duration of Stay—Well over a third (41.0 percent) of those discharged left hospital within a month of admission, 35.8 percent left in the next two months, and a further 10.1 percent week discharged in the subsequent three months. The average stay for all discharges was 33 weeks.

DEATHS—In 1966 there were 933 deaths in mental hospitals. In addition, 99 people died while on leave.

The principal diagnosis was senile psychosis, 411 cases. Next came psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 133 cases; and schizophrenic disorders, 112 cases.

In 1966, 118 people died during the first month in hospital and a further 112 deaths occurred of people who had been in hospital one but under three months.

EXPENDITURE, ETC.—The total expenditure on public mental hospitals (not including the cost of new buildings and additions) and particulars of receipts during the last 11 financial years are shown in the next table. As from 1 April 1939 free maintenance and treatment of patients have been provided in all public mental hospitals in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act 1964.

Year Ended 31 March	Total Expenditure	Receipts	Net Expenditure	Net Average Cost per Patient
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$
1957 ..	6,072	152	5,920	624
1958 ..	6,734	194	6,540	690
1959 ..	7,166	208	6,960	712
1960 ..	7,780	224	7,556	786
1961 ..	8,438	226	8,212	824
1962 ..	9,724	206	9,518	912
1963 ..	11,068	208	10,862	1,058
1964 ..	11,904	212	11,692	1,144
1965 ..	13,576	686*	12,890	1,228
1966 ..	14,584	692*	13,892	1,324
1967 ..	17,125	699*	16,426	1,577

*Cost of board and lodging now treated as a receipt instead of a deduction from salaries as in previous years.

As already stated, the expenditure included in the foregoing table does not include amounts spent on new buildings, additions, etc., the cost of which is met by the Ministry of Works. Expenditure for the last five financial years has amounted to \$1,314,000 in 1962-63, \$1,463,000 in 1963-64, \$1,625,000 in 1964-65, \$1,810,000 in 1965-66 and \$1,653,000 in 1966-67.

Section 6

SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION, ETC.

6 A—SOCIAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT—Social security is a comprehensive plan of State assistance by a system of monetary benefits and free or subsidised medical and hospital provisions for the safeguarding of health. The principal objects of the legislation which came into operation on 1 April 1939 were (a) to substitute a system of extended monetary benefits on a contributory basis for the system of non-contributory civil pensions, e.g., old age, widows', and other pensions; (b) the inauguration of a system of medical and hospital benefits and of other related benefits. The governing legislation is now the Social Security Act 1964.

Universal family benefits were introduced on 1 April 1946, since which date each mother has received a benefit in respect of each of her dependent children irrespective of the family income or property.

There is reciprocity of social security benefits with Australia, and with the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. Under the Social Security (Reciprocity with Australia) Act 1948 the classes of benefits cover the following: age pensions and age benefits, invalid pensions (including wives' and children's allowances) and invalid's benefits, widows' pensions and widows' benefits, child endowment and family benefits, unemployment benefits, and sickness benefits. The Social Security (Reciprocity with the United Kingdom) Act 1956 provides for reciprocity between the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and New Zealand to cover age, superannuation, widows', orphans', invalids', sickness, and unemployment benefits. Family benefits have been payable on a reciprocal basis since 1948.

ADMINISTRATION—The Social Security Department, which is under the control of a Commission, administers, under the direction of the Minister of Social Security, Part I of the Act dealing with monetary benefits, while matters concerning medical, hospital, and other related benefits, are administered by the Department of Health under the direction of the Minister of Health.

The War Pensions Act 1954 is also administered by the Social Security Department, one of whose officers is designated Secretary for War Pensions.

Since 1960, the War Pensions Branch of the Social Security Department has handled ex-servicemen's rehabilitation.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS—Finance to enable the provisions of the Act to be carried out was provided for by the establishment within the Public Account of the Social Security Fund. (On 1 April 1964 the Social Security Fund was absorbed into the Consolidated Revenue Account in connection with a rearrangement of Government accounts.) The principal revenue of the fund was derived from a charge (collected by the Inland Revenue Department) on salaries, wages, and other income, including the income of companies, but the Act also made provision for the payment to the fund of such other moneys as might be appropriated by Parliament from time to time, and a substantial amount was transferred from the Consolidated Fund each year except 1957–58. Social Security income tax is 7½ cents in the dollar. This tax has been written into the deduction tables under the PAYE system. It forms part of the pay-period tax. There is credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account as social security income tax an amount computed at the rate of 7½ cents for every \$1 of national private income for the immediately preceding financial year on which social security income tax is payable. (Since 1962 the first \$208 of annual income has been exempt from social security income tax.)

From 1 April 1964 the payment of medical benefits has been made by the Department of Health from money appropriated by Parliament for this purpose. In addition, benefits are no longer paid to public hospitals for treatment of patients.

Payments—Particulars of payments under the Social Security Act during the last five financial years are contained in the following table.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Monetary benefits—	\$ (thousand)				
Superannuation	50,235	54,390	59,297	62,579	70,193
Age	49,016	49,361	51,017	51,457	55,102
Widows'	9,092	9,559	10,215	10,480	11,316
Orphans'	92	103	110	116	122
Family	64,603	68,480	65,925	70,163	66,816
Invalids'	4,536	4,588	4,830	4,786	5,071
Miners'	175	166	153	137	131
Unemployment	327	322	197	141	141
Sickness	3,125	4,509	3,914	4,076	4,559
Emergency	1,369	2,015	1,785	1,753	1,922
Supplementary assistance ..	664	1,177	1,368	1,800	2,108
Advances for repairs to homes	51	48	59	64	82
Employment subsidy for disabled civilians	3	5	5	3	7
Capitalisation of family benefit	10,302	9,085	8,840	8,596	7,576
Total, monetary benefits	193,590	203,808	207,715	216,151	225,146
Medical benefits—					
Medical	8,608	8,629	8,764	8,790	8,684
Hospital	12,675	13,357	3,166*	3,719*	4,133
Maternity	3,717	3,607	1,556*	1,519*	1,953
Pharmaceutical	16,118	15,827	17,734	19,514	21,072
Supplementary	6,398	6,964	5,310	6,081	6,392
Total, medical benefits	47,516	48,384	36,530*	39,622	42,234

*Previously included benefits to public hospitals, which are no longer paid; relevant expenditure is now included in general expenditure of public hospitals from 1 April 1964.

During the year ended 31 March 1967, \$144,715,766, or 64.3 percent of the total expenditure (\$225,147,154) by the Social Security Department on monetary benefits including supplementary assistance, advances for repairs to homes, and employment subsidy for disabled civilians, was paid without a means test, the remaining amount being subject to a means test.

The administration expenses of the Social Security Department for the year ended 31 March 1967 were \$4,363,794 as compared with \$3,959,920 the previous year.

The following table gives details of expenditure on the various classes of medical benefits during the last five financial years.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Maternity benefits—	\$ (thousand)				
Public hospital fees	2,006	1,980	*	*	*
Private hospital fees	355	397	377	387	387
Medical practitioners' fees ..	1,168	1,164	1,131	1,093	1,522
Milage fees	41	39	37	34	33
Obstetric nurses' fees	6	5	4	5	4
Private hospital loans	142	22	6	—	6
Totals	3,717	3,607	1,556*	1,519*	1,953*
Medical benefits—					
Milage fees	338	313	311	287	248
General medical services	8,032	8,078	8,183	8,194	8,101
Special arrangements	209	204	} 270	309	335
Purchase of sites and erection of residences for medical officers	28	35			
Totals	8,608	8,629	8,764	8,790	8,684
Hospital benefits—					
Public hospitals—					
Inpatients	9,595	9,734	*	*	*
Outpatients	826	834	*	*	*
Private hospitals	1,878	2,411	2,605	3,324	3,776
Approved institutions	186	196	233	251	306
Private hospital loans	174	166	301	123	32
Grants towards operating costs of Karitane hospitals	16	16	27	21	19
Totals	12,675	13,357	3,166*	3,719*	4,132*
Pharmaceutical benefits—					
Chemists	15,494	15,346	17,443	19,196	20,655
Medical practitioners	140	123	143	173	178
Institutions	} 341	359	{ 27	1	2
Private hospitals					
Refund of Customs duty to wholesalers	143	—	—	—	—
Totals	16,118	15,827	17,734	19,514	21,072
Supplementary benefits—					
Radiological services	1,083	1,114	571*	600*	646*
Laboratory services	2,105	2,361	2,062*	2,377*	2,689*
Physiotherapy services	139	197	211	215	222
Specialist services (neuro-surgery)	8	9	9	7	3
District nursing services	494	593	*	*	*
Dental services	2,284	2,363	2,393	2,810	2,741
Domestic assistance	24	28	25	30	29
Artificial-aids benefits	240	275	3*	3*	5*
Other	21	23	35	40	56
Totals	6,398	6,964	5,310*	6,081*	6,392*
Grand totals	47,516	48,384	36,530	39,622	42,234
Recoveries†	17	11	21	6	12
Net totals	47,499	48,373	36,508*	39,616*	42,222*

*Previously included benefits to public hospitals, which are no longer paid; relevant expenditure is now included in general expenditure of public hospitals.

†Mainly on account of hospital benefits.

The following table summarises social security expenditure according to type of benefit and per head of mean population, and also relates expenditure to national income.

Year Ended 31 March	Net National Income at Factor Cost	Expenditure*				Per Head of Mean Population
		Medical Benefits	Family Benefits	Other Benefits	Total	
<i>Amount \$(million)</i>						<i>\$</i>
1957	1,773.4	33.4	39.0	76.2	148.6	67.70
1958	1,870.3	34.2	40.4	80.4	155.0	69.00
1959	1,923.2	37.4	52.0	86.8	176.2	76.60
1960	2,075.1	39.8	63.6	104.0	207.4	88.40
1961	2,242.5	42.4	61.8	113.2	217.4	91.00
1962	2,314.0	45.9	66.9	115.4	228.2	93.47
1963	2,505.6	47.5	64.6	118.6	230.7	92.34
1964	2,744.6	48.4	68.5	126.2	243.1	95.32
1965	2,993.7 _x	36.5†	65.9	132.8	235.3†	90.46†
1966	3,218.2 _x	39.6†	70.2	137.3	247.0†	93.31†
1967	3,392.3	42.2†	66.8	150.7	259.7†	96.35†
<i>Percentage of Expenditure to National Income</i>						
1957	...	1.9	2.2	4.3	8.4	...
1958	...	1.8	2.2	4.3	8.3	...
1959	...	1.9	2.7	4.5	9.2	...
1960	...	1.9	3.1	5.0	10.0	...
1961	...	1.9	2.8	5.0	9.7	...
1962	...	2.0	2.9	5.0	10.0	...
1963	...	1.9	2.6	4.7	9.2	...
1964	...	1.8	2.5	4.6	8.9	...
1965	...	1.2	2.2	4.4	7.9	...
1966	...	1.2	2.2	4.3	7.7	...
1967	...	1.2	2.0	4.4	7.7	...

*Excluding capitalised family benefits.

†Benefits no longer paid to public hospitals.

Benefits and Pensions in Force—The total number of persons in respect of whom social security cash benefits (including dependent wives and children) were payable at 31 March 1967 was 1,238, 675, or 4,542 per 10,000 of population. For the previous year the corresponding figures were 1,205,092 and 4,464 respectively. Particulars of the various social security benefits in force at 31 March for the three latest years and the annual value at 31 March 1967 are as follows.

Class of Benefit or Pension	Number in Force at 31 March			Annual Value at 31 March 1967
	1965	1966	1967	
Social security benefits—				
Monetary—				\$(000)
Superannuation	119,650	125,089	130,473	74,560
Age	95,009	94,249	92,898	56,407
Widows'	14,529	14,712	15,090	12,105
Orphans'	316	316	300	122
Family	376,824	376,593	388,207	70,038
Invalids'	7,951	8,045	7,896	5,294
Miners'	184	169	149	120
Unemployment	208	133	230	...
Sickness	4,681	5,252	5,292	...
Emergency	2,950	3,203	3,183	...
Supplementary assistance ..	8,763	9,698	10,581	1,977
Totals	631,065	637,459	654,299	...

MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS, ETC.—In addition to the various classes of benefits enumerated in the foregoing part of this section there were 860 pensions at 31 March 1967 classed as “sundry pensions and annuities”. This class covers ex-officers of the Legislative Department, ex-members of the defence forces, certain ex-members of the Legislature, and others, by way of compassionate allowance, etc.

MONETARY BENEFITS—A summarised account of the changes in monetary benefits from the inception of the social security scheme to 1957 was given on pages 205–206 of the 1958 issue of the *Yearbook*. Since 1939 the original provisions have been considerably amended and enlarged to correct anomalies and to cover more comprehensively the needs of the people. In addition the rates of benefits have been increased from time to time, mainly as a result of the increased cost of living.

The rates payable in respect of age, invalids', widows' (and mothers' allowances), and miners' benefits were increased by \$26 a year, and sickness and unemployment benefits by 50c a week from 30 March 1960. Legislation also eliminated property from the means test, formerly applicable to age, invalids', orphans', and unemployment benefits, and increased the amount of income allowable before reduction of age, widows', and invalids' benefits from \$208 to \$312 a year, and the allowable income for sickness and unemployment benefits from \$4 to \$6 a week from 12 October 1960. From the same date provision was made for an allowable income of \$104 a year before reduction in the rate of orphans' benefit which was formerly reducible by \$2 for every complete \$2 of an orphan's income.

Also from 12 October 1960 the amendment increased the rate payable in respect of a superannuation benefit by \$26 a year and gave the Social Security Commission discretionary power to grant on application an additional \$52 a year to single, widowed, separated, or divorced superannuation beneficiaries.

The amount of income allowable before reduction of a widow's benefit where the widow is supporting a dependent child or children was increased from \$312 to \$520 a year from 13 September 1961. From the same date provision was made for up to \$104 a year received by an age or invalid's beneficiary as sick benefit from a friendly society or a like benefit from any other source, to be disregarded. This exemption was extended to widow's benefit from 1 April 1965.

The rates of superannuation, age, widows' (and mothers' allowances), orphans', invalids', and miners' benefits were increased by \$13 a year and sickness and unemployment benefits by 25c a week from 18 July 1962. Similar increases of 25c a week or \$13 a year were made from 17 July 1963.

Increases in the rates of benefits were made from 9 September 1964. The increases were 60c a week or \$31.20 a year. The allowable income for widows' beneficiaries with a dependent child was also increased from \$520 to \$624 a year. An increase of 90c a week or \$46.80 a year applied from 18 May 1966. A further increase of 25c a week or \$13 a year applied from 25 January 1967.

For the purpose of determining eligibility for benefit on grounds of residence, persons employed outside New Zealand will be deemed to be resident in New Zealand for the purposes of Part I of the principal Act, where liable for the payment of social security income tax on their earnings. In each case the wife and children are also included.

The receipt of a war disablement pension or a basic war widow's pension does not render a person ineligible to receive a social security benefit.

The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to grant any benefit or terminate any benefit or reduce any benefit on moral grounds, or where the applicant or in the case of family benefit the father or mother of the child, is not ordinarily resident in New Zealand, or has defaulted in payment of social security income tax or has deprived himself of income or property to qualify for a higher rate of benefit than would otherwise have been the case.

SUMMARY OF RATES OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS—The list below gives a summary of the annual and weekly rates for monetary benefits as from 25 January 1967.

<i>Benefit</i>						<i>Annual Rate</i>	<i>Weekly Rate</i>
						\$	\$
Superannuation—							
Unmarried person	..	..	..	..	..	611	11.75
Married person	..	..	..	..	..	559	10.75

<i>Benefit</i>						<i>Annual Rate</i>	<i>Weekly Rate</i>
						\$	\$
Age—							
Unmarried person	..	..	..	..	..	611	11.75
Married couple if both eligible (each)	..	..	..	..	..	559	10.75
Married woman whose husband is not eligible	..	..	..	..	..	559	10.75
Married man whose wife is not eligible	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	21.50
Widows'—							
Widow	..	..	..	..	..	611	11.75
Additional mother's allowance where widow has—							
One dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	429	8.25
Two dependent children	..	..	..	..	..	481	9.25
Each additional dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	52	1.00
Orphans' (each child)	..	..	..	..	..	312	6.00
Family (each child)	..	..	..	..	..	78	1.50
Invalids'—							
Unmarried person, 20 years or over	..	..	..	..	..	611	11.75
Unmarried person under 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	533	10.25
Married man with wife included	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	21.50
Married woman	..	..	..	..	..	559	10.75
Miners'—							
Unmarried person	..	..	..	..	..	611	11.75
Married man with wife included	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	21.50
Miner's widow	..	..	..	..	..	546	10.50
Sickness or Unemployment—							
Unmarried person under 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	...	9.25
Unmarried person 20 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	...	11.75
Married man with wife included	..	..	..	..	..	...	21.50
Married woman 20 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	...	10.75
Supplementary Assistance	..	..	..	..	..	According to circumstances	
Emergency	..	..	..	..	..	According to circumstances	
Emergency—Sufferers from tuberculosis*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*According to circumstances, but in general, standard rates will be increased by \$2 a week for beneficiary, \$1 a week for his wife, and 50c a week for each dependent child.

Superannuation Benefits—Every person over the age of 65 years who satisfies the prescribed residential qualifications is entitled to a superannuation benefit without conditions as to income or property. The superannuation benefit is, however, regarded as assessable income for ordinary income-tax purposes but is exempt from the social security income tax. The residential qualification is, in general, a period of residence in New Zealand of 20 years immediately preceding application for benefit, but in the case of a person who was ordinarily resident in New Zealand on 15 March 1938 the qualifying period is 10 years only. Allowances are made for occasional absences.

For the 10 years' requirement, residence is not deemed to be interrupted by absence—

- (i) If the total period of absence from New Zealand does not exceed one year; or
- (ii) If the total period of absence from New Zealand exceeds one year but does not exceed that period by more than six months for every year of residence in New Zealand in excess of a period of 10 years, and the applicant is ordinarily resident in New Zealand both at the date of application and on the date from which residence is claimed.

A similar proviso for the 20 years' requirement applies—

- (i) If the total period of absence from New Zealand does not exceed two years; or
- (ii) If the total period of absence from New Zealand exceeds two years but does not exceed that period by more than six months for every year of residence in New Zealand in excess of a period of 20 years, and the applicant is ordinarily resident in New Zealand both at the date of application and on the date from which residence is claimed.

Provision is made to disregard absence of a totally blind person for the purpose of vocational training or treatment of the eyes; absence for special medical or surgical treatment or vocational training if there were good and sufficient reasons for leaving New Zealand to obtain that special treatment or training; absence of a seaman serving on board any ship registered or owned in New Zealand and engaged in trading to and from New Zealand; absence with the armed forces of any Commonwealth country or any attachment to such forces in connection with any war. In each case, however, the applicant for benefit must have remained ordinarily resident in New Zealand during the absence. Absence on missionary work may also be disregarded subject to certain conditions.

A superannuation benefit is not payable in addition to any other cash benefit except a family benefit. For example, a superannuation benefit and an invalid's benefit cannot be paid to the one person. Similarly, a superannuation benefit and an age benefit are not payable to the one person concurrently.

At the date of commencement on 1 April 1940, and for the remainder of the year, the rate of benefit was \$20 a year, thereafter being increased by \$5 a year. As from 1 October 1951, however, the amount payable for the balance of the year 1951-52 was raised from \$75 to \$150 a year, this amount increasing by \$10 a year on 1 April of each succeeding year to \$220 a year in 1958. From 1 April 1959 the rate increased to \$312 a year, from 30 March 1960 to \$416 a year, from 12 October 1960 to \$442 a year for a married person and to \$494 a year for an unmarried person. Subsequent increases have kept the benefit in line with age benefit rates.

Age Benefits—Every person who has attained the age of 60 years is entitled to receive an age benefit, subject to satisfying certain residential qualifications. The residential qualifications are the same as those set out under the preceding heading in regard to superannuation benefits.

The basic rate of the benefit is \$559 a year, subject to certain deductions on account of income. Particulars of additions to and deductions from the basic rate are as follows:

Unmarried applicants: The basic rate is increased to \$611, although reduced by \$2 for every complete \$2 of income in excess of \$416 a year.

Married applicants: Where husband and wife are both entitled to the benefit the basic rate is reduced by \$1 for every complete \$2 of their combined incomes in excess of \$416 a year. In cases where only one of them is entitled to the benefit the reduction is at the rate of \$2 for every complete \$2 of their total income (excluding a family benefit) in excess of \$975 a year. A further provision allows of an extra payment not exceeding \$559 a year, to a male recipient when his wife is ineligible for any benefit under the Act. This is payable only up to a limit of the total income of the couple, plus benefit, of \$1,534 a year.

For the above purposes, income is deemed not to include amounts received by way of war disablement pension or basic war widow's pension.

From 1 August 1955 age benefit has been payable, in the discretion of the Commission, to unmarried women between 55 and 60 years of age who are unable to engage in regular employment.

Age beneficiaries are entitled to surrender their benefits while their earnings are excessive and to apply for reinstatement immediately the employment ceases. The earnings received during the period that both husband and wife were not in receipt of age benefits are not taken into account.

Any deduction from the maximum rate of benefit because of excess income may be diminished by \$13 for each year that an applicant, on having attained the age of 65 years, has deferred applying for a benefit between the ages of 60 and 65 years, provided that he was residentially qualified to receive the benefit during that period.

During 1966-67, 574 existing beneficiaries and new applicants received additional benefit for the first time on account of the deferment concession. The periods of deferment were: one year, 78; two years, 82; three years, 71; four years, 83; and five years, 260.

In computing the allowable income of any female beneficiary or the wife of any beneficiary no account is taken of her personal earnings from domestic or nursing services in private homes or in hospitals or charitable institutions up to \$156 a year.

A special allowance of \$52 a year may be paid to any person in receipt of an age benefit who served as a member of a New Zealand contingent in connection with the South African War or in any of Her Majesty's forces in that war if he had been born in New Zealand or was domiciled therein at the commencement of the war.

The Commission may also, in its discretion, increase by an amount not exceeding \$52 a year the rate of any benefit under Part I of the Act payable to any beneficiary who was one of the parents of a deceased member of any of Her Majesty's forces established in New Zealand whose death was attributable to service with the forces. Similar powers exist in respect of a parent of a deceased member of the New Zealand mercantile marine whose death was attributable to the Second World War. The provision also covers from 1 April 1949 the case of a deceased member of any force or of the mercantile marine of any part of the British Commonwealth other than New Zealand who was domiciled in New Zealand at the commencement of the Second World War and whose death was directly attributable to that war. At 31 March 1967 there were 1,461 of these allowances in force, this representing a decrease of 140 from the figure of 1,601 for 1966.

Where an applicant for an age benefit is totally blind, the rate of the benefit, together with any benefits and allowances payable to or in respect of the wife or husband of the applicant, is not to be less than the total of benefits and allowances that would have been paid if the applicant had been eligible for an invalid's benefit.

The number of age benefits in force at 31 March 1967 was 92,898, a decrease of 1,351 as compared with the figure at the end of March 1966. The 1967 total was inclusive of 5,826 husbands receiving benefits on account of dependent wives who were not eligible for benefits in their own right, and of 26 males receiving the additional allowance of \$52 a year paid to veterans of the South African War.

The following table shows the estimated age distribution of (a) persons who were granted age benefits during the calendar year 1966 (including transfers from widows' and invalids' benefits), and (b) total age beneficiaries at 31 December 1966.

Age, in Years	Persons Granted Age Benefits During 1966			Total Age Beneficiaries at 31 December 1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
60	1,230	2,480	3,710	958	1,607	2,565
61	470	720	1,190	1,597	3,118	4,715
62	350	460	810	1,713	3,523	5,236
63	360	400	760	2,107	3,672	5,779
64	310	240	550	2,437	3,502	5,939
Totals, 60-64	2,720	4,300	7,020	8,812	15,422	24,234
65-69 ..	940	310	1,250	8,930	12,144	21,074
70-74 ..	210	160	370	4,002	9,941	13,943
75 and over ..	120	130	250	10,494	23,489	33,983
Totals	3,990	4,900	8,890	32,238	60,996	93,234

Widows' Benefits—Every widow who is the mother of one or more dependent children under 16 years of age is entitled to a benefit in respect of widowhood. In addition, any widow not being the mother of a dependent child under 16 years of age who satisfies the following conditions is also entitled to the benefit, subject to residential qualifications.

- (a) A widow who has had one or more children, provided that the duration of her marriage was not less than 15 years or, in the alternative, that the aggregate of the period of the duration of her marriage and any subsequent period during which she had the care of at least one of her children under 16 years of age was not less than 15 years:
- (b) A widow who, on the expiration of not less than five years after the date of her marriage, became a widow after she attained the age of 50 years:
- (c) A widow of not less than 50 years of age who became a widow after she had attained the age of 40 years, provided that the duration of her marriage was not less than 10 years and that not less than 15 years have expired since the date of her marriage.

It will be noted that no widow under 50 years of age who has not had one or more children can qualify for the benefit. The term "children" does not include illegitimate children, but may include (in the discretion of the of the Commission) any child who is being maintained by the applicant and was at any time maintained by the husband of the applicant.

Provision is also made for other classes of women (not being widows) to receive benefits as if they were widows. Particulars are as follows:

Any married woman who satisfies the Commission that she has been deserted by her husband and has taken proceedings against him for a maintenance order under the Destitute Persons Act 1910 may, in the Commission's discretion, be granted a widow's benefit as though she were a widow, provided that she would have been able to qualify for widow's benefit under the above-mentioned conditions if her husband had died on the date he deserted her. Any moneys paid by a husband, whether by way of a maintenance order or otherwise, are required to be paid to the Department and any balance over and above the amount of the benefit is paid to the beneficiary. Benefits for deserted wives may be continued after divorce, in the discretion of the Commission.

Up to 31 March 1965 similar coverage of widow's benefit was extended to any married woman in respect of whose husband a reception order was in force under the Mental Health Act 1911 (whether or not he was detained in an institution under that Act) or whose husband was for the time being an inmate of an institution under that Act, whether as a voluntary inpatient or otherwise. From 1 April 1965 the nomenclature of benefit granted to the wife of a mental patient was changed from widow's benefit to "special benefit". Special benefit is granted only where the applicant's husband has been an inmate continuously for a period of at least six months immediately preceding the date of application for benefit. Assistance during the first six months of the husband's hospitalisation is available (where eligible) by way of sickness benefit.

The rate of benefit payable to a widow is \$611 a year plus a supplementary benefit (mother's allowance) of \$429 a year in cases where there is one dependent child and \$481 a year where there are two dependent children under 16 years of age. For each additional dependent child under 16 years the mother's allowance is increased by \$52 a year.

Any income received, exclusive of war disablement or basic war widow's pension, is taken into account in computing the benefit payable. Where such income exceeds \$416 the annual rate of benefit is reduced by \$2 for every complete \$2 of such excess, but in the case of a widow supporting a dependent child or children the allowable income without reduction is \$624 a year. The maximum of income plus benefit in the case of a widow without dependent children is \$1,027 a year and for a widow with one dependent child is \$1,664 a year. This maximum is increased by \$52 a year for each additional dependent child. A widow with dependent children will, of course, receive in addition the family benefit of \$1.50 a week for each child.

The provision relating to the allowable income of \$156 a year gained from domestic or nursing services in private homes or in hospitals and charitable institutions without affecting the amount of the benefit payable to women age-beneficiaries also applies to widows' benefits. Widows' benefits cease on remarriage.

The following table affords an analysis of widows' and "special" benefits in force at 31 March 1967.

Status	With One Dependent Child	With Two or More Dependent Children	Without Dependent Children	Total
Widows	2,539	2,868	8,344	13,751
Deserted wives	264	609	376	1,249
Totals	2,803	3,477	8,720	15,000
"Special" benefits	16	34	40	90
Totals	2,819	3,511	8,760	15,090

Orphans' Benefits—A benefit in respect of complete orphanhood is payable in the case of a child under 16 years of age who was born in New Zealand or whose last surviving parent was ordinarily resident in New Zealand for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of his or her death. A stepchild or an adopted child comes within the definition of the term, and payment may be made to any person for the time being having the care and control of the child. No payment is made on account of any orphan maintained in a State institution, but payment may be made to the governing bodies of homes and orphanages of religious or other organisations.

The maximum rate of an orphan's benefit is \$312 a year reduced by \$2 for each complete \$2 of income received by or for the benefit of the orphan in excess of \$104 a year. In any case where the amount of orphan's benefit falls below \$78 a year application may be made for a family benefit \$1.50 a week in lieu of orphan's benefit. For the purpose of assisting in the further education of any child, the Commission may grant or continue the benefit until the end of the year in which the child reaches the age of 18 years.

The number of benefits in force at 31 March 1967 was 300 (in respect of 378 children).

Family Benefits—As from 1 April 1946 the father or mother of any child or children under 16 years of age may apply for a family benefit, irrespective of the income or property of the parents or children. Prior to 1 April 1946 family benefits were payable subject to a means test.

The rate of the benefit is \$1.50 a week for each child, and in every case is paid to the mother of the children, unless in special circumstances the Commission considers that it should be paid to the father or to some other person for the benefit of the children.

If a beneficiary in receipt of an age or other monetary benefit is the parent of dependent children, payment in respect of the children is made by way of a separate family benefit.

The term "children" includes stepchildren, adopted and illegitimate children, but does not include—

- (a) Any child who has attained the age of 16 years unless such child is continuing its education as a full-time day pupil at a school or college, in which case the Commission may grant or continue the benefit until the end of the year in which it reaches the age of 18 years.
- (b) Any child who is not in fact maintained as a member of the family of the applicant.
- (c) Any child in respect of whom any other benefit or pension (other than a war pension or allowance in respect of his own disablement) is payable out of public moneys.

The Commission may regard as a member of the applicant's family any child who, although not a child of the applicant, is being maintained as a member of the family. A benefit may also be continued beyond the age of 16 years in respect of any child who is totally incapacitated from earning a living by reason of some physical or mental defect but not beyond the end of the year in which the child reaches the age of 18 years.

In order to qualify for a family benefit at least one of the following conditions must be satisfied, namely—

- (a) The child was born in New Zealand.
- (b) The mother of the child was only temporarily absent from New Zealand at the time of its birth.
- (c) The Commission is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in New Zealand.
- (d) The child has resided continuously in New Zealand for not less than 12 months.

A benefit is not payable in respect of any child committed to the care of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Education nor in respect of any child residing in an institution under the care of the Division of Mental Health of the Department of Health. Family benefits are payable to children of a member of any of Her Majesty's naval, military, or air forces.

A family benefit or portion of a family benefit may be paid in a lump sum in advance for a period not exceeding 52 weeks in respect of the first child of a marriage or a child who has commenced his first year of secondary education.

Under the provisions of the Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act 1964, family benefits may be capitalised and paid in advance to assist parents with the erection or purchase of new home properties or purchase of houses from the Crown, additions or alterations to existing homes, or the repayment of mortgages and other obligations on family homes. In outline, the measure provides for the capitalisation of the family benefit in respect of one or more children from the age of one year up to the age of 16 years, provided that the total of the advance or advances in the case of any one family is not less than \$400 or more than \$2,000.

Details of family benefit capitalisation are shown in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Applications for Capitalisation Approved	Number of Benefits Concerned	Capitalised Value of Benefits
			\$(000)
1961	11,442	21,170	14,470
1962	9,739	16,988	11,919
1963	8,884	14,931	10,503
1964	8,137	13,604	9,756
1965	8,288	14,074	10,162
1966	7,485	12,986	9,250
1967	6,621	11,283	8,238

A family benefit may be paid in cash, or to the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank account of the mother. The number of family benefits being paid to Post Office Savings Bank accounts at 31 March 1967 was 140,568 and the amount lodged during the year was \$22,524,134. The total number of benefits in force at 31 March 1967 was 388,207 covering 973,584 children, compared with corresponding figures of 376,593 and 944,461 at 31 March 1966. Included in the total were 19 incapacitated children over the age of 16 years; and at the end of the 1966 school year there were 50,537 children over 16 at school in respect of whom benefits were being paid.

The following table gives the number of family benefits in force at 31 March 1966 classified according to the number of children for whom the benefit is paid. (This classification is available only at five-yearly intervals.)

Number of Children in Each Case	Number of Benefits at 31 March 1966	Number of Children in Each Case	Number of Benefits at 31 March 1966
1	107,602	7	4,208
2	113,644	8	2,058
3	78,363	9	1,035
4	42,262	10 or over ..	852
5	18,181		
6	8,388	Total	376,593

The average number of children in respect of whom benefit was paid was 2.25 per family in 1950-51, 2.30 in 1952-53, 2.33 in 1954-55, 2.36 in 1956-57, 2.39 in 1958-59, 2.45 in 1960-61, and 2.51 in 1965-66.

Invalids' Benefits—Subject to certain residential and other qualifications, every person of the age of 16 years and upwards who is not qualified to receive an age benefit is entitled to an invalid's benefit if he—

- Is totally blind; or
- Is permanently incapacitated for work as the result of an accident or by reason of illness or of any congenital defect.

The other qualifications referred to are as follows:

- That he has fulfilled certain residential qualifications, these in the main being the same as for superannuation benefits described earlier unless the disability arose in New Zealand.
- That incapacity for work was not self-induced or in any way brought about with a view to qualifying for an invalid's benefit.

Provision is made for a medical examination, when necessary, to determine the extent of incapacity. In the event of an application being declined on medical grounds, the applicant has the right of appeal, within three months after the decision of the Commission has been communicated to him, to a board of three medical practitioners nominated by the Department. An invalid's benefit may be paid in respect of a period of absence from New Zealand not exceeding two years in the aggregate, if the Commission is satisfied that such absence was for the purpose of obtaining any special medical or surgical treatment, or in the case of blindness, for the purpose of undertaking vocational training or treatment of the eyes.

The prescribed rates for invalids' benefits, together with the amounts of allowable income, exclusive of war disablement or basic war widows' pensions, are as follows.

Class of Person	Annual Rate of Benefit	Annual Income Allowed Without Reduction of Benefit
Unmarried person under 20 years	\$ 533	\$ 416
Married man	559	416
Wife	559	
Married woman	559	
All other persons	611	416

As in the case of other benefits, dependent children are provided for by way of the family benefit at \$1.50 a week each.

In each case the amount of the benefit is reduced by \$2 for every complete \$2 of income, exclusive of war disablement or basic war-widow's pension, in excess of the amounts stated as allowable. In computing the income of any blind person no account is taken of his personal earnings. In addition, the benefit of a totally blind person may be increased by up to 25 percent of his personal earnings provided his total personal income from all sources including the benefit does not exceed \$1,339 for an unmarried person and \$1,287 for a married person.

Any person in receipt of an invalid's benefit who, on the attainment of age 60, becomes entitled to receive an age benefit is required to relinquish his invalid's benefit and is granted an age benefit in lieu thereof, but the aggregate amount payable for a blind beneficiary and his wife (if any) is not altered by this transfer.

Of 714 new benefits granted in 1966 the marital status was single 361 (187 males, 174 females), married 232 (227 males, 5 females), widowed 32 (20 males, 12 females), and apart, separated, divorced 89 (40 males, 49 females). By far the greatest number were aged 50 years or over, 380, the numbers for other age groups being as follows: under 20 years, 150; 20-39 years, 92; and 40-49 years, 92.

Miners' Benefits—Subject to the qualifications set out hereunder, a miner's benefit is payable to any person who, while engaged as a miner in New Zealand, contracted miner's phthisis and is thereby permanently and seriously incapacitated for work, or to any person who contracted, while engaged as a miner in New Zealand, any other occupational or heart disease and is thereby permanently and totally incapacitated for work. The term "miner's phthisis" means pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis of the lungs. The necessary qualifications are—

- Employment as a miner in New Zealand for not less than a total period of two and a half years;
- Continuous residence in New Zealand for not less than five years immediately preceding the date of his application for a benefit. Continuity of residence is not deemed to have been interrupted by occasional absences aggregating not more than six months;
- That compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act in respect of the same disability is not being received.

The rates of miner's benefits are \$559 a year (or \$611 if unmarried), increased by \$559 a year for a wife. Dependent children under 16 years are provided for by way of family benefit at the rate of \$1.50 a week each.

There is no reduction in the benefit on account of the income or property of the applicant and/or his wife.

Provision is made for medical examination where necessary to determine whether the applicant is permanently incapacitated for work, or the extent of his incapacity.

An applicant whose claim has been declined on medical grounds has a right of appeal to a board consisting of three registered medical practitioners appointed by the Department.

A special provision is made for the payment of a reasonable contribution towards the funeral expenses of any person who dies while in receipt of a miner's benefit. The amount to be paid is at the discretion of the Commission.

If a person in receipt of a miner's benefit dies leaving a widow, such widow is entitled to a benefit of \$546 a year, during widowhood. This benefit is payable regardless of the circumstances of the widow, her income or property not being considered in the granting of a benefit.

Payment of benefits is not affected by a period or periods of absence from New Zealand not exceeding two years in the aggregate.

Unemployment Benefits—Subject to the conditions set out below, every person over the age of 16 years who is not qualified to receive an age benefit is entitled to a benefit in respect of unemployment. An applicant is required to satisfy the Commission in respect of the following:

- (a) That he is unemployed:
- (b) That he is capable of undertaking and is willing to undertake suitable work:
- (c) That he has taken reasonable steps to obtain suitable employment:
- (d) That he has resided continuously in New Zealand for not less than 12 months at any time.

An unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of the first seven days of any period of unemployment, except in special circumstances. In addition, the Commission may postpone, for a period not exceeding six weeks, the commencement of the benefit, or it may terminate the benefit in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) If the applicant has voluntarily become unemployed without good and sufficient reason:
- (b) If the applicant has lost his employment by reason of any misconduct as a worker:
- (c) If the applicant or beneficiary has refused or failed, without a good and sufficient reason, to accept any offer of suitable employment:

Unemployment benefits are payable usually in accordance with the following scale:

	Weekly Benefit \$
Person under 20 years without dependants ..	9.25
Married man with wife included ..	21.50
Others	11.75

Dependent children are provided for by way of family benefit at the rate of \$1.50 per week each.

The benefit is payable so long as the beneficiary is unemployed or until he becomes eligible to receive another class of benefit, other than a family benefit—e.g., an age benefit.

A married woman is entitled to receive the benefit of up to \$10.75 a week only if her husband is unable to maintain her. If a beneficiary is not receiving a benefit in respect of a wife, an allowance may be paid in respect of any person who has the care of his home.

The foregoing rates of benefits may be reduced, having regard to the income received by the applicant or his wife.

The numbers of applications for unemployment benefits dealt with during the years ended 31 March 1966 and 1967 were 1,762 and 2,012 respectively, 1,237 persons being granted a benefit in 1965–66 and 1,300 in 1966–67. At the end of March 1967, 230 benefits were in force, compared with 133 at the end of the previous year. Payment of additional benefit for a dependent wife was included in 513 of the benefits granted during 1966–67 and in 60 of the benefits in force at 31 March 1967.

Sickness Benefits—Every person over the age of 16 years who has resided continuously in New Zealand for not less than 12 months at any time and who satisfies the Commission that he is temporarily incapacitated for work through sickness or accident, and that by reason thereof he has suffered a loss of salary, wages, or other earnings, is entitled to a sickness benefit. The amount of the benefit is limited to the amount by which the weekly earnings of the applicant have been reduced by reason of his incapacity or to a maximum of \$21.50 a week payable to a man and his wife. Where a person is engaged in business on his own account and by reason of sickness or accident is obliged to employ a substitute during the period of incapacity, the remuneration paid to the substitute is regarded as loss of earnings. Every application for a benefit must be supported by a medical certificate, and no benefit is payable for the first seven days of incapacity except under special circumstances.

A married woman shall be entitled to receive a sickness benefit of up to \$10.75 a week, only if the Commission is satisfied that her husband is unable to maintain her.

Subject to the foregoing remarks concerning amount of benefit, the rates of sickness benefits are as follows:

	Weekly Benefit \$
Person under 20 years without dependants ..	9.25
Married man with wife included ..	21.50
Others	11.75

Any applicant who is maintaining a home and who is not drawing a benefit in respect of a wife, may receive a benefit of up to \$9.25 a week in respect of any person who has the care of his home.

Dependent children are provided for by way of family benefit.

The rate of benefit computed as aforesaid is reduced by 10c for every complete 10c of the total income, exclusive of war disablement or basic war-widows' pensions, of the applicant and of his wife or her husband, as the case may be, in excess of \$8 a week.

The numbers of applications for sickness benefits dealt with during the years ended 31 March 1966 and 1967 were 34,860 and 35,366 respectively. The number of persons granted sickness benefits was 32,313 in 1965-66 and 32,278 in 1966-67.

In the following table sickness benefits which ceased during the calendar year 1966 are shown according to the duration of the sickness benefit.

Duration of Sickness Benefit (Weeks)	Number of Benefits		
	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	9,725	2,795	12,520
5-12 ..	6,595	2,667	9,262
13-25 ..	2,501	3,022	5,523
26-52 ..	1,151	649	1,800
53-104 ..	388	154	542
Over 104 ..	130	73	203
Totals	20,490	9,360	29,850

The following table gives a classification of sickness benefits according to the disease suffered by the beneficiary. The data are obtained from an analysis of the benefits which ceased during the calendar year 1966.

Disease or Injury	Males	Females	Percentage of Total
Infective and parasitic diseases	1,054	326	4.6
Neoplasms	517	204	2.4
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	598	154	2.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	55	53	0.4
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	1,703	954	8.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	970	249	4.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	2,274	333	8.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	2,493	583	10.3
Diseases of the digestive system	2,713	610	11.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	458	373	2.8
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy	..	3,676	12.3
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	705	168	2.9
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	1,399	452	6.2
Congenital malformations	74	19	0.3
Senility, and ill-defined conditions	1,251	547	6.0
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	4,226	659	16.4
Totals	20,490	9,360	100.0

Emergency Benefits—An emergency benefit may be granted by the Commission on the grounds of hardship to any person who by reason of age, physical or mental disability, domestic circumstances, or any other reason is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and those dependent on him and is ineligible for any other monetary benefit other than family benefit. The amount of the emergency benefit is at the discretion of the Commission.

Payments of benefits for which tuberculosis sufferers may qualify are at the rates of \$11.25 a week for a single person under 20 years of age without dependants, \$13.75 a week for a single person 20 years and over, and \$24.50 a week for a married couple. These rates are increased by 50c a week for each dependent child.

Supplementary Assistance—Since 1951 supplementary assistance has been available to social security beneficiaries and others who have special commitments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient other resources, and are unable to help themselves. Welfare and other organisations have been encouraged to assist in bringing this source of help to the knowledge of persons who might qualify, and departmental literature has included information on the purpose of supplementary assistance. Continuing grants are made where the applicant's continuing commitments, e.g., food, fuel, rent, are in excess of the income received by the applicant, and lump sum grants may be made to meet some non-recurring expense. An analysis of these grants showing purpose and amounts of grants, is given in the parliamentary paper H. 9, 1967. More detailed analyses are given in earlier parliamentary papers.

In the 1966-67 year, 17,587 applications for assistance were granted, expenditure totalling \$2,108,168, compared with 16,432 grants totalling \$1,799,790 in 1965-66.

Domestic and Nursing Concession—Female social security beneficiaries or the wives of social security beneficiaries are allowed, in addition to the ordinary income exemption of \$416 a year, to earn up to \$156 a year in domestic or nursing service in private homes, hospitals, homes for the care of the aged, or charitable institutions approved by the Commission, without their benefits being reduced.

During the year 1966-67, 318 applications were received for employment in private homes and 296 were granted, while at 31 March 1967 there were 458 concessions in force, compared with 457 at the end of March 1966. During the year 1966-67, 473 applications were received for employment in hospitals and institutions, and 452 were granted, while at 31 March 1967 there were 676 concessions in force.

Reciprocity with Australia—The Social Security (Reciprocity with Australia) Act 1948, provided for reciprocity in relation to a wide range of benefits between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act came into force on 1 July 1949. (A similar Act was passed in Australia and came into force on the same date.)

For the purpose of any application for a benefit except New Zealand non-means-test superannuation benefit in respect of a person covered by this Act, residence in Australia or birth in Australia is regarded as residence or birth in this country.

Applicants for age, invalids', or widows' benefits must be qualified on residential grounds to receive the corresponding pensions under the Social Services Act (Australia) as if their residence in New Zealand had been residence in Australia. No male person is entitled to receive an age benefit unless he has attained the age of 65 years. The Act also provides that the Commission shall treat blindness or permanent incapacity for work occurring in Australia as if it had occurred in New Zealand.

Part III of the Act deals with persons who, although ordinarily resident in New Zealand, are temporarily resident in Australia. Such residence is not a disqualification for a benefit. Benefits may be applied for and paid in Australia for a limited period, although the Commission may, in its discretion, postpone payment of the whole or any part of the benefit until the return of the beneficiary to New Zealand.

Reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand at 31 March 1967 comprised 487 age benefits, 24 widows' benefits, 8 family benefits, 24 invalids' benefits, 10 sickness benefits and 1 unemployment benefit, a total of 554 compared with 525 a year earlier.

Reciprocity with United Kingdom—The Social Security (Reciprocity with United Kingdom) Act 1956 brought into operation from 1 April 1956 an agreement providing for reciprocity in a comprehensive range of benefits between New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The general principle of the agreement is that persons migrating from one country to the other will be taken into the social security scheme of the receiving country and paid benefits by the receiving country under the laws and conditions applicable to other residents of that country.

This principle is modified to the extent that the United Kingdom has agreed to continue to pay retirement pensions and widows' pensions in New Zealand to former residents of the United Kingdom who are qualified under the United Kingdom scheme. In such cases, New Zealand will supplement such pensions where necessary to bring them up to the New Zealand rates.

United Kingdom Residents in New Zealand—In New Zealand the agreement applies to former residents of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Isle of Man who claim age, superannuation, widows', orphans', invalids', sickness, and unemployment benefits under the Social Security Act. Permanent residence in New Zealand is a requirement for age, superannuation, widows', and invalids' benefits.

The agreement modifies the residential requirements of the Social Security Act and enables persons who formerly lived in the United Kingdom to be treated as if they resided in New Zealand during any period they lived in the United Kingdom. Though the normal qualifying age for a grant of age benefit in New Zealand is 60 years, no man claiming age benefit by virtue of the agreement is entitled to receive it till he reaches 65 years.

The United Kingdom continues to pay retirement pensions and widows' pensions to persons in New Zealand who are qualified under the national insurance scheme and, in such cases, New Zealand, where necessary, supplements the national insurance pensions to bring them up to the rate of the appropriate New Zealand benefit. There is no supplementation in cases where the national insurance retirement or widow's pension is equal to, or greater than, the corresponding New Zealand social security benefit. Reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand at 31 March 1967 comprised 4,784 superannuation benefits, 3,176 age benefits, 242 widows' benefits, 19 family benefits, 108 invalids' benefits, 14 sickness benefits, and 1 unemployment benefit, a total of 8,345, compared with 7,722 a year earlier.

New Zealand Residents in the United Kingdom—In the United Kingdom the agreement applies to former residents of New Zealand who claim retirement pensions, widows' pensions, widowed mother's and guardian's allowances, sickness and employment benefits under the National Insurance Act.

The United Kingdom scheme is a contributory scheme, and payment of benefits is dependent upon the satisfaction of specified contributory conditions.

The agreement modifies the provisions of the National Insurance Act of the United Kingdom and enables persons who formerly lived in New Zealand to be treated for the purpose of satisfying the contribution conditions of that Act as if they had paid contributions under the national insurance scheme for each week during which they had been resident in New Zealand. The qualifying age for retirement pension under the National Insurance Act is 60 years for women and 65 years for men.

It is to be noted that, although a man may have been in receipt of age benefit when he left New Zealand, he is not entitled to retirement pension in the United Kingdom unless he is 65 years of age.

A married woman who was receiving age or superannuation benefit in New Zealand cannot qualify in her own right for a retirement pension in the United Kingdom unless she has, since the date of her marriage, paid at least 156 contributions under the legislation of the United Kingdom, or was treated under the New Zealand legislation as an unmarried woman. She may, however, qualify for a wife's allowance, provided that her husband has attained the age of 70 years or has retired from regular employment and attained the age of 65 years.

Persons in receipt of social security benefits in New Zealand who leave New Zealand wholly or mainly for a visit to the United Kingdom will normally have their benefits suspended on departure, but if they return to New Zealand within 12 months they will be paid arrears of their social security benefit for the period of their absence. If they apply for, and receive, national insurance pensions while in the United Kingdom, the amount paid by the United Kingdom will be deducted from the arrears of social security benefit payable on their return.

MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND OTHER RELATED BENEFITS—Part II of the Social Security Act 1964, administered by the Department of Health and dealing with medical and like benefits, is of general application to all persons ordinarily resident in New Zealand, and makes provision for medical, pharmaceutical, hospital, maternity, and other related benefits.

Medical Benefits—Under the provisions contained in the Act every person is entitled to such medical treatment as is ordinarily given by medical practitioners in the course of a general practice. Certain services are excluded, these being principally:

- (a) Medical services in maternity cases. (These services are covered by maternity benefits and are described under a later heading):
- (b) Medical services involved in any medical examination of which the sole or primary purpose is the obtaining of a medical certificate:

- (c) Medical services other than anaesthetic services, involved in or incidental to the extraction of teeth by a medical practitioner:
- (d) Medical services in respect of which fees are payable under the Social Security (X-ray Diagnostic Services) Regulations 1941, Social Security (Physiotherapy Benefits) Regulations 1951, and Social Security (Laboratory Diagnostic Services) Regulations 1946—see later headings:
- (e) Medical services afforded by means of advice given by telephone, telegram, or letter except under circumstances specifically approved by the Director-General of Health, and medical services not rendered by a medical practitioner in person.

Every medical practitioner who renders any of the prescribed services is entitled, on behalf of the patient, to receive from the Department of Health a reasonable fee not exceeding 75c for every occasion on which any such service is provided. Milage fees are also provided for in certain cases. Where the practitioner is called upon to provide, in response to an urgent request, services on a Sunday or holiday, or between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., the appropriate fee shall be a reasonable one not exceeding \$1.25. For specialist services an amount not exceeding 75c for each attendance is likewise recoverable. Doctors may claim directly from the Department of Health and require the patient to pay the balance of his fee, or may require the patient to pay the whole fee and himself claim a refund from the Department of Health. There has been a steady swing towards the direct-claim system by doctors, and 87 percent now follow this practice.

The number of doctors providing general medical services in March 1967 was 1,858, and the number of "services" per head of population in the year ended 31 March 1967 was 4.0 (4.2 in the preceding year); the average population per general practitioner was 1,437.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Under these benefits, which came into operation on 5 May 1941, persons receiving medical attention under the Act are entitled, generally without cost to themselves, to those medicines, drugs, approved appliances, and materials, prescribed for their use by medical practitioners and which are included in the Drug Tariff.

Prescriptions passed for payment in the year ended 31 March 1967 totalled 16,889,135, or 6.3 per head of population. The average cost per prescription was \$1.23, the cost per head of population being \$7.64.

Hospital Benefits—Treatment is provided free by public hospitals where a patient is entitled to hospital benefits under the Act. The Act provides for the payment to the proprietors of private hospitals and to other approved institutions of prescribed amounts in respect of hospital treatment afforded by them. In the case of private hospitals and other institutions the amount paid is in partial satisfaction of claims against the patients or other persons liable for the hospital charges.

These benefits came into force on 1 July 1939, and the rates from 1 August 1966, which vary for different classes of treatment, are as follows:

- (a) For surgical treatment \$5.90 a day, with a minimum of \$11.80.
- (b) For medical (including psychiatric) treatment \$4.00 a day.

The Act also provides that in lieu of payment being made in respect of individual hospital patients the Minister may from time to time authorise the payment of a grant in respect of hospital treatment afforded in any private hospital or other approved institution.

In addition to the public hospitals and licensed private hospitals, there is another limited class of semi-public hospitals which, in accordance with the Act, has been approved for the purposes of hospital benefits. Special rates were determined for these classes of hospital, and such payments must be accepted in full satisfaction of the claim of the institution authorities.

Hospital benefits are also available in respect of maintenance and treatment afforded to any inpatient of Queen Mary Neurological Hospital, Hanmer Springs, or of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Rotorua, which is concerned with the treatment of arthritis and cerebral palsy. Treatment is free except that a small charge is made in respect of single-room accommodation at Queen Mary Hospital when obtained at the request of the patient.

The Social Security (Hospital Benefits for Outpatients) Regulations 1947 provide for free treatment of outpatients at public hospitals. "Hospital treatment" in relation to an outpatient of any public hospital covers the supply of artificial aids, including contact lenses (introduced 1 June 1947), hearing aids (1 November 1947), artificial limbs (1 April 1948), surgical footwear (1 December 1951), ileostomy and colostomy appliances (27 April 1955), urinals: men's (25 July 1955), women's (29 October 1959), and all medical, surgical, or other treatment afforded by the staff of the hospital; but does not include dental treatment or services in respect of which fees are payable under specific Social Security Regulations (X-ray diagnostic services, laboratory diagnostic services) referred to under later headings. In respect of surgical footwear the conditions of supply provide for part payment by the patient. Inpatient treatment is provided free by public hospitals where the patient is entitled to hospital benefits under the Act.

Mental Hospitals—Treatment of patients in public mental hospitals has been without charge from 1 April 1939. A licensed (private) mental hospital may be recognised and approved by the Minister as a hospital for the purposes of the Act, and hospital benefits in respect of treatment are payable accordingly.

Maternity Benefits—Maternity benefits include ante-natal and post-natal advice and treatment by medical practitioners, and the services of doctors and nurses at confinements in maternity hospitals or elsewhere.

These benefits came into force on 15 May 1939, but the maternity medical practitioner service was not in full operation until 1 October of that year. The amount calculated in accordance with the scale of fees for the time being in force shall be accepted by the medical practitioner in full satisfaction of his claims except in the case of a practitioner who is recognised as an obstetric specialist in accordance with the terms of the Act. Such a practitioner, in addition to the fees payable by the Department of Health, may recover additional fees from the patient. A medical practitioner may contract out of the maternity benefits provisions. In such cases the patient is responsible for all the fees.

The main provisions in regard to maternity benefits apart from the medical practitioner service are as follows:

- (a) Licensed (private) maternity hospitals: Licensees of licensed maternity hospitals who have entered into contracts under the Act are entitled to receive fees of \$5.90 in respect of the day of birth of the child and for each of the succeeding 14 days. The licensee's contract permits a specified additional charge to the patient.
- (b) Midwives and maternity nurses: Approved midwives and maternity nurses who are in attendance in cases where confinement takes place other than in a maternity hospital are entitled to receive from the Department fees at the rate of \$8 for the day or days of labour and \$5.40 per day for each of the 14 days succeeding the birth of the child or \$1.60 per day if a visiting obstetric nurse only. These amounts are in full satisfaction of a nurse's claims in respect of the nursing services.

X-ray Diagnostic Services—The benefits provided for comprise the following:

- (a) The making of X-ray examinations with the aid of a fluorescent screen:
- (b) The taking of X-ray photographs:
- (c) The supply and administration of any drugs or other substances for the purposes of any such examination or photograph:
- (d) The provision of medical services incidental to any such examination or photograph, except medical services of a kind not ordinarily performed by radiologists as such:
- (e) The provision of any other incidental services for the purposes of any such examinations or photographs.

X-ray photographs or X-ray examinations made or taken for dental purposes or for the purposes of life assurance, visas, emigration permits, and examinations for the sole or primary purpose of obtaining medical certificates for production to some other person, are not included in the services that may be provided. This does not exclude examinations for medical certificates for the purposes of benefits under the Social Security Act or "sickness benefits" from a friendly society, or group examinations approved by the Director-General of Health.

The scale of fees payable in respect of services rendered by recognised radiologists is prescribed in a schedule to the Social Security (X-ray Diagnostic Services) Regulations 1941, Amendment No. 5, issued on 26 January 1960. In respect of recognised radiologists the amount of such fees is deducted from the amount charged to the patient, who is responsible for the balance, if any.

Laboratory Diagnostic Services—The benefits concerning laboratory diagnostic services came into operation on 1 April 1946, and comprise the supply of all materials or substances required for the purpose of providing laboratory diagnostic services, and the provision of medical services incidental to any laboratory diagnostic service, except medical services of a kind that are not ordinarily performed by pathologists as such, and the provision of any other incidental services for the purposes of laboratory diagnostic services.

The following services are not included:

- (a) Examination of specimens for public health.
- (b) Post-mortem examinations.
- (c) Laboratory services for dental purposes or for the purposes of life insurance.
- (d) The preparation of sera and vaccines.

The schedule of fees payable from the Department covers fees payable to recognised pathologists. The fee is in full satisfaction in respect of the services provided.

Physiotherapy Benefits—Physiotherapy treatment by private physiotherapists is covered by the Social Security (Physiotherapy Benefits) Regulations 1951. The general arrangement for these benefits consists of contracts with registered physiotherapists under which they are paid from the Department of Health a fee of 50c for each treatment and undertake not to charge the patient any additional fees in excess of \$1 for treatment afforded in their rooms or \$1.50 for treatment afforded elsewhere.

No physiotherapy treatment is recognised for the purpose of the benefits unless it is given on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, and not more than six weeks' treatment may be given on a single recommendation except in the case of certain specified diseases, illness, etc., approved by the Director-General of Health, when the period of treatment on any one recommendation may be extended up to six months.

Home-nursing Services—Home-nursing services free of cost to the recipients were introduced by the Social Security (District Nursing Services) Regulations 1944, which stipulate that no charge may be made for district nursing services provided by any Department of State, hospital board, or subsidised association elsewhere than in a hospital or other institution, but provision is made for payments to these organisations from the Department of Health.

Domestic Assistance—The provision of monetary assistance to approved incorporated associations formed for the purpose of providing domestic assistance in homes, or whose objects include the provision of such assistance, is made by the Social Security (Domestic Assistance) Regulations 1944. Assistance in this connection (commenced 20 December 1944) is restricted by the regulations to the following classes:

- (a) Cases where there are one or more children under 12 years of age permanently residing in a home and the mother or other woman in charge of the home is wholly or partially incapacitated from undertaking her ordinary domestic duties by reason of pregnancy or maternity, or by reason of accident, sickness, etc.:
- (b) Cases where there are three or more children under 12 years of age permanently residing in the home, and any member of the household requires special care and attention by reason of sickness or infirmity:
- (c) Cases where all members of the household of an age or condition to help in the home are wholly or partially incapacitated from work by sickness or otherwise:
- (d) Cases where lack of domestic assistance in the home is a cause of undue hardship.

Dental Services—The Social Security (Dental Benefits) Regulations 1960 provide for free dental treatment. These benefits commenced on 1 February 1947, and at present are confined to persons who are under 16 years of age.

The regulations provide that the services may be provided—

- (a) By a registered dentist in a State dental clinic; or
- (b) By a State dental nurse in a State dental clinic; or
- (c) By a contracting dentist pursuant to a contract under these regulations; or
- (d) By a contracting authority in the dental department of a public hospital or in a dental school, pursuant to a contract under these regulations.

A schedule to the regulations prescribes the nature of the benefits that may be provided and a scale of fees payable to contracting dentists and authorities in respect thereof.

Artificial Aids—The Social Security (Hospital Benefits for Outpatients) Regulations 1947 made provision for the supply of artificial aids, such as artificial limbs, hearing aids, and contact lenses.

Contact Lenses—These may be supplied in respect of the following optical disabilities: (a) conical cornea, (b) high myopia, where the degree of myopia present in the greatest axis of the better eye is not less than -10 diopters, (c) monocular aphakia, if the restoration of binocular vision is highly desirable by reason of the patient's occupation or other circumstances and binocular vision cannot be restored without the use of contact lenses. In each case the supply of such lenses must be recommended by an approved ophthalmologist.

Lenses may also be supplied in respect of any other ocular condition which cannot be corrected by ordinary spectacles; in these cases recommendation by two ophthalmologists is necessary.

Hearing Aids—Individual electrical hearing aids may be supplied subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The patient possesses a hearing loss of at least 35 decibels in the better ear over the significant frequencies of speech or such other loss of a lesser degree as, in the opinion of an otologist employed or engaged by a hospital board, renders the use of an aid necessary.
- (b) The patient's hearing loss is such that in the opinion of the otologist it is capable of correction or marked improvement by the use of the type of hearing aid supplied or approved for the purpose of the benefit.

It is provided that in respect of patients who satisfy these conditions but who do not wish to avail themselves of the hearing aid issued free of charge by hospital boards there may be paid a sum not exceeding \$26 towards the purchase of any aid approved for the purposes of these benefits. If a patient has received a benefit for a hearing aid within the preceding five years, the hospital board may pay half (or up to a maximum of \$13) of the cost of replacement, provided that the replacement aid will assist hearing more than the existing aid and that the patient is otherwise eligible.

Artificial Limbs—The free supply of artificial limbs is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The patient has not obtained or is not entitled to obtain a limb as an ex-serviceman under the provisions of the War Pensions Regulations 1956 or under the provisions of section 22 of the Workers' Compensation Act 1956:
- (b) The supply of the limb is recommended by an approved orthopaedic surgeon:
- (c) The limb is of an approved type and can, in the opinion of the supplier's orthopaedic adviser, be satisfactorily fitted.

For the purposes of the regulations "artificial limb" includes artificial arms, artificial hands, artificial legs, and artificial feet, and includes an initial supply of not more than six pairs of limb socks for such limbs, plus a further supply of two limb socks a year, and for female amputees, replacement understockings.

6 B—WAR PENSIONS AND REHABILITATION

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY—All pensions payable to or on account of members of the forces, the Mercantile Marine, and the Emergency Reserve Corps are governed by the War Pensions Act 1954.

ADMINISTRATION—The Secretary for War Pensions, who under the Act must be an officer of the Social Security Department, is charged with the administration of war pensions under the general direction and control of the Minister in Charge of War Pensions. The Act also

provides for the appointment of a War Pensions Board (or boards), which has the responsibility of granting or declining claims for pensions and allowances. This board consists of not less than three and not more than four members, one of whom must be a registered medical practitioner and one a representative of returned servicemen. Claimants have the right of appeal to a War Pensions Appeal Board, also appointed under the Act. An appeal board consists of three members, two of whom must be registered medical practitioners, one of these being a representative of returned servicemen.

GROUND FOR PAYMENT OF WAR PENSIONS—Pensions in respect of the death or disablement of any member of the New Zealand forces are payable to the dependants of the member (in the case of death) and to the member and his dependants (in the case of disablement) in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where death or disablement occurred while on service overseas as a member of the forces in connection with any war in which Her Majesty was then engaged, or in connection with any emergency, whether arising out of the obligations undertaken by New Zealand under the Charter of the United Nations or otherwise.
- (2) Where death or disablement is attributable to his service in New Zealand or overseas, e.g., in Malaysia.
- (3) In any case where the condition which resulted in the death or disablement was aggravated by his service in New Zealand or overseas.

It is laid down that the onus of proving that death or disablement was attributable to service, or that the condition which resulted in death or disablement was aggravated by such service, shall not be on the claimant and that the War Pensions Board and the War Pensions Appeal Board shall give claimants the full benefit of all presumptions in their favour. A member who was graded fit for service when he entered the forces is deemed to have been absolutely fit at that time unless any defects were noted then or within the first two months of service. This presumption does not operate if the member failed to disclose any material fact to the medical examiner. The Act also states that the boards are not to be bound by technicalities or legal forms or rules of evidence, but shall determine all claims in accordance with their merits.

WAR PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES, AND WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCES: SUMMARY OF RATES—The list below summarises the rates of war and economic pensions and allowances as from 1 April 1967.

Class of Pensions, Allowance, etc.

<i>Dependants of Deceased Members of the Forces, Mercantile Marine, or Emergency Reserve Corps—</i>	<i>Weekly Rate</i>
Widow—	\$
Basic rate	8.70
Mother's allowance (where one child)	8.25
Mother's allowance (where more than one child) each additional dependent child)	1.00
Economic pension	11.75
Child—	
Where both parents dead or if not under control of mother	7.05
Other children	1.50
Widowed mother (wholly dependent or mother of two or more sons being deceased members of the forces)—	
Basic rate	8.70
Economic pension	11.75
Widowed mother (partially dependent)	
Basic rate	4.00
Economic pension	9.50
Other dependant	8.70
Guardian of children of deceased member	10.75

Class of Pension, Allowance, etc.—continued

<i>Totally Disabled Members of the Forces, Mercantile Marine, or Emergency Reserve Corps—</i>						Weekly Rate
Member—						\$
Basic disablement pension	..	..	..	..	..	11.80
Special increment for blindness, multiple or serious disabilities	..	..	..	..	..	7.00
Economic pension (if unmarried \$11.75)	..	..	..	..	..	10.75
Attendant's allowance	..	..	..	..	..	16.00
Wife	..	..	..	..	..	10.75
Child	..	..	..	..	..	1.50
Other dependant	..	..	..	..	..	10.75
<i>War Veteran's Allowance—</i>						
Unmarried veteran (\$611 a year)	..	..	..	..	..	11.75
Married male veteran (\$1,118 a year)	..	..	..	..	..	21.50
Married female veteran (\$559 a year)	..	..	..	..	..	10.75
						Yearly Rate
Age supplement (maximum) payable to veteran or to his wife, or both, as each attains the age of 65 years	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 78.00
<i>Supplementary Assistance</i>	..	..	..	..	..	According to circumstances
<i>Clothing Allowance—</i>						Weekly Rate
Loss of—						\$
Two limbs or parts	..	..	..	..	..	1.25
Leg or part	..	..	..	..	..	1.15
Arm or part	..	..	..	..	..	0.85
Use of mechanical appliance apart from artificial limb (maximum)	..	..	..	..	..	0.85

The payment of \$1.50 a week to each child may be made either by way of family benefit or, alternatively, by way of war pension.

Economic pensions and war veterans' allowances are subject to a means test on income and are reducible if income from other sources exceeds \$8 a week or \$416 a year. In the case of a widow supporting a dependent child or children the allowable income without reduction in pension is, however, \$12 a week. In the computation of a wife's pension, the income of the husband is taken into account.

The earnings of women from domestic or nursing services in private homes or in hospitals or charitable institutions up to \$156 a year are not taken into account.

Any sick benefit from a friendly society or a like benefit from any other source up to \$2 a week may be disregarded in computing the rate of pension or war veteran's allowance.

Pensions payable for specific disabilities are assessed as a percentage of the full pension payable for total disablement. The following schedule sets out the relevant disabilities and percentages.

Nature of Disability	Percent of Full Pension Payable	Nature of Disability	Percent of Full Pension Payable
Total blindness	100	Amputation of leg through knee joint or middle or lower third of thigh ..	85
Incurable insanity	100	Total deafness	85
Very severe facial disfigurement ..	100	Amputation of arm (where an artificial arm can be fitted with retention of elbow joint function) ..	80
Amputation of—		Severe facial disfigurement ..	80
Leg through hip joint; leg through upper third of thigh (if without useful stump); arm (where an artificial arm cannot be fitted with retention of elbow joint function)	100	Amputation of leg below knee ..	75
Leg through upper third or thigh (if with useful stump)	90	Loss of—	
Permanent loss of speech	90	One eye; four fingers	50
		Three fingers; thumb	40
		Two fingers	25
		Index finger of either hand ..	20

If a member, while in receipt of a permanent pension of an amount of not less than 70 percent of the maximum pension that would be payable in respect of total disablement, dies from any cause not attributable to service as a member of the forces, a pension may be granted to his widow or dependent children as if death was attributable to service. This provision is also extended to include the widow or dependent children of a member who was not in receipt of such a pension, but who, in the opinion of the Board, could have been granted a permanent pension of not less than 70 percent of total disablement if he had not died.

Other grants and concessions which may be made include the following:

- A free pass on the New Zealand Railways rail and road services to members in receipt of full permanent pensions;
- A permit to travel first class at second-class rates on the New Zealand Railways to amputees and others suffering locomotive disabilities to a degree of over 50 percent for which they receive permanent pensions;
- Free medical and surgical treatment in respect of pensionable disabilities. Surgical appliances such as artificial limbs, etc., are also supplied free and kept in good order and repair;
- Payment of an annual travelling allowance of up to \$52 to totally disabled pensioners who are unfit to travel alone;
- Payment of up to \$200 towards the cost of structural alterations with a \$50 provision for furniture to provide special accommodation for a pensioner suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis;
- Reasonable accommodation and out-of-pocket expenses are allowed for war pensioners reporting for medical examination or treatment while a reasonable amount may be paid by way of compensation in respect of loss of earnings;
- Interest-free loans to certain seriously disabled pensioners to purchase motorcars; payment of loadings on life-assurance policies where the loadings are due to war disabilities; gallantry awards to disablement pensioners; and funeral grants in respect of deceased ex-servicemen.

Pensions to Dependants (other than Wives or Children)—In addition to pensions for wives and children, a pension may be granted to any member of a deceased or disabled serviceman's family. "A member of the family" includes a parent, grandparent, step-parent, grandchild, stepchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, and mother-in-law. "Child," in relation to any member of the forces, means a child under the age of 16 years, and includes an adopted child and an ex-nuptial child (subject to certain conditions). The parents of a male member of the forces are included in the definition of dependant in every case, without proof of preservice dependency. Also, except in the case of the wife, widow, children under 16, and parents, the eligibility of dependants is based on the expectation of dependency on the member.

Economic Pensions—An “economic pension” is defined as a supplementary pension granted on economic grounds and is in addition to any pension payable as of right in respect of death or disablement. In considering a claim for an economic pension a War Pensions Board is required to take into consideration the ability of the claimant to obtain and retain suitable employment, the personal income and ownership of any property, the cost of living, and other relevant matters.

The personal earnings of a disablement pensioner may be disregarded in the assessment of an economic pension to an amount equivalent to that by which the disablement pension is less than the amount of pension for total disablement.

Servicemen pensioned for minor disablement do not receive economic pensions.

WAR VETERANS’ ALLOWANCES—The object of war veterans’ allowances was to make provision for members of the forces who, apart from any wounds or other injuries received during war service, were ageing prematurely or otherwise becoming unfit for permanent employment by reason of mental or physical incapacity. The term “veteran” includes—

- (a) Any male member of the New Zealand forces who has served as such in actual engagement with the enemy or, by reason of his period of overseas service and the arduous or dangerous nature of it, is considered a proper person for the grant of an allowance;
- (b) Any female member who has served overseas as a member of the New Zealand forces;
- (c) Any person who served as a member of a New Zealand contingent in the South African War and has attained the age of 75 years.
- (d) Any person who was a member of the forces of any Commonwealth country other than New Zealand and who—
 - (i) Served outside that country with a unit in actual engagement with the enemy during any war or emergency in which New Zealand forces served; or
 - (ii) Served outside that country and by reason of the period of service and the arduous or dangerous nature of such service is considered a proper person for a grant of an allowance; or
 - (iii) Was in actual engagement with the enemy.

A condition precedent to the granting of a war veteran’s allowance to a member of the New Zealand forces (or to a bona fide resident of New Zealand at the commencement of the war or emergency in which he served as a member of the forces of a Commonwealth country other than New Zealand) is a minimum of five years’ continuous residence in New Zealand immediately preceding the date of the claim. Continuous residence is not deemed to be interrupted by occasional absences not exceeding six months in the aggregate, increased by one month for each year in excess of five that the veteran has resided in New Zealand; any absences as a member of the Commonwealth forces are also disregarded. For any other person residence of at least 20 years preceding application for an allowance is required, although absences not exceeding two years in the aggregate during that period are permitted with a further allowance of six months’ absence for every year of residence in excess of 20.

Whether or not a claimant for an allowance is unfit for permanent employment by reason of mental or physical infirmity is a question of fact to be determined by the War Pensions Board. Claimants have the right of appeal to a War Pensions Appeal Board.

No account is taken of the amount of war disablement pensions in the determination of the basic war veterans’ allowances. In computing any war veteran’s allowance no account is taken of the personal earnings of any woman from domestic or nursing services in a private home or hospital or charitable institution up to \$156 per year.

Where any veteran and his wife have attained the age of 65 years, an age supplement of a maximum of \$78 a year each may be paid provided that the amount of the age supplement, together with income from other sources and any disablement pension, does not exceed \$416 a year.

Where a veteran in receipt of an allowance dies leaving a widow in respect of whom an allowance is being paid, a War Pensions Board may, in its discretion, grant the widow a gratuity equivalent to \$1,063.40 a year for two years or of such lesser amount as it thinks fit.

EMERGENCY RESERVE CORPS PENSIONS—These pensions are payable under the 1954 Act where death or disablement was suffered by a member of the Emergency Reserve Corps in the course of service (including training), or was directly attributable to such service.

MERCANTILE MARINE PENSIONS—The 1954 Act provides for the payment of pensions and allowances in respect of death or disablement of members of the mercantile marine as a result of the Second World War.

WAR SERVICEMEN'S DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE—An economic pension, a wife's pension, or a veteran's allowance may be increased by \$1 a week by way of a war serviceman's dependant's allowance where the recipient is the parent of a deceased member of the New Zealand forces, the mercantile marine, or Her Majesty's forces established elsewhere than in New Zealand. Where the deceased was a member of the forces death must have been attributable to war service or, if a member of the mercantile marine, death must have been directly attributable to the Second World War. If the claim is in respect of the death of a member of the British mercantile marine or of forces other than the New Zealand forces, the member must have been domiciled in New Zealand at the commencement of the war in which he served.

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE—Since 1951 supplementary assistance has been available to provide for similar cases to those set out under social security supplementary assistance. During the year ended 31 March 1967 there were 649 grants totalling \$56,050, compared with 717 grants totalling \$47,636 in the previous year.

WAR BURSARIES—Bursaries for educational purposes are available to children of war veterans, seriously and permanently disabled ex-servicemen, and of deceased ex-servicemen in respect of whose deaths war pensions are paid. Bursaries are paid at the following rates:

Class of Bursary	Per Year \$
(a) Secondary school children ..	50
(b) Full-time university students ..	60
(c) Part-time university students ..	20
(d) Part-time technical school children	3

The rates payable under (a) and (b) are doubled in the case of an orphan child or a child whose father or mother is in receipt of an economic pension or a war veteran's allowance.

During 1966-67, 3,162 bursaries were granted, expenditure on this behalf being \$192,690 for the year. The 1965-66 figures were 3,099 bursaries and \$199,366.

WAR PENSIONS APPEAL BOARD—A claimant may appeal to a War Pensions Appeal Board from a decision of a War Pensions Board within six months of the date on which the decision of the latter was communicated to him. Such an appeal can be made only in so far as it relates to—

- The rejection of any claim for a pension in respect of the death or disablement of a member of the forces on the ground that the death or disablement was not attributable to his service as a member of the forces or that the condition that resulted in his death or disablement was not aggravated by such service.
- The assessment of a pension granted to any member of the forces in so far as the assessment is based on medical grounds.
- The rejection of any claim for a war veteran's allowance on the ground that the applicant is not unfit for permanent employment.

The appeal board may confirm the decision of the War Pensions Board or may grant a pension, or, within the limits prescribed by the Act, may increase or reduce the amount of any pension. The number of appeals dealt with was 115 in 1966-67. Of these, 36 were upheld.

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF WAR PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES, ETC.—During the year ended 31 March 1967 the Department dealt with 2,891 applications for war pensions. Of these, 757 applications were lodged by ex-servicemen in respect of their own disabilities, the balance being made up of claims by dependants, applications for economic pensions, and war veteran's allowances. The total for the previous year was 3,141, of these, 761 were in respect of the applicants' own disability. In addition there was 178 claims received during the year in respect of disablement arising from service with peacetime armed forces, of which 81 were granted and 97 declined.

Summary of Disabilities for Which Pensions Granted, 1939–67—The following is a summary of the disabilities attributed to war service from 1939 onwards and for which ex-service personnel had been granted pensions up to 31 March 1967.

Class of Disability or Disease	Type of Service				Total	Percentage of Total
	Overseas (1939–45)	K Force	J Force	New Zealand		
Infections and infestations	2,056	92	7	157	2,312	3.7
Nervous system	9,733	43	13	1,748	11,537	18.6
Eye, ear, and nose	7,133	89	20	1,492	8,734	14.0
Circulatory and blood system ..	2,639	10	2	1,074	3,725	6.0
Metabolism and endocrine system ..	437	2	1	179	619	1.0
Respiratory system	3,755	30	54	1,235	5,076	8.2
Diseases of bones, joints, muscles, tendons, and ligaments	5,407	30	9	1,877	7,323	11.8
Digestive system	4,711	39	13	1,235	5,998	9.7
Generative system	351	1	1	126	479	0.8
Gunshot wounds and accidental injuries to bones, joints, and soft tissues ..	8,247	120	30	2,008	10,405	16.8
Skin	2,567	28	12	551	3,158	5.1
Areolar tissue	50	2	—	29	81	0.1
Tumours and neoplastic growth ..	226	2	—	57	285	0.4
Malformations	304	1	—	132	437	0.7
Amputations (not including fingers and toes)	514	4	—	22	540	0.9
Urinary tract	645	7	3	161	816	1.3
Debility	445	—	—	109	554	0.9
Totals	49,220	500	165	12,194	62,079	100.0

The following table shows for all classes of war pensions the number in force at the end of March in each year and the expenditure during the years given.

Year Ended 31 March	First World War (1914–18)	Second World War (1939–45)	K Force	War Veterans	South African War	Mer- cantile Marine	Emer- gency Reserve Corps	Supple- mentary Assist- ance	Total
<i>Number in Force</i>									
1957	16,317	24,519	200	9,520	24	27	9	..	50,616
1958	15,694	24,330	203	10,881	21	26	9	..	51,164
1959	15,383	24,423	199	12,157	21	28	9	116	52,336
1960	14,890	24,430	209	12,961	21	24	9	127	52,671
1961	14,339	24,518	197	14,251	19	28	9	161	53,522
1962	13,845	24,676	209	14,749	17	29	8	178	53,711
1963	13,104	24,737	203	15,185	16	27	8	174	53,454
1964	12,556	24,521	184	14,350	14	25	8	212	51,870
1965	11,946	24,629	167	13,894	12	23	8	295	50,974
1966	11,389	24,716	190	13,488	11	21	8	377	50,200
1967	10,676	24,508	204	12,845	10	23	5	386	48,657
<i>Expenditure \$(000)</i>									
1957	6,253	4,822	36	5,999	10	7	4	11	17,142
1958	6,589	5,134	39	7,078	10	7	4	14	18,875
1959	6,664	5,443	35	9,017	11	8	4	18	21,201
1960	6,780	5,676	35	9,855	11	8	4	19	22,388
1961	6,639	5,759	35	11,410	11	8	4	19	23,884
1962	6,583	5,876	26	12,250	11	8	4	22	24,780
1963	6,378	6,418	18	12,720	10	8	4	17	25,573
1964	6,756	6,967	27	12,928	10	10	4	29	26,731
1965	6,586	7,126	22	13,348	9	9	4	37	27,142
1966	6,507	7,829	23	13,299	9	8	5	48	27,728
1967	6,571	8,018	33	13,636	8	9	5	56	28,336

The foregoing figures of expenditure include the following: (a) travelling allowances of \$1 a week paid to 1,611 pensioners at 31 March 1967, (b) clothing allowances, of which 1,258 were being paid at 31 March 1967 and the annual value of which for 1966-67 was \$58,514; (c) gallantry awards of an annual value of \$5,566. The following are not included: (a) costs of certain medical treatment not available under social security amounting to \$146,386 in 1966-67 and \$142,324 in 1965-66; (b) railway and bus concessions to pensioners for total and permanent disablement and locomotive disabilities for which a permanent pension of over 50 percent disablement has been granted, costing \$45,996 in 1966-67 and \$45,376 in the previous year; (c) loadings on life-assurance policies where the loadings are due to war disabilities, expenditure under this heading being \$122 in 1966-67; (d) funeral grants which cost \$59,972 in 1966-67; and (e) 24 interest-free loans in 1966-67 totalling \$16,344 towards the purchase of motor vehicles by certain seriously disabled pensioners.

Administration costs for 1966-67 in respect of war pensions and allowances amounted to \$23,726 as against \$31,784 in 1965-66.

The numbers of First and Second World War and K Force pensions in force as at 31 March of each of the latest six years are given below.

At 31 March	Disablement Pensions		Dependants of Disabled Ex-members	On Account of Death		Total
	Permanent	Temporary		Widows	Parents and Other Dependants	

First World War, 1914-18

1962	9,109	141	1,536	3,006	53	13,845
1963	8,553	122	1,336	3,049	44	13,104
1964	8,038	122	1,270	3,091	35	12,556
1965	7,503	133	1,151	3,130	29	11,946
1966	7,066	122	1,023	3,154	24	11,389
1967	6,520	106	895	3,141	14	10,676

Second World War, 1939-45

1962	17,001	4,440	870	1,603	762	24,676
1963	17,396	4,126	873	1,633	709	24,737
1964	17,628	3,779	849	1,676	589	24,521
1965	17,554	3,841	918	1,779	537	24,629
1966	17,635	3,789	961	1,867	464	24,716
1967	17,672	3,555	953	1,895	433	24,508

K Force

1962	99	105	2	—	3	209
1963	101	97	2	—	3	203
1964	103	77	2	—	2	184
1965	101	58	5	—	3	167
1966	116	62	8	—	4	190
1967	131	61	8	—	4	204

The number of children for whom payments were made in 1966-67 but who were not included in the preceding table totalled 741, being 38 in respect of First World War pensions, 697 for Second World War pensions, and 6 for K force pensions.

The next table shows the number of disability pensions in force at 31 March 1967, classified according to percentage of disablement.

Percentage of Disablement	First World War		Second World War 1939-1945		K Force		Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	
100* ..	1,436	19	1,564	300	11	3	3,333
90-99 ..	92	1	112	44	-	-	249
80-89 ..	250	6	336	107	1	1	701
70-79 ..	610	15	736	189	4	4	1,558
60-69 ..	308	21	436	229	2	3	999
50-59 ..	596	16	983	371	11	6	1,983
40-49 ..	901	9	1,256	393	11	6	2,576
Under 40 ..	2,327	19	12,249	1,922	91	38	16,646
Totals	6,520	106	17,672	3,555	131	61	28,045

*Includes "over 100 percent" disablement which is a special rate pension for total blindness or other serious disablement.

Details of economic pensions payable at 31 March 1967 are now given, together with the totals as at 31 March 1966.

Class of Pension	First World War 1914-18		Second World War 1939-45		K Force	
	Number	Annual Value	Number	Annual Value	Number	Annual Value
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
Ex-members with permanent pensions ..	1,294	718	1,070	606	6	3
Ex-members with temporary pensions ..	9	4	193	106	2	1
Widows	2,374	1,400	1,344	778	-	-
Widowed mothers	6	3	283	141	1	1.5
Totals at 31 March 1967	3,683	2,125	2,890	1,631	9	4.5
Totals at 31 March 1966	3,878	2,060	2,914	1,641	8	4

REHABILITATION—The Rehabilitation Act 1941 and its amendments made provision for the re-establishment in civil life of discharged servicemen, and an extensive programme was promoted by the Rehabilitation Board, the National Rehabilitation Council, and the Rehabilitation Department. Under the Emergency Forces Rehabilitation Act 1953, regulations were made for the rehabilitation and protection of servicemen and dependants of servicemen who served overseas in connection with any emergency under the United Nations Charter or otherwise.

The Rehabilitation Board determines the nature and extent of the assistance that may be granted to any class of servicemen, and approves the granting of such assistance.

On 1 April 1954 the Rehabilitation Department ceased to function as a separate Department and became a division of the Department of Internal Affairs, in the form of a board secretariat with regional representation at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. From 1 January 1960 the Rehabilitation Division became part of the Social Security Department.

Rehabilitation Assistance—All forms of rehabilitation assistance available to ex-servicemen of the Second World War and K Force ceased on 31 March 1965.

Resettlement assistance, limited to housing and furniture loans, is available to servicemen with earlier service in the South-East Asia area, but men with service in the area from 1 April 1965 may be granted resettlement assistance on an extended scale. Housing loans for men with qualifying service after 1 April 1965 have an increased limit. Subsidised trade training and education assistance have also been made available. For those men who still qualify for resettlement assistance by way of furniture loans, the maximum limit has been increased to \$400.

Closing dates for housing and furniture loans have been set at 31 March 1971 or five years from the date qualifying service ceased, whichever is the later. Application for subsidised trade training and education assistance must be lodged within two years of return to New Zealand.

No time limits have been fixed in respect of the availability of any rehabilitation assistance for (a) children of deceased and totally incapacitated ex-servicemen, or (b) ex-servicemen whose rehabilitation may at any time be retarded or interrupted or become necessary from war disability. Appropriate forms of assistance for these groups will continue under such terms and conditions as may be considered appropriate by the Rehabilitation Board from time to time.

Special provisions exist to ensure that rehabilitation assistance will continue to be available to all ex-servicemen whose rehabilitation may at any time be interrupted or become necessary as a result of disability arising from service.

Expenditure—Rehabilitation expenditure (including loan authorisations) for the year ended 31 March 1967, together with the totals to 31 March 1967, was as follows.

Item	Year Ended 31 March 1967	To 31 March 1967 From Outset
Educational facilities, including books, tuition fees, and subsistence allowance	\$(000) 28	\$(000) 3,776
Trade training—		
Payments to Disabled Servicemen's Re-establish- ment League, etc.	30	4,646
Trade-training centres operated by Rehabilitation Board	—	11,721
Training of blinded ex-servicemen	6	280
Other expenditure	—	469
	36	17,116
Farm training and settlement (excluding loans) ..	2,530	93,813

Item					Year Ended 31 March 1967	To 31 March 1967 From Outset
Loans—					\$(000)	\$(000)
Interest concessions	..	..	..	..	1,491	30,713
Loans authorised	..	..	..	..	1,538	409,529
Reserve Fund contributions	..	..	..	..	22	5,197
Suspensory loans, etc.	..	..	..	..	30	11,364
					3,081	456,803
Grants and other items	..	..	..	..	—	1,323
Totals					5,675	572,832

6 C—SUPERANNUATION

GENERAL—Superannuation for all Government employees is provided for under the authority of the Superannuation Act 1956.

Local Government employees, and employees of all statutory bodies are provided for under the National Provident Fund Act 1950 which also authorises certain schemes for members of the general public. Details of the National Provident Fund are given in Section 6D.

There are also a considerable number of private superannuation funds and some information about them is given at the end of this subsection.

GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION FUND—The Government Superannuation Fund in its present form was established on 1 April 1948. Its revenues consist of contributions, subsidies from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and other funds and interest earned on investments.

The Fund is administered by a board consisting of the Minister of Finance as chairman, the Secretary to the Treasury, the Chairman of the State Services Commission, the General Manager of Railways, the Director-General of Education, the Director-General of the Post Office, the Commissioner of Police, five members appointed on the nomination of the various employee organisations, and one on the nomination of the Minister of Defence.

Membership—Membership of the Superannuation Fund is now available for all employees of the State. These include employees of Departments of State under the control of the State Services Commission, and also those employed in the Education Service, the Railways Department, and the Post Office. Membership is compulsory for permanent members of the Armed Forces, the Police and Prisons Service, also for members of the Judicature (Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Arbitration), Maori Land Court Judges, Magistrates, and Members of Parliament. A contributor to the Fund who enters the service of the Government of Western Samoa or of the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation may, if the Board agrees continue to contribute to the Fund. In addition, the Fund has continued to be the vehicle for the superannuation scheme for the Cook Islands and Niue Public Services.

Compulsory membership also applies to any person, other than a married woman, who has become permanently employed in the Government service after 1 January 1964, and who is at least 17 and less than 25 years of age.

Contributions—Contributions range from 5 percent of salary for those under 30 years of age when they join the scheme, to 10 percent for those over 50 years of age. The rate of increase is in 1 percent steps for each five years of age. An alternative modified scheme within the framework of the standard scheme was introduced in 1955 under which contributors may elect to contribute only 60 percent of the standard contribution rates and receive only 60 percent of the standard benefits.

Benefits—Upon retirement a contributor entitled to a retiring allowance may elect to accept a refund of his contributions, or an allowance. If he chooses the latter he may vary the normal allowance by electing to (a) take an increased allowance to age 65, reducing thereafter, (b) surrender a portion of the allowance to provide after his death an annuity for his widow or other approved dependant, (c) surrender not more than one-quarter of his retiring allowance and to receive in lieu a lump sum payment equal to nine times the amount of the allowance surrendered.

Standard retiring allowances are computed at the rate of one hundred and twentieth part of the annual salary for each year of contributory service, to which is added an equal amount by way of employer subsidy. However the latter is not permitted to exceed one-third of the annual salary. The annual salary for the purpose of this computation is taken to be the average of that received during the five years immediately preceding retirement, although in special cases (i.e., where the first computed portion of the retiring allowance is less than \$300) the average salary received during the last three years may be used if it results in a more favourable computation.

Retiring allowances and other benefits are paid in advance in instalments every 28 days. No recovery is made should the beneficiary die during the benefit period.

When a married contributor dies, his widow may elect to receive a refund of his contributions or an allowance at half the rate of the allowance to which her husband would have been entitled had he retired on the date of his death. The widow of a superannuitant may elect to receive a refund of the amount of his contributions less any sums received by him during his lifetime, or to receive an annuity at one-half the rate of his retiring allowance, disregarding any election to take a variable allowance or to surrender part of the allowance for an approved dependant.

The amount of the widow's annuity cannot be less than \$260 (\$156 in the modified scheme). In addition, \$78 per annum (\$46.80 in the modified scheme) is paid for each child under 16 years of age (or 18 if still receiving full-time education) left by a deceased contributor or superannuitant. The widow's benefit is payable only during widowhood but is reinstated if after remarrying she again becomes a widow.

When a female contributor or superannuitant dies leaving a husband who can satisfy the Board that he was totally or partially dependent on her immediately before her death, a widower's annuity, calculated on a similar basis to the widow's benefit, may be paid.

Variation of General Conditions—As stated above, membership of the Fund is compulsory for the Police, members of the Prisons Service, and for the Armed Forces. Members of the Police and Prisons Service are obliged to retire at age 60 and to enable late entrants to obtain the equivalent of 40 years service for superannuation purposes, there are special provisions for the computation of their allowances. Where contributory service commenced after age 25, each year in the Police and Prisons Service is deemed to be one year and one-seventh. Where contributory service commenced after age 20 but before age 25, a lesser proportion is added. An increased rate of contributions is payable by those whose service is scaled up. The standard benefits apply.

Contributions for members of the Armed Forces are the same percentage of salary as for the general State Services (i.e., excluding the Police and Prisons groups already mentioned) and their retiring allowances are computed in the normal manner. However, they may qualify for a retiring allowance after 20 years' service, irrespective of age, while for the general Service, qualifications range from 40 years' service to 65 years of age, in accordance with date of entry into the Fund.

Prior to the implementation in 1962 of equal pay for women in the State Services, female contributors could retire on completion of 30 years' service or on reaching 55 years of age. Those employed at 1 April 1962 may still do so but women who have joined the Fund since then have to satisfy the same retiring allowance qualifications as do males.

Members of the Judicature contribute at the rate of 7 percent of their salary. Their retiring allowances are based on a scale which varies according to length of service. The result of the formula is that after 10 years' service a pension equal to six twenty-fourths of the annual salary at date of retirement is payable, increasing by one twenty-fourth of that salary for each year over 10. The allowance, however, is not to exceed 16 twenty-fourths of that salary. A widow of a Judge is entitled to half her husband's retiring allowance subject to a minimum of 15 percent and a maximum of 25 percent of the husband's final salary.

Magistrates and Judges of the Maori Land Court contribute 8 percent of their salary. Their retiring allowances are based on one thirty-sixth of the annual salary at the date of retirement for each year of service, up to a maximum of two-thirds of that salary. The widow's benefit is calculated in the same way as for Judges' widows.

Members of all the groups mentioned above are entitled to a retiring allowance at any stage if they become substantially unfit for further duty. The allowances are based on the period of contributory service completed and are computed in the normal manner.

Members of Parliament contribute 10 percent of an ordinary member's salary. A member qualifies for a pension if he retires from Parliament having completed not less than nine years service as a member, or not less than eight years when he has served throughout the duration of not less than three sessions. The allowance is payable from age 50 onwards. The allowance is computed at the rate of one thirty-second part of an ordinary member's salary for each year of service, with a maximum of two-thirds of that salary. The standard provisions for widows', widowers' and children's benefits apply.

Statistics—At 31 March 1967 there were 95,772 contributors, who paid \$11,798,664 for the year into the Fund. The pensioners at the same date numbered 26,095 and were entitled to \$23,161,578 a year, made up as follows.

Class of Payee	Number			Annual Allowances
	Males	Females	Total	
				\$(000)
Retired for age or length of service ..	13,420	3,311	16,731	19,599
Retired for ill-health	1,048	203	1,251	649
Widows and dependent widowers ..	1	6,785	6,786	2,810
Children	666	661	1,327	103
Totals	15,135	10,960	26,095	23,161

Accumulated funds at 31 March 1967 amounted to \$113,130,552. Total assets, which amounted to \$114,247,968 included: Investments \$109,586,600; interest, due and accrued, \$1,412,936; contributions in course of transmission, etc., \$562,316; and cash in hand and at bank, \$2,686,116.

The average effective interest earnings of the Fund for the year ended 31 March 1967 was 4.91 percent.

The total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31 March 1967 was \$37,713,744, including members' contributions \$11,843,490, interest on investments and on contributions, \$5,179,318, other items \$874, and subsidy \$18,689,962. The total amount expended during the year was \$27,653,232, including retiring and other allowances \$24,864,310, and refunds of contributions \$2,788,922.

In the Parliamentary Superannuation Account revenue was \$72,486 including contributions \$34,520, subsidy \$34,514, and interest \$3,452. Expenditure on retiring and other allowances was \$75,298 while refunds of contributions totalled \$6,132.

The following statistics present a review of the operations of the Fund during the latest five years.

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Con- tributors	Annual Con- tributions*	Interest Received From Investments	Subsidy From Government Trading Departments, and Others	Annual Value of Allowances	Accumulated Fund
		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1963	76,486	8,251	3,396	13,055	16,756	82,858
1964	82,680	8,867	3,752	13,937	18,136	90,134
1965	86,735	10,065	4,142	14,743	20,022	96,902
1966	92,205	11,040	4,590	16,220	21,690	103,002
1967	95,772	11,843	5,179	18,689	23,161	113,063

*Includes transfers from National Provident Fund.

PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—Most large and many small employers have established their own staff superannuation funds. Certain taxation concessions are available to an employer and his employees in respect of their contributions to a superannuation fund provided the fund is approved by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and it is probable that there are very few funds being administered which have not been approved. The totals of approved Funds as at 31 March in the years stated are as follows (as there is no information available on discontinuances, it is not possible to state the numbers in active operation).

1957	3,625	1963	4,979
1958	3,844	1964	5,197
1959	3,967	1965	5,493
1960	4,201	1966	5,860
1961	4,404	1967	6,198
1962	4,702	1968	6,472

Some funds, particularly those of larger organisations such as banks, oil companies, and insurance companies, provide for pensions on retirement. Although most funds provide for lump-sum payments on retirement, the relative proportions of persons covered by provisions for lump-sum payments or pensions is not known.

6 D—NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

GENERAL—The National Provident Fund was established on 1 March 1911 with the object of providing a superannuation scheme for the public. The present legislative authority is contained in the National Provident Fund Act 1950 and its amendments.

The Fund is administered by a board comprising the Minister of Finance as chairman, the Secretary to the Treasury, the Director-General of Health, the Valuer-General, the Superintendent of the Fund, and up to three other members appointed by the Governor-General.

The Fund now provides four distinct services:

- (a) *Public Fund*—It provides pension schemes for individual members of the general public and schemes for members of approved friendly societies, employees of firms, trade unions, etc.
- (b) *Local Authorities Superannuation*—It administers superannuation schemes for employees of all local authorities and quasi-government organisations.
- (c) *Savings Superannuation Scheme for Farm Employees*—It administers a superannuation scheme for farm employees.
- (d) *Local Authorities Investment Pool*—It controls the investment pool into which local authorities may temporarily invest otherwise idle funds.

The State guarantees the benefits payable under the schemes and in most cases provides a subsidy to the extent of one-fourth of contributions. However no State subsidy is payable in the farm employees scheme, while the trading quasi-government organisations in the local authorities schemes themselves meet the subsidy which is payable by the State in the case of local authorities.

The State meets all administration expenses.

Public Fund—Membership of the public part of the National Provident Fund is open to any resident of New Zealand over the age of 15 years.

There are two schemes offered and contributors may join one or both of them. The Level Premium Scheme permits a contributor to purchase a predetermined amount of pension from age 60 years by the payment of fixed, regular contributions, with the first \$20 per week of pension attracting the State subsidy of 25 percent of contributions. After five years' membership contributors qualify for ancillary benefits in the form of incapacity allowances and widows' and dependent children's allowances.

The Annual Single Premium Scheme enables members to purchase a pension by making contributions of any amount as and when they like. At the end of each 12-monthly period the total contributions made during that period are applied towards the purchase of a pension from age 60 years. Only the first \$1,000 of contributions in any twelve-monthly period attracts State subsidy while, as in the Level Premium Scheme, the subsidy is limited to the first \$20 per week of pension purchased. There is a widow's benefit provided.

In both the schemes the contributor, when he reaches 60 years of age, may defer uplifting the pension (but to not later than age 65) and the pension ultimately payable increases 10 percent for each year of deferment. At the same time he may elect to contribute to a "Post-60 Scheme" and thus further increase the ultimate benefits.

When the pension becomes payable the following options are provided:

- (a) Both schemes—Up to one-quarter of the pension may be surrendered in exchange for a lump sum equivalent to nine times the amount of annual pension forgone.
- (b) Level Premium Scheme—The contributor may elect to receive a joint and survivorship pension with wife (husband). This means that the pension is immediately reduced but continues unchanged until the death of the surviving spouse.
- (c) Annual Single Premium Scheme—The contributor may elect to surrender portion of his pension to provide an additional amount for his widow or an annuity for an approved dependant.

Local Authorities Superannuation—There are uniform superannuation conditions for the employees of all local authorities in New Zealand, although slight variations are made to suit the special needs of particular groups, e.g., nurses and firemen. The schemes embrace the staff of quasi-government organisations, e.g., producer boards, but again there are special variations when required (e.g., aircrew of the National Airways Corporation and of Air New Zealand). The schemes also cover teachers in private schools.

The standard benefits and contributions are substantially the same as those for the Government Superannuation Fund (see section on that fund). As there is provision for transfer to and from the Government Superannuation Scheme the result is that State and local authority employees have a wide range of transfer without loss of accrued superannuation rights.

By inter-Government agreement the National Provident Fund salary/service scheme is also the vehicle for superannuation for the Western Samoa Public Service, the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation, and the Bank of Western Samoa.

Savings Superannuation Scheme for Farm Employees—This scheme, which is employer-subsidised, was prepared with the co-operation of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand and is designed to meet the special needs of farm employees who are accustomed to serve more than one employer during their working lifetime. The basis of the scheme is contributions by the employees matched by the employer. They are accumulated with interest and bonus (with the State guaranteeing a minimum return of 4 percent) and used to purchase an annuity on retirement (normally between 60 and 65 years of age). At this stage the employee may take a quarter of the proceeds in a lump sum, or up to the whole proceeds if the money is needed for housing purposes. The scheme includes a benefit for widows while, unlike other schemes within the Fund, a withdrawing contributor receives interest, at the rate of 3 percent, on his personal contributions as they are refunded.

Investment Pool—Nearly 600 local authorities and other approved bodies are now paying money into the Fund for investment. Since the inauguration of the pool in 1955 the total amount invested in the Fund has been \$543.7 million and the total amount withdrawn \$459.7 million, leaving a balance of \$84 million invested in the Fund as at 31 March 1967. The following table shows the various terms for which the money is invested in the Fund and the different classes of local authorities supporting the pool as at 31 March 1967.

Class of Local Authority	At Call	6-12 Months	One Year and Under Two Years	Two Years and Under Three Years	Three Years and Under Five Years	Five Years and Over	Sinking Funds	Total
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Cities and boroughs ..	8,464	300	4,824	1,402	1,398	3,444	2,360	22,192
Counties ..	2,444	74	594	816	1,250	800	922	6,900
Electric power boards ..	2,060	102	920	276	428	3,420	1,406	8,612
Fire boards ..	266	8	28	14	22	44	68	450
Harbour boards ..	4,136	198	456	628	3,846	2,796	456	12,516
Hospital boards ..	1,884	410	3,704	2,510	30	400	4,054	12,992
Sundry local authorities	1,960	80	402	268	40	1,588	504	4,842
Other approved bodies ..	8,896	190	822	1,068	504	4,072	...	15,552
Totals	30,110	1,362	11,750	6,982	7,518	16,564	9,770	84,056

Nearly half of the pool is made up of money at call which cannot be expected to be retained by the Fund for very long and, as a result, a considerable portion must of necessity be invested in readily realisable short-term Government stocks. From the longer-term money has developed a "hard core" from which it has been possible for the Fund to augment substantially its normal investable income for lending to local authorities.

Investment of Funds—The following table shows the details of investment of all funds, i.e., including pool moneys.

Class of Security	Investments at 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
	\$ (thousand)		
Government stock	85,148	76,844	69,876
Local authority debentures ..	82,806	88,008	101,464
Mortgages	1,441	1,453	1,581
Company shares and debentures ..	478	478	478
Western Samoan Government stock	100	100	100
Totals	169,973	166,883	173,499

Other Statistical Information—The numbers of contributors at 31 March 1967 were as follows.

Fund	Males	Females	Total
Annual single premium ..	12,268	1,476	13,744
Level premium	6,500	506	7,006
Farm employees	557	2	559
Local authorities	10,946	4,011	14,957
Totals	30,271	5,995	36,266

Summarised statistics are set out for the last three years.

Item	Year Ended 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
New contributors	4,932	6,252	6,577
Total contributors at end of year ..	31,112	33,450	36,266
Pensioners and other beneficiaries ..	6,433	6,701	6,955
Income—	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Contributions	5,288	5,928	7,066
Interest	4,332	4,394	5,052
State subsidy	1,256	1,358	1,585
Transfer on account Western Samoa ..	40	..	..
Total income (including State subsidy)	10,916	11,680	13,703
Outgo—			
Pensions	2,194	2,651	2,727
Other benefits (includes capitalisation of retiring allowances)	1,015	1,075	1,309
Total outgo	3,209	3,726	4,036
Funds at end of year	74,732	82,686	92,353
Investment Pool at end of year	98,244	87,016	84,000
Effective percentage rate—			
Interest on Fund	\$5.70	\$4.78	\$5.09
Pool profit		\$0.96	\$0.85

6 E—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

THE legislation dealing with friendly societies is contained in the Friendly Societies Act 1909 and its amendments. Provision is made for the registration of all societies and branches with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and also for the general superintendence by the Government of the administration of the funds of the societies.

LODGES AND MEMBERS—The table following gives the number of registrations (i.e., of friendly societies proper, or lodges, together with benevolent societies, working-men's clubs, etc., registered under the Act) and of lodge members as at 31 December of the years shown.

Name of Order	Registrations			Lodge Members		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows	233	232	230	30,252	30,397	30,241
Independent Order of Oddfellows	181	179	179	6,524	6,555	6,424
National Independent Order of Oddfellows	1	1	1	36	34	30
Ancient Order of Foresters	110	107	104	9,244	9,124	8,912
United Ancient Order of Druids	136	136	136	12,306	12,134	11,897
Independent Order of Rechabites	43	43	42	2,294	2,248	2,199
Order of Sons of Temperance	6	6	6	331	328	311
Sons and Daughters of Temperance	1	1	1	56	55	53
Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society	69	69	68	3,628	3,679	3,717
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia	10	10	10	347	334	317
Isolated friendly societies	73	73	73	454*	437*	424*
Working-men's clubs	27	28	28	—	—	—
Specially authorised societies	41	46	46	—	—	—
Totals	931	931	924	65,472	65,325	64,525

*Membership figures relate to "actuarial" societies only.

Annual returns of receipts, expenditure, etc., of lodges are required by law. For the year 1966 the Registrar of Friendly Societies received returns from 738 "actuarial" lodges, with an aggregate membership of 64,525 at the end of the year, as compared with 744 lodges and 65,325 members for 1965. During the year, 2,394 members were admitted by initiation, etc., and 376 by clearance; 1,510 died, 444 left by clearance, and 1,616 by arrears, etc.

The various benefits under the social security scheme, particularly medical and hospital benefits (see Section 6A), have no doubt had a considerable effect on the membership of friendly societies; the number of members is now less than half the figure for 1938.

The statistics given subsequently relate to the lodges (738 in 1966) for which returns were received and tabulated by the Treasury.

MORTALITY AND SICKNESS—In the following statement of the mortality experience for the last five years no account has been taken of age incidence.

Year	Deaths of Members	Per 1,000 Members at Risk	Deaths of Members' Wives	Per 1,000 Members at Risk
1962	1,368	21.00	283	4.34
1963	1,359	20.62	300	4.55
1964	1,425	21.69	310	4.72
1965	1,338	20.62	302	4.66
1966	1,510	22.99	290	4.42

The number of members sick during 1966 was 8,528, equal to 13.5 per 100 members at risk. The sickness experienced during 1966 was 222,624 weeks, equal to 26 weeks one day per sick member and 3 weeks 3 days for each member at risk.

FUNDS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—The total funds of the societies and branches as at 31 December 1966 amounted to \$27,133,246, made up as follows.

Funds	Amount	Assets	Amount
	\$(000)		\$(000)
Sick and funeral funds	16,132	Investments at interest ..	21,827
Surplus appropriation funds, etc. ..	3,572	Value of land and buildings ..	5,051
Management funds, goods, etc. ..	1,219	Cash not bearing interest ..	15
Distress, loan funds, etc. ..	6,210	Value of goods	93
		Other assets	106
		Owing by management funds ..	41
Total	27,133	Total	27,133

The net income from investments credited to the sick and funeral funds for 1966 amounted to \$926,640, the average rate being \$6.01 percent, as against \$5.92 in 1965.

There has been over many years a continuous increase in the amount of accumulated funds standing to the credit of friendly societies, the increase in the last 10 years amounting to \$10,109,000, or 59 percent. The average capital per member has also appreciably increased, the gain in the last 10 years amounting to \$179.50 (74 percent).

Year	Total Funds	Average Capital per Member	Year	Total Funds	Average Capital per Member
	\$(000)	\$		\$(000)	\$
1956	17,024	241.01	1961	20,985	317.81
1957	17,682	253.03	1962	21,964	330.62
1958	18,280	265.08	1963	23,045	348.62
1959	19,049	281.87	1964	23,759	362.88
1960	19,980	301.14	1965	25,580	391.58
			1966	27,133	420.51

Section 7

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

7 A—EDUCATION

GENERAL—The strongly egalitarian temper of New Zealand society—a product of historical, geographical, and economic factors—is reflected in education administration by the policy of giving education at all levels to those who desire it. In few other countries is there closer approximation to equality of educational opportunity.

Education in New Zealand has its legal basis in the Education Act 1964. This Act, which consolidated the Education Act 1914 and its amendments, followed the pattern of that earlier Act which itself had been largely based on the original Education Act 1877. The Act provides for compulsory education, which is free and secular in State primary schools and, because of a liberal free place system, predominantly free in State secondary schools.

The original Education Act, which was mainly concerned with the provision of State primary education, created the Department of Education and prescribed the constitution and functions of education boards and school committees. As far as mere structure is concerned, this still remains the pattern of the system of State primary school administration, but there have been, in the intervening years, great changes in the relative function of the three types of authority. The general tendency over the first 50 years of the national system of education was for final power and responsibility to shift from the school committees to the education boards and from the education boards to the Department, but since 1930 this tendency has been arrested.

The Department controls the inspectorate and supervises the staffing of schools and all matters pertaining to curricula and conducts the School Certificate Examination. The Maori schools, the Correspondence School, the Technical Correspondence Institute, and several special schools are administered by the Department. It has official contacts with the University Grants Committee and the National Council of Adult Education, but the universities are independent in their educational activities. The Department distributes the funds voted annually for education by Parliament, and it administers the capital expenditure voted for educational building. There are regional offices of the Department in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.

All schools, both at the primary and the secondary level, are regularly visited by inspectors, who give assistance and guidance to teachers in educational matters. They also assess teaching efficiency for grading purposes in State-controlled schools.

Education Boards and School Committees—There remains, however, a considerable amount of local and regional control. Statutory boards (i.e., education boards administering State primary schools other than Maori schools, and governing bodies of secondary schools) are responsible for the schools in their area. They are the employing authorities of the teachers. They disburse the grants received from the Department of Education for maintenance of schools and new building of schools, and for equipment and teaching materials. No local rates are levied for education either by municipal or local education authorities.

Each State primary school controlled by an education board has its school committee, elected by the parents of pupils and adults resident in the school district, which is a statutory body charged with management of property and other matters on behalf of the board. The members of the school committee form the electorate for electing the board members. The local boards controlling secondary schools (either singly, or several schools in the same town) are made up of representatives of the parents of pupils, of the education board of the district, and of other local groups and organisations.

Although the boards and the school committees have lost many of their original powers, they have not ceased to play an important part in the system. A school committee's primary function is the care of school buildings, grounds, and equipment, but, in addition to this, many interest themselves very keenly in the general activities of the school and provide, along with voluntary parent-teacher associations, a focusing point for local opinion on educational matters. In the primary field in particular, the education boards are still the initiating bodies on matters of buildings, sites, conveyance of pupils, consolidation, and provision of school life facilities generally, and, although the final word often lies with the Minister of Education or the Department, the boards have no small influence in the fixing of policy within their districts.

Trends and Problems—Among the main problems in education at present are those arising from the dramatic increase in the school population during the post-war years. At a time when smaller classes were being planned for, the intake of pupils became greater than ever before and this slowed up the move to reduce the size of classes. Such reduction, however, is still regarded as a major educational objective. The problem has been complicated by a general shortage of adolescent labour and there has been difficulty in training sufficient teachers to staff the schools.

Prominent among trends that have become discernible in recent years are the following: a more flexible school and class organisation; a fuller recognition of individual differences among children; study of subject-matter that has real meaning for children; free secondary education for all; and developments in the field of advanced technical education to meet needs arising from the expansion and diversification of industry.

THE COMMISSION ON EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND—A broadly representative, 11-member commission on New Zealand education, under the chairmanship of Sir George Currie, then Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, was set up by the Minister of Education in February 1960.

Under its terms of reference, the Commission was to consider the publicly controlled system of primary, secondary, and technical education in relation to the present and future needs of the country. It was also to consider the question of financial assistance to private schools.

The hearings were held in various centres and opportunity was taken by the Commission to visit teachers colleges, schools, and educational institutions of all kinds. The official report of the Commission, which was submitted to the Minister of Education on 12 June 1962, contained a large number of recommendations for improvements in the national system of education, many of which have since been implemented. The *Report of the Commission on Education in New Zealand* can be purchased from the Government Printer.

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM—At the age of five years a child may enter, and at six years he must enter, either a State primary school or some other registered primary school, or, if living in an isolated area, must enrol with the primary department of the Education Department's Correspondence School. All State primary schools are coeducational. The child passes through the infant classes and Standards 1, 2, 3, and 4. This normally takes six years. The remaining two years of the primary course will be taken either in Forms I and II at the same primary school or, if there is one conveniently situated, at an intermediate school. The intermediate school is a centrally situated school which pupils enter from the surrounding primary schools (called in these circumstances "contributing schools") after they have completed the primary-school course as far as Standard 4. Because the intermediate school comprises a fairly large number of pupils (usually between 300 and 600) who are mainly between the ages of 11 and 13 years it is possible to classify them into groups of approximately equal ability, provide a good range of optional courses, and utilise specialist teachers and advanced equipment to the full. As at this point in his school career the pupil's social and intellectual interests have developed, he is ready to take full advantage of the varied and enriched courses provided.

On completing a course in Form II, the child becomes entitled to free secondary education. All children are required to attend school until they reach the age of 15 years. This means, in effect, that some period of secondary education is now compulsory for nearly all children. The only provision for exemption is inability to profit from the further period of education.

When a child leaves the primary stage he normally enters Form III of a secondary school. In some country areas a child enters the secondary department of a district high school or a Forms I–VI school. Since 1944 secondary schools have catered increasingly not only for "academic" pupils, but also for those pupils who, after fulfilling the core requirements, specialise in the more practical subjects (technical, agricultural, domestic, commercial).

Maori children may attend any State primary school. Schools to meet special needs of Maori children have been provided by the Department of Education in some areas, but other children may, and do, attend these. For secondary education Maori children may go free to any State secondary schools or district high schools. Some Maori children from rural areas attend secondary schools where boarding facilities are available, a few on scholarships awarded by the Department of Education or on bursaries from the Maori Education

Foundation. Of these, 11 are private church schools operated on a single-sex basis and provide full secondary courses. Some of them are partly financed out of public endowments originally provided for the purpose of Maori education.

School Certificates—The School Certificate Examination conducted by the Department of Education is now regarded as the accepted test of a completed secondary education for the great bulk of the pupils who do not desire to proceed to university. The School Certificate Examination is taken at the end of the third or fourth year of the secondary course. The subjects of the examination are English and either three or four other subjects from a wide range. A pupil may, however, on the recommendation of the school Principal, sit the examination in five subjects in addition to English. School Certificates are endorsed on satisfactory completion of an advanced course of instruction for one year.

Higher School Certificates are awarded after a five years' course to pupils who have been awarded a School Certificate and satisfactorily completed an advanced course of two years; and to pupils who have obtained a qualification recognised by the Universities Entrance Board for admission to a University in New Zealand and satisfactorily complete an advanced course of one year. A Higher School Certificate may also be awarded after a four years' course to pupils who have obtained a credit pass or better in the Entrance Scholarship Examination of the Universities Entrance Board or have obtained, in addition to a qualification recognised by the Universities Entrance Board for admission to a University in New Zealand, an A or B pass in the Universities Bursaries Examination conducted by the Universities Entrance Board.

Since 1961 a Certificate of Education has been awarded to candidates who, while not successful in qualifying for the School Certificate, have performed creditably in subjects of that examination. It is now awarded to those candidates who have gained not less than 50 percent of the possible marks in any subject. The certificate indicates the subjects in respect of which it is awarded and those subjects in which the candidate has gained 30 percent or more of the possible marks.

University Entrance—Prior to 1944 all pupils desiring to undertake a university course were required to sit and pass the University Entrance Examination conducted by the University of New Zealand. In 1944 a system of partial accrediting came into operation. Under this system pupils attending certain approved schools may be accredited for matriculation purposes provided they have completed a four years' secondary school course. The University Entrance Examination is now conducted by the Universities Entrance Board, and pupils not accredited for entrance to university may qualify by passing the examination. The standard of the present entrance examination is somewhat higher than that maintained prior to the introduction of the accrediting system.

Pupils who have been accredited for, or who have passed, a University Entrance Examination, may without further secondary education receive a fees bursary entitling them to tuition fees for a recognised course at a university. The term of a fees bursary is normally the minimum period in which a student pursuing a full-time course of study in each year could complete the recognised course taken under the bursary. Where pupils have obtained a Higher School Certificate, they may receive a fees and allowances bursary. Also, a person who has obtained passes in the subjects or units comprising a full-time course in any year, may receive a fees and allowances bursary. A fees and allowances bursary is tenable for any recognised course at a university provided that the student pursues a full-time course of study during each year of the bursary. The term of a fees and allowances bursary is similar to that of a fees bursary. Students who complete a bachelor's degree in not more than one year in excess of the minimum period in which that degree may be completed by a student taking a full-time course each year are eligible for the award of a master's bursary. Further details of bursaries are set out later.

Universities—There are universities at Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The State supports the universities and acts through the University Grants Committee.

Between 10 and 12 percent of pupils leaving secondary school matriculate at the universities, but only about half of the number obtain a bachelor's degree between three and five years later. This pass rate is partly explained by the fact that a high proportion of university students are part-time. The pressure on the universities to cater for part-time students has been partly a result of the national urge for equality of opportunity in education, but there is

more full-time study today (69 percent in 1966) than in the past as a result of moves to encourage a greater proportion of full-time students, a course which was recommended by the Committee on New Zealand Universities, chaired by Sir David Hughes Parry, in 1959. The Committee estimated that the New Zealand universities would probably be producing about 2,000 persons with bachelors' degrees in 1965, and about 2,600 in 1970, but was certain that graduates in excess of these numbers would be required by the New Zealand community. It has been estimated that the number of students attending lectures in 1965 (20,344) may be at least doubled by 1980, and this is presenting the University Grants Committee with a major problem in the forward planning of a big and complex programme of buildings. University buildings in use in 1965 had an area of 2 million square feet, and estimated requirements for 1980 are 8 million square feet of teaching, library, administration, and student union space.

Special Groups—The State system also caters for the needs of certain special groups. Children living in isolated areas or prevented in other ways from attending school may be enrolled in the Correspondence School for both primary and secondary work.

For children with various types of handicap there are provided numerous special educational services. The mentally backward are grouped in 200 special classes attached to ordinary schools throughout the country and in two residential special schools. For children who are extremely backward mentally there are 27 occupation centres in the main cities, and full-time or part-time occupation groups in 11 smaller towns. Two residential schools cater for the needs of the deaf and those partially deaf children who cannot profit from teaching in an ordinary primary school. In addition, 14 classes for severely deaf and two for partially deaf children are attached to ordinary schools. A national diagnostic and guidance service organised in association with the two schools for the deaf gives assistance to deaf babies and infants and their parents and advises teachers in ordinary schools who have children with a hearing loss in their classes. Children with speech defects attend regularly one of 97 speech clinics. In six of the largest cities there are 14 remedial clinics to assist children suffering from serious educational retardation (mainly in reading). Twelve reading advisers assist teachers in ordinary schools in coping with backward readers. Two classes cater for partially sighted children in Wellington and Dunedin, and there has recently been established a resource centre for blind and partially sighted children in Christchurch. Homai College, a residential school for blind children operated by the New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, is situated in Auckland, and caters for 138 blind children. Six schools have been organised as separate units for severely physically handicapped children including those who are cerebral palsied. Where a sufficient number of children in hospital justifies it, teachers are made available to conduct hospital classes which are attached to a local school. There are 34 classes of this type. There are five classes for physically handicapped or delicate children. Children who are admitted to one or other of the seven health camps for a period of six to 10 weeks attend the school associated with each health camp. There are nine day classes for maladjusted children, and the Department of Education operates a residential school for severely disturbed children. Other special schools and homes which take care of children with the more serious and deep-seated problems of maladjustment or delinquency, the schools for the deaf, and the two special schools for the mentally backward, are administered for the Department by the Child Welfare Division, which, in educational matters, is under the control of the Minister of Education. All other special classes and centres are controlled by the education boards. The boards also employ 35 visiting teachers whose task it is to help children whose progress at school is causing concern, by acting as a link between the school, the home, and the community. The psychological service of the Department of Education is established in 17 centres. It comprises 45 psychologists, who offer a comprehensive diagnostic and guidance service, and 16 organisers of special classes for mentally backward pupils. The Department provides education officers for special classes conducted by the Department of Justice in prisons for prisoners whose basic education is of a low standard.

Private Schools—In addition to the various State schools described, a parent may send his child to a private school, either primary or secondary, conducted by either religious bodies or private individuals. No Government free place is tenable at these schools,* but an academic bursary or a secondary school bursary (referred to later) may be tenable at a

*Except for Maori scholarship holders in the denominational secondary schools.

private school, while assistance for transport by rail and road and a boarding allowance under certain conditions may also be given to pupils attending private schools, whether primary or secondary. All private schools must be registered, and are subject to regular inspection by the Department's inspectors. The majority of the private schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. Amongst the private schools are two endowed secondary schools modelled after the English public school.

Co-education—Co-education applies at all stages of the school system. All State primary schools and some private primary schools teach boys and girls together. At the secondary level all district high schools and three-quarters of the State secondary schools have both boys and girls on their rolls, whilst the remaining quarter of the State secondary schools and nearly all of the private secondary schools are single-sex schools. A comparison of the total enrolment of all secondary schools (State as well as private) shows that the ratio of pupils in single-sex to co-educational schools has changed from 51 to 49 in 1935 to 40 to 60 in 1965.

Pre-school Education—Children below the age of five years are not enrolled in the State primary schools. They may be enrolled, however, at free kindergartens controlled by local free kindergarten associations, which are voluntary bodies formed for the purpose, or at play centres controlled by play centre associations.

Since 1942 the Government has made grants available to kindergarten students in training, and in 1949 accepted responsibility for the cost of sites and buildings for training centres. The salaries of kindergarten teachers and full-time training centre staff have, since 1948, been paid by the Department of Education, and grants are available towards the fees of part-time lecturers in the training centres. Subsidies of \$2 for \$1 on voluntary contributions raised for the purchase of land, buildings, and initial equipment for free kindergartens are paid by the Government. In May 1967 there were 20,326 children enrolled at 265 free kindergartens.

Play centre associations receive from the Government annual maintenance and liaison grants in respect of play centres which meet a required standard of equipment, and a small establishment grant towards initial costs is paid to new centres. In May 1967 there were 356 recognised play centres for approximately 11,000 children.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—The following table shows the expenditure (after recoveries have been deducted) from public funds on each branch or service of education for the latest four years.

Item	Expenditure Year Ended 31 March			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
Expenditure on education—	\$(000)			
General	7,299x	7,621x	7,907x	8,634
Buildings, land, furniture, and equipment	27,309	31,810	33,341	37,578
Primary education	34,289x	38,181x	41,994x	46,284
Secondary education	22,794*x	24,030x	25,384x	27,718
Senior technical education	..	1,957	3,081	4,068
University education	8,777	11,146	13,497	15,685
Training of teachers	6,717	7,388	8,062	8,883
Maori schools	1,215	1,213	1,212	1,276
Education of the blind	507	472	371	546
Special schools	534	585	614	685
Child welfare	2,254	2,533	2,741	3,057
Miscellaneous grants	1,047	1,121	1,295	1,443
National Library Service	833	933	1,010	1,352
Totals	113,575	128,990	140,509	157,209

*Includes senior technical education.

The foregoing figures do not include revenue received by universities from endowments, fees, etc., which are available for educational purposes.

The following figures show Government expenditure on education during the latest 12 years.

Year Ended 31 March	Expenditure from Public Funds	Expenditure as Percentage of National Income	Expenditure per Head of Mean Population	Year Ended 31 March	Expenditure from Public Funds	Expenditure as Percentage of National Income	Expenditure per Head of Mean Population
	\$(000)	percent	\$		\$(000)	percent	\$
1956	57,038	3.4	26.53	1962	93,658	4.0	38.34
1957	63,272	3.6	28.84	1963	102,832	4.1	41.09
1958	68,072	3.7	30.30	1964	113,574	4.1	44.54
1959	71,858	3.7	31.26	1965	128,988	4.3	49.59
1960	78,336	3.7	33.40	1966	140,509	4.4	53.08
1961	87,106	3.9	36.47	1967	157,209	4.6*	58.33

* Provisional.

EDUCATION BUILDINGS—The increases in school population have led to an expansion of the school building programme. Figures for additional classrooms completed in recent years are shown below. The figures do not include classrooms replacing obsolete accommodation.

	Primary	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
1960	423	463	1964	501	305
1961	388	357	1965	500	266
1962	602	457	1966	479	264
1963	521	330			

An important step in the building of new schools was the use of standard plans for both primary and secondary schools. In 1951 a Dominion Basic Plan for primary schools was introduced, while, in the secondary field, three standard designs were evolved; and a number of new schools were built to each of these plans over the period 1953 to 1956.

The year 1955 saw the application in New Zealand of the "block" principle in the planning of schools, giving improved teaching facilities and amenities at a lower cost. The first primary schools planned on the "block" principle opened in 1955, and the first secondary school in 1957. These planning principles were later developed further in two-storeyed secondary schools, the first group of which opened in 1960. Development is still proceeding.

Education boards are able to plan and build primary schools within specified limits or "white lines" defined on the one hand by a building code which lays down minimum requirements for each type of building, and on the other by the upper limit placed by the Government on the amount of money which it is prepared to allocate to any particular project. This provides for considerable flexibility in planning allied with cost control.

SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS—The numbers of scholars and students receiving instruction in educational institutions are shown in the following summary. The table refers to roll numbers at 1 July.

Class of Institution	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Pre-school Education</i>					
Play centres	4,979	5,779	6,610	8,950	10,143
Kindergartens	16,625	18,024	18,180	18,829	19,964
Totals, pre-school	21,604	23,803	24,790	27,779	30,107
<i>Primary Education</i>					
State primary schools	332,086	338,525	346,908	356,069	367,392
Maori (primary) schools	11,937	11,112	10,324	9,613	9,110
Intermediate schools and departments	33,895	36,394	40,005	42,216	45,169
Chatham Islands schools	125	137	117	119	125
Correspondence classes	1,046	964	959	959	939
Registered private primary schools	55,293	56,341	57,154	57,244	56,050
Departmental special schools	403	435	427	564	471
New Zealand Foundation for the Blind	86	90	92	95	71
Special classes	5,781	5,902	6,384	6,906	7,578
Totals, primary	440,652	449,900	462,370	473,785	486,905
<i>Secondary Education</i>					
State secondary schools	110,059	117,525	121,573	125,569	130,328
Secondary departments of district high schools	8,464	7,453	7,136	6,525	5,776
Correspondence classes	505	482	493	466	449
Registered private secondary schools	22,290	23,603	24,439	25,073	25,585
Totals, secondary	141,318	149,063	153,641	157,633	162,138
<i>Technical Education</i>					
Technical institutes*—					
(a) Part-time students	11,855	12,238	12,915	12,011	12,161
(b) Full-time students	573	731	872	985	1,211
Technical Correspondence Institute	6,678	7,710	9,066	11,257	13,247
Secondary schools—					
Part-time students	44,620	48,910	51,000	56,403	60,682
Agricultural colleges—					
Short courses	551	391	622	399	344
Totals, technical	64,277	69,980	74,475	81,055	87,645
<i>Higher Education</i>					
Teachers colleges	4,223	4,536	4,691	4,790	5,022
University institutions	17,214	18,303	19,640	22,145	24,302
Totals, scholars and students	689,288	715,585	739,607	767,187	796,119

* Prior to 1963, technical schools providing advanced technical instruction.

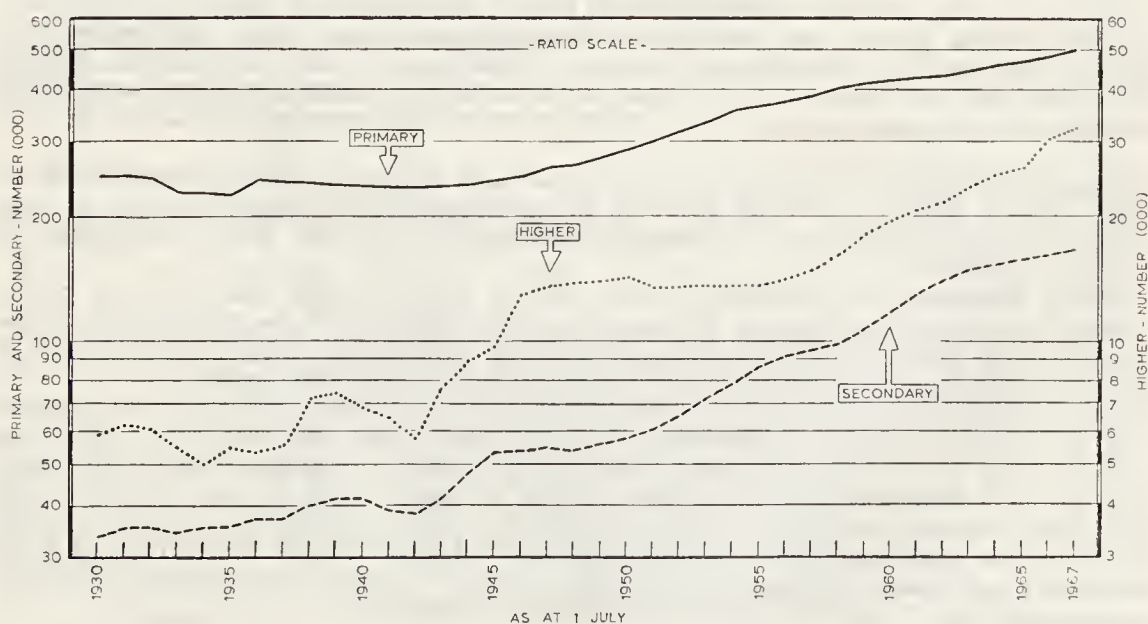
The wave effect resulting from the larger number of post-war births and extended attendance at secondary school to achieve higher qualifications is now also being felt at the university institutions. Student enrolment rose from 10,200 in 1956 to over 22,000 in 1966, that is, it more than doubled in 10 years. At the same time, the enrolment of part-time students as a proportion of total university student rolls declined from 50 percent in 1956 to 30 percent in 1966.

A statement by the Minister of Education (E. 2, 1967) on school and university enrolment projections for the years 1967-80 shows that further increases in the rolls at primary and secondary schools and at the universities must be expected in the next 14 years. Despite the decline in the number of births between 1961 and 1965, primary school rolls will further increase in the next five years (by some 41,000), will become nearly stationary between 1971 and 1976, and are likely further to increase in the late 1970's. With the assumed further rise in retention rates, secondary school enrolment is expected to increase substantially until 1977, when the total roll will be of the order of 240,000 (that is, one and a half times its present total). Between 1977 and 1980 secondary school rolls as a whole are expected to become stationary but enrolment at sixth form level alone will rise further. The school leaver projections suggest that in the next 14 years the proportion of all school leavers who are unqualified will decline from one-half to one-third, whereas the proportion qualified by Endorsed School Certificate or better will increase from approximately one-quarter to one-third of all school leavers. The enrolment of students at the universities, according to these projections, will increase from 22,400 in 1966 to between 42,100 and 51,800 by 1980, that is, it will approximately double during the 14-year period.

The growth in school and university student population is illustrated by the diagram below, which is drawn on a logarithmic scale.

SCHOOL POPULATION

ROLL NUMBERS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS—The numbers of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations conducted by the Department of Education and by the Trades Certification Board during the latest five years are given below.

Examination	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Teacher's Certificate	361	417	457	387	373
School Certificate	30,692	34,606	35,854	37,980	38,411
Technological	114	106	111	138	133
Samoan Public Service	480	457	498	57	—
Engineers' and Surveyors' Assistants ..	52	45	67	89	45
New Zealand Certificates	532	846	1,061	1,533	2,005
Technical Teacher's Certificate	119	123	137	52	50
Diploma in Teaching	249	314	428	516	532
Totals	32,599	36,914	38,613	40,752	41,549
Trades Certification	10,016	11,059	12,386	13,410	14,280

Of the candidates in 1966 for School Certificate, 19,389 or 50.5 percent, gained a pass, while 201 persons were awarded Certificates of Attainment.

Comparative figures for the number of candidates for the University Entrance Examination and the number of passes by accrediting and by examination are given in the following table.

Year	Candidates	Passes	
		Accredited	By Examination
1961	8,649	4,670	818
1962	9,583	5,150	880
1963	11,957	6,427	862
1964	13,445	6,984	873
1965	14,555	7,246	1,317
1966	15,315	7,630	1,398

The universities conducted examinations in 1966 in the faculties of arts, science, medicine, dentistry, home science, law, engineering, commerce, agriculture, music, architecture, and divinity; for diplomas in journalism, in fine arts, in banking, in social science, and in physical education; and for admission to the legal and accountancy professions. There were 24,302 entrants for the degree and professional examinations in 1966 compared with 22,145 in 1965.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—The primary school system at the end of 1966 consisted of 2,262 State primary schools (of which 122 were Maori schools), 342 registered private primary schools (including eight Maori private church schools), and two lower departments of secondary schools.

Lower departments of secondary schools may be run for pupils who have not passed Form II, provided that no part of the cost of instruction or of the maintenance of the department is met from public moneys. At the end of 1966 the total number of pupils in the two such departments of secondary schools was 102 with three teachers.

The curriculum of the primary school, as set out in the syllabus of instruction, includes character training, English, arithmetic, geography and history, arts and crafts (including needlework), nature study, physical education (including swimming), health education, and music. Teachers are advised on the teaching of nature study, physical education, arts and crafts, reading, and music by itinerant specialists. Itinerant specialists are also available to teachers in small rural schools and teachers of infant classes. At the Forms I and II levels woodwork and metalwork instruction is given to boys at manual-training centres, and girls are taught domestic subjects, including cookery and hygiene.

The syllabus as a whole has been revised in recent years. Textbooks are issued free to pupils in all schools, both State and private. A series of basic primer readers and a considerable amount of equipment for primer classes are also provided by the Government.

State Primary Schools—The figures set out in the following table refer to all pupils in State primary schools and intermediate schools and departments. Pupils in secondary departments of district high schools are not included.

Year	Schools (Including Intermediate Schools and Departments)	Pupils at End of Year	Pupils for First Four Weeks of Third Term		
			Average of Mean Weekly Roll	Average Attendance	Average Attendance as Percentage of Weekly Roll
1961	2,057	403,028	393,270	365,473	92.9
1962	2,062	407,482	395,917	370,209	93.5
1963	2,076	416,371	406,535	380,007	93.5
1964	2,108	429,449	417,850	389,479	93.2
1965	2,126	441,541	429,268	400,763	93.4
1966	2,140	455,096	443,382	416,222	93.8

While the number of schools has not increased greatly, mainly owing to the consolidation of small rural schools, the total rolls have increased by 119,663 since 1956. The changes which have taken place in the size of schools may be seen from the following table.

Number of Public Schools	1956	1966	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Roll 70 and under ..	975	833	— 142
Roll 71 to 350 ..	606	705	+ 99
Roll 351 and over ..	370	566	+ 196
Totals	1,951	2,104	+ 153

In each of the education districts are located inspectors of primary schools who form part of the staff of the Department of Education. The total number of primary-school inspectors at 31 March 1966 was 88, allocated as follows: Auckland, 20; South Auckland, 13; Hawke's Bay, 7; Taranaki, 4; Wanganui, 7; Wellington, 10; Nelson, 3; Canterbury, 13; Otago, 6; Southland, 5. In addition, there were four inspectors in the Head Office of the Department, and one inspector in the Auckland office of the Department.

The following table relates to pupils on the rolls of the State primary schools, Chatham Islands schools, and Forms I and II only of intermediate schools at 1 July in each of the years shown. Maori schools are not included.

Age in Years	1964: Total Pupils	1965: Total Pupils	1966			Percentage of Total Pupils		
			Boys	Girls	Total	1964	1965	1966
5	52,502	53,456	29,054	28,055	57,109	13.4	13.2	13.6
6	49,968	53,433	28,003	26,321	54,324	12.7	13.2	12.9
7	48,700	50,456	27,403	26,172	53,575	12.4	12.4	12.8
8	48,015	49,053	25,758	24,439	50,197	12.2	12.1	12.0
9	46,261	47,895	25,169	24,086	49,255	11.8	11.8	11.7
10	45,382	46,731	24,938	23,571	48,509	11.5	11.5	11.6
11	43,220	45,196	23,989	22,592	46,581	11.0	11.2	11.1
12	42,081	42,093	22,753	21,376	44,129	10.7	10.4	10.5
13	15,302	15,217	8,808	6,009	14,817	3.9	3.8	3.5
14	1,645	1,484	938	488	1,426	0.4	0.4	0.3
15	191	136	101	85	186	--	--	--
16 and over ..	147	160	78	78	156	--	--	--
Totals	393,414	405,310	216,992	203,272	420,264	100.0	100.0	100.0

The next table gives the number of State primary schools other than Maori schools in each education district as at 30 September 1966, classified according to roll numbers. The number of intermediate schools and departments is also shown.

Roll Numbers	Education District										Total Number of Schools
	Auckland	South Auckland	Taranaki	Wanganui	Hawke's Bay	Wellington	Nelson	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	
1- 8 ..	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	-	13
9- 24 ..	15	18	15	29	34	31	13	50	22	23	250
25- 30 ..	7	8	7	6	6	8	3	14	4	6	69
31- 70 ..	62	74	41	36	42	34	16	91	52	53	501
71-110 ..	36	48	14	20	21	20	7	28	11	13	218
111-150 ..	20	29	7	7	16	13	5	15	11	4	127
151-190 ..	17	29	8	8	3	7	2	6	8	6	94
191-230 ..	16	10	2	3	4	5	1	9	8	5	63
231-270 ..	17	10	1	4	4	13	2	12	11	6	80
271-310 ..	12	8	6	1	6	11	4	11	5	2	66
311-350 ..	17	11	3	3	3	7	1	4	6	2	57
351-390 ..	14	14	3	6	7	16	3	11	11	4	89
391-430 ..	16	13	3	3	6	13	1	6	3	3	67
431-470 ..	23	9	5	2	7	8	3	5	5	2	69
471-510 ..	16	11	1	3	5	6	4	9	3	3	61
511-550 ..	16	13	1	4	4	7	-	9	1	1	56
551-590 ..	17	3	1	4	1	3	-	5	1	2	37
591-630 ..	8	9	-	1	4	4	-	7	-	1	34
631-670 ..	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	10
671-710 ..	9	1	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	-	21
711-750 ..	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	8
751-790 ..	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	8
791-830 ..	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	5
831-870 ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
871-910 ..	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
911-950 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
951-990 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
991-1,030 ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Normal schools ..	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	8
Intermediate schools and departments	30*	13*	4	6*	7	8	2	8*	5*	3	86
Totals	379	337	122	152	180	237	67	323	168	139	2,104

*Includes one normal intermediate school.

In addition, there were four State primary schools in the Chatham Islands and 36 special schools for handicapped children.

Primary Schools for Maoris—Some 80.3 percent of the Maori children in New Zealand are educated in State primary schools controlled by education boards, 14.8 percent at Maori schools, and 4.9 percent at registered private schools (including those at Maori private schools). At 1 July 1966, there were 45,011 attending State primary schools controlled by education boards out of a total of 56,067 Maori children receiving primary education in New Zealand. The long-term policy, endorsed by representatives of the Maori people themselves, is gradually to transfer the Maori schools now directly under the Department of Education to the control of the local education boards. However, transfers will take place only after full consultations with the local Maori people.

The language of instruction in the Maori schools is English, but the schools are not completely English in outlook, for Maori arts and crafts, songs, legend, and history are taught.

Methods of teaching are practical, and objectives closely related to the special needs of the Maori people. In many of the Maori schools, such equipment as woodwork rooms, cookery rooms, model cottages, baths, hot and cold showers, and laundries are supplied. Health education is featured in every Maori school.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the 122 Maori schools at 1 July 1966 was 9,110 (including 800 European children).

In addition, 2,746 Maori children were on the rolls of registered private primary schools.

The following table gives the principal statistics of Maori schools during the latest five years.

Year	Number of Schools at end of Year	Roll at 1 July		Average Attendance*	Average Attendance as Percentage of Weekly Roll*	Number of Teachers†	
		Maori	European			Males	Females
1962	150	10,953	984	11,405	95.1	227	289
1963	142	10,182	930	10,166	90.7	210	271
1964	135	9,477	847	9,619	91.3	201	250
1965	128	8,754	859	8,678	90.0	193	235
1966	122	8,310	800	8,060	86.5	182	269

*Average roll and attendance figures for first four weeks of third term. †Includes junior assistants (78 females in 1966)

Four inspectors of schools attached to the Department of Education are engaged in the inspection of Maori schools, Maori private church schools, and secondary schools for Maoris.

Intermediate Schools—Pupils on the rolls of the 83 intermediate schools and 3 intermediate departments at the end of 1966 numbered 45,224. The progress that is being made with the establishment of this type of school may be gauged from the fact that 25 years earlier (1941) the number of pupils was 6,699. Of all children in Forms I and II of State primary schools at 1 July 1966, 50.5 percent were enrolled at the intermediate schools. The ages of pupils on the roll at 1 July of each of the latest three years were as follows.

Age, in Years	1964			1965			1966		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
10	211	271	482	225	364	589	265	417	682
11	6,384	6,855	13,239	6,813	7,666	14,479	7,352	8,074	15,426
12	9,640	8,915	18,555	9,974	9,256	19,230	10,833	10,471	21,304
13	4,099	2,791	6,890	4,258	2,899	7,157	4,113	2,897	7,010
14	471	267	738	452	240	692	429	228	657
15	54	33	87	32	26	58	44	38	82
16 and over ..	7	7	14	5	6	11	4	4	8
Totals	20,866	19,139	40,005	21,759	20,457	42,216	23,040	22,129	45,169

The average roll at September 1966 was 44,231 and the average attendance for the same period was 41,922.

Private Schools—No private school may be established unless application is first made to the Department of Education for registration. Certain standards of efficiency and suitability of staff, premises, equipment, and curriculum have to be fulfilled as a condition of registration. In general, the instruction afforded must be as efficient as in a State school of the same class.

The following table contains the principal statistics of private primary schools for each of the last five years. The figures include Maori private church schools.

Year	Number of Schools	Roll at End of Year			Average Attendance*	Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Males	Females	Total
1962	339	28,245	28,581	56,826	53,027	208	1,312	1,520
1963	337	28,854	29,104	57,958	54,477	214	1,353	1,567
1964	341	29,093	29,478	58,571	55,148	217	1,386	1,603
1965	340	28,967	29,232	58,199	55,172	222	1,432	1,654
1966	342	28,318	28,704	57,022	53,948	228	1,445	1,673

*Average attendance as at September.

The majority of the schools included in the preceding table are Roman Catholic Church schools, of which there were 273 at the end of 1966 with 49,318 pupils and 1,331 teachers (98 males and 1,233 females). The remaining private schools comprised 55 church schools of other denominations with 280 teachers and 6,417 pupils, and 12 undedominational schools with 55 teachers and 1,287 pupils.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—The secondary syllabus is based on a common core, consisting of English, social studies, general science, elementary mathematics, music, arts and crafts, and physical education, to be followed by a degree of specialisation within a wide range of subjects that may be taken to the School Certificate stage. All types of secondary schools are required to give all pupils during the first two years of their secondary course a minimum number of units of instruction in the common core subjects.

Secondary schools are either public (State) or private. The following table shows the number of secondary schools in existence during each of the latest five years.

Year	State Secondary Schools	Secondary Departments of District High Schools	Private Secondary Schools	Total
1962	169	92	110	371
1963	180	84	113	377
1964	182	82	114	378
1965	186	78	112	376
1966	194	71	115	380

District high schools are State primary schools with a secondary "top" and the basic course is academic, as in the normal secondary school. Where staffing and equipment allow, special courses are provided in agriculture, commercial work, and domestic science. Most State secondary schools are established under their own controlling authority, and district high schools are controlled by the education boards. Where a secondary school is established in place of a secondary department of a district high school, the education board of the district will usually control the new school for the first few years. Thereafter, the school will be placed under its own board.

The inspection of secondary schools is carried out by inspectors of secondary schools attached to the Department of Education. In 1966 there were 57 inspectors.

The number of pupils at the end of each of the latest five years is shown in the following table. No account is taken of lower departments of secondary schools, and in the case of district high schools only the secondary departments are included.

Year	State Secondary Schools	District High Schools	Private Secondary Schools	Correspondence Schools	Total
1962	103,498	7,733	21,758	469	133,458
1963	110,546	6,744	23,045	431	140,766
1964	113,943	6,485	23,864	452	144,744
1965	117,873	5,937	24,486	419	148,715
1966	123,898	4,935	25,031	407	154,271

The foregoing table does not include part-time students attending technical classes (69,939 in July 1966), students receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School (1,927 in July 1966), and students receiving part-time instruction from the Technical Correspondence School (13,247 in July 1966).

The numbers of each sex attending schools providing secondary education at the end of 1966 were: State secondary schools, 65,980 boys and 57,918 girls; secondary departments of district high schools, 2,436 and 2,499; endowed and registered private secondary schools, 12,517 and 12,514; and full-time at Correspondence School, 138 and 269.

Duration of Stay at State and Private Secondary Schools—The following table gives particulars of pupils who left schools providing secondary education in 1966, classified according to years of attendance.

Year of Attendance	State Secondary Schools	District High Schools	Private Secondary	All Schools	
				Totals	Percent
First	1,577	116	94	1,787	3.9
Second	8,710	509	659	9,878	21.4
Third	12,439	714	1,426	14,579	31.6
Fourth	9,680	374	2,290	12,344	26.7
Fifth	5,559	31	1,368	6,958	15.1
Sixth and over	504	1	108	613	1.3
Totals	38,469	1,745	5,945	46,159	100.0

Secondary Education for Maoris—At 1 July 1966, 13,463 Maori pupils were receiving secondary education. This number comprised 11,422 pupils attending State secondary schools and Maori district high schools and 1,738 pupils attending private secondary schools.

The establishment of Maori district high schools was a step forward in the provision of secondary education for Maoris. These schools, which are controlled by the Department of Education, provide courses of a practical nature specially suited to the needs of the Maori pupils. There were seven of these schools in 1966 with 303 Maori pupils at 1 July of that year.

Maori pupils receiving secondary education in private secondary schools at the end of 1966 included 819 pupils attending 10 Maori private secondary schools. Of this number, 174 pupils were holders of Maori Post-primary Scholarships, awarded by Government and tenable at a secondary school with approved boarding accommodation. A further 36 Maori Post-primary Scholarship holders were attending other private secondary schools and 124 were enrolled at State secondary schools.

Academic Bursaries—Bursaries of a maximum annual value of \$120 may be granted to pupils of above-average ability who are obliged to live away from home in order to obtain tuition in all of the subjects of their chosen course of study for the School Certificate Examination. The bursary, limited to 400 awards each year, is tenable for up to three years subject to satisfactory reports on the pupils' progress.

Secondary School Bursaries—Bursaries, of a maximum annual value of \$120 and tenable for a period of up to two years, may be granted to pupils obliged to live away from home in order to take a Sixth Form course at a secondary school (State or private) which is approved for accrediting purposes. In order to qualify, applicants must be under 18 years of age and must have passed either the School Certificate or the University Entrance Examination or have been accredited for the latter.

Technical School Bursaries—Bursaries of a maximum value of \$120 may be awarded to pupils who have completed at any secondary school a two years' course preparatory to a specialised course in agriculture, fine arts, engineering, building construction, commerce, or home science. The bursaries are tenable at secondary schools approved for that purpose and may be held for a maximum of two years. Applicants must be under the age of 17 years at the commencement of the specialised course and must be obliged to live away from home in order to receive satisfactory instruction in the courses to be followed.

Probable Destination of State and Private Secondary Pupils—An indication of the vocations intended to be followed by pupils leaving secondary schools during 1966 is contained in the next table. Of the totals, 12.9 percent of boys and 5.5 percent of girls intended to proceed to full-time university studies, while 2.6 percent of boys and 13.4 percent of girls stated their intention of entering the teaching profession. Clerical occupations (including typing) claimed 10.7 percent of boys and 34.5 percent of girls; shops and warehouses 5.2 percent and 10.6 percent; manual trades, 26.6 percent and 3.7 percent; farming, 14.8 percent and 1.1 percent; 0.2 percent and 6.2 percent intended to stay at home and take up domestic duties; various other occupations claimed 27.0 percent and 25.0 percent.

Occupation	Totals		Maoris Included in Totals	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University	3,046	1,236	36	16
Teachers' college	615	3,000	36	75
Professional cadetship	883	196	28	1
Health services	57	2,721	3	198
Office work—				
(a) Government or local authority	813	1,535	43	149
(b) Industry and commerce	1,728	5,364	44	243
Shop and warehouse assistants	1,231	2,392	55	190
Skilled trades—				
(a) Government or local authority	830	73	139	25
(b) With private employers	5,473	787	352	26
Farming (including those engaged at their own homes)	3,496	241	441	45
Factory operatives and clothing workers	910	1,307	292	373
Domestic work and at home	86	1,403	36	521
Armed forces (not included elsewhere)	565	59	64	21
Other occupations	3,964	2,148	769	376
Not known				
Totals	23,697	22,462	2,338	2,259

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE—Vocational guidance centres have been opened in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Lower Hutt, Hamilton, and Napier. The vocational guidance officers are, however, in close contact with all the secondary schools in the country. The vocational guidance officers, acting in conjunction with headmasters and special careers teachers in the schools, offer their services at any point in the pupil's career where a choice has to be made, whether of school course or of vocation. When a pupil has made his choice of career, the vocational guidance officer will if requested find suitable employment for him and endeavour to follow up his progress until he is finally and satisfactorily settled in his line of work.

The centres are in frequent touch with a number of voluntary agencies such as "Heritage", Crippled Children Society, and lay tuberculosis associations.

For the year ended 31 December 1966 the total callers at the centres numbered 26,845. In addition, 15,357 pupils were interviewed individually in secondary schools. Group interviews were carried out with many children and "careers courses" were organised by several centres during school holidays so that groups of pupils were enabled to see conditions and operations in occupations selected for their own particular requirements. Other activities, apart from attention to numerous inquiries by letter and the preparation and constant revision of leaflets covering over 700 occupations and other useful information, included visits to schools, addresses at meetings, and the placement of young people in employment.

RURAL EDUCATION: Consolidation of Schools—In order to give children in country districts the advantage of special equipment and more specialised teaching in larger schools, the consolidation of the smaller rural schools has been undertaken wherever practicable. The extent of this consolidation will be evident from the fact that, whereas in 1934 there were 2,532 State primary (excluding intermediate) schools, the number in 1965, despite a considerable increase in the school population in the intervening period, was 2,084.

Transport and Board—A natural consequence of consolidation was an increase in the numbers of pupils requiring some form of transport to enable them to attend school. In recent years school transport facilities have been steadily developed until now 17 percent of the total school population receive assistance in one form or another. Most of these pupils are conveyed by buses under contract to education boards or operated by the Department of Education. Financial aid towards the cost of fares is given in some cases where the number of pupils is insufficient to warrant a special school bus service. In addition, free passes on the railway to the nearest State or private school are granted to eligible children living near a railway line but at some distance from a primary school, and the same privilege is enjoyed by pupils having to travel to attend secondary schools, district high schools, and private secondary schools, as well as to part-time pupils travelling to attend technical classes, and pupils attending manual-training centres.

In areas where there is no organised transport, capitation payments are made to parents for the conveyance of their children to school by car.

The expenditure on transport of pupils for the financial year 1966-67 was \$4,517,346, as compared with \$4,139,534 in 1965-66.

In certain cases, boarding allowances are granted to pupils living in areas where there are no available or convenient transport services to enable them to attend school. Boarding allowances are also granted to secondary pupils to allow them to take, in other centres, certain specified courses not available at their local school.

The expenditure on boarding allowances of pupils attending schools for the last four years is given in the table below.

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
State primary and intermediate (other than Maori)	\$ 11,838	\$ 12,894	\$ 13,641	\$ 15,786
Private primary	22,658	19,018	20,545	21,214
State secondary	250,238	242,362	264,035	289,496
Maori	16,034	14,952	15,852	10,430
Private secondary	152,256	145,700	160,551	166,864
Totals	453,024	434,926	474,624	503,790

The next table gives particulars of the number of children transported to school and the number in receipt of boarding allowances as at 1 July 1966, according to the type of school attended. Totals for the three preceding years are also shown.

Type of School	Number of Pupils on Roll	Total Pupils Transported to School	Number Receiving Boarding Allowance
State primary schools	429,429	62,847	88
State secondary schools (including district high schools)	136,104	36,686	2,433
Private primary schools and lower departments of secondary schools	56,152	3,178	178
Private secondary schools	25,585	2,447	1,474
Totals, 1966	647,270	105,158	4,173
Totals, 1965	629,517	104,504	4,206
Totals, 1964	614,416	104,779	5,858
Totals, 1963	596,367	104,124	6,160

Correspondence School—Since 1922 correspondence classes have been conducted for the education of children in very remote areas and of those unable to attend school on account of lengthy illness or other causes. The usual subjects of the syllabus of instruction are taught at the school, and in addition pupils who require instruction which is usually available in a special class in a State primary school can receive instruction by correspondence. One of the features of the school is the provision of instruction in subjects involving practical work, such as needlework, woodwork, and the science subjects. A corporate school spirit is developed through the school badge and uniform, daily radio lessons, club activities, the publication of a school magazine, periodical exhibitions of work, and by parents' and ex-pupils' associations. The personal link between the pupil and the school is strengthened and the work of the school facilitated by a number of teachers from the school visiting pupils in their homes in the first term each year and, in four areas, by round-the-year visiting by resident teachers. Residential schools are held in November each year to give pupils the opportunity of taking part in group activities and of intensive tutorial work in subjects not readily dealt with by correspondence. At a district level, school day and school week gatherings are held in order to enable pupils to gain the opportunity of social education by working in the classroom.

Young persons in employment, including uncertificated teachers of small State primary schools and junior assistants in Maori schools, inmates of Department of Justice institutions, pupils of secondary schools who require examination subjects which their own schools cannot provide, officers of Government Departments, and others who are unable to attend classes at secondary schools, also receive tuition as part-time students of the Correspondence School. In addition, the school enrolls teachers for the diploma in teaching courses.

In 1967 there were 6,084 pupils on the roll of the Correspondence School, 1,121 being in the primary division, 425 full-time and 3,578 part-time students in the secondary division, and 960 students taking the Diploma in Teaching course. The staff of the school consists of the headmaster, deputy headmaster, 143 teachers, and 45 clerical personnel.

Agricultural Clubs—More particularly in rural schools, practical interest in agriculture has been stimulated by the widespread formation of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. The pupils undertake projects in livestock rearing and crop growing which are adjudged annually on the club field day, usually held at the school or local centre.

The agricultural instructors and advisers on school science employed by the education boards play an important part in the formation of the clubs, and by giving technical advice do much to assure the successful completion of the various projects. The clubs receive active support from parents, teachers, and the farmers' organisations.

HEALTH SERVICES—Information on the medical and dental inspection of school children and the dental-clinic system is given in Section 5A (Public Health) of this *Yearbook*.

TEACHING PROFESSION: Training of Teachers—In 1966 there were nine teachers colleges (at North Shore, Auckland (2), Ardmore, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin), catering for students who desired to enter the teaching profession. At 1 July 1966 there were 7,037 students in training. This number includes 1,753 holders of secondary teacher studentships (Division U) and 160 holders of primary teacher studentships (Division S) who are attached to teachers colleges while attending university as full-time students as part of their training for teaching, and who are therefore an integral part of the teachers colleges. Included in the remainder were 4,186 "Division A" students undertaking training for primary teaching and 349 "Division C" students undertaking training for secondary teaching. From 1964, Endorsed School Certificate has been the minimum academic qualification for admission to Division A. Nearly all "Division C" students are university graduates at the time of admission.

The following table shows the number of students in these two groups in December of each of the years 1962–1963, and at 1 July in the years 1964, 1965, and 1966.

Year	Division A		Division C		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1962	948	2,504	173	181	3,806
1963	1,053	2,772	181	186	4,192
1964	1,071	2,873	173	209	4,326
1965	951	3,043	180	209	4,383
1966	944	3,242	148	201	4,535

The normal course of training for "Division A" students has been a period of two years at a teachers college, followed by a further period of one year as a probationary assistant attached to a State primary school. The two-year course is to be replaced progressively by a three-year course which was introduced at the Hamilton and Dunedin colleges in 1966, and at Christchurch and Ardmore in 1967. In addition, a new primary teachers studentship scheme introduced in 1965 enables a number of selected students to attend university full time as part of the primary teacher training course. Specialist studentships are available to selected students who wish to become speech therapists or teachers of the deaf.

For students of "Division C" the course is for one year. These students are university graduates or near graduates who train for service in secondary schools. To enable students to qualify to teach homecraft subjects, bursaries providing training at a teachers college and at a technical high school were instituted in 1943. There were 174 homecraft trainees in the Auckland and Dunedin Teachers Colleges in 1966. A further 55 trainees were being trained in 1966 as manual training instructors. A new secondary teacher training course (Division B) was introduced in 1966. The course provides for three years of concurrent training at a university and at a teachers college and is available at Auckland Secondary Teachers College and at Christchurch Teachers College. There were 55 direct entrants to this course in 1967.

In order to meet future staffing requirements due to the rapidly increasing school population a special training scheme was held in the years 1949 to 1965 for selected adult trainees. The course comprised one year at a teachers college following which the trainees were required to serve for one year as probationary assistants before being granted teachers' certificates. These trainees are not included in the figures in the tabulation of students at training colleges shown earlier, nor are some fee-paying students of whom there were 83 in 1966.

A special course for married women was introduced at Auckland in 1967. The 30 students enrolled for this course attend the College during mornings only and the course will be of three years' duration.

Secondary teachers' bursaries, although still awarded in some cases, have been largely replaced by secondary teacher studentships. To be eligible for one of these awards an applicant must have reached the age of 16 years on 31 December of the year of application, and must at the time of application have qualified for entrance to the university, or hold some equivalent or higher qualification approved by the Director-General of Education. Students are attached to the teachers college in the appropriate university centre, and a principal lecturer, appointed to each teachers college, supervises the work of the students and guides them during their university courses. Each student, on accepting the award, signs a bond that he will satisfy the stated conditions. One important condition is that if he does not achieve reasonable success in his university studies he will transfer to some other teacher training course at a teachers college and there complete his training as a teacher.

In 1967 a new scale of allowances was introduced. This will be implemented progressively until, in 1970, all students awarded a secondary teacher studentship will be paid on the new scale, namely, first year \$420, second year \$530, third year \$640, fourth and fifth years \$740. The students may also claim any university bursaries, boarding bursary, or supplementary allowances for which they are eligible under the University Bursaries Regulations 1966. The allowances for the year of post-graduate teacher-training are: With three-year bachelor's degree or three-year diplomas, \$1,810; with master's degree without honours, or bachelor's degree with third class honours, \$2,030; with honours degrees first and second class, \$2,130.

In 1966, 611 secondary teacher studentships were awarded and of these 535 were taken up in 1967. In addition, 26 holders of secondary teachers' bursaries in 1966 qualified to transfer in 1967 to secondary teacher studentships.

There were 45 holders of secondary teachers' bursaries and 1,667 holders of secondary teacher studentships attending university institutions in 1967.

State Primary-school Teachers—The following table shows the number of teachers in State primary schools in the various education districts as at 30 September 1966; together with totals for 1940, 1963, and 1965.

	Sole Teachers and Heads of Schools		Assistant Teachers		Probationary Assistants		Total Number of Teachers	Sex Ratio Number of Male Teachers to each 100 Female Teachers
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Education District—								
Auckland	340	5	862	1,722	94	275	3,298	64.7
South Auckland ..	324	4	523	1,070	74	210	2,205	71.7
Taranaki	118	—	98	251	15	56	538	75.2
Wanganui	149	4	223	381	19	81	857	83.9
Hawke's Bay	166	4	250	439	32	75	966	86.4
Wellington	220	8	401	878	44	159	1,710	63.6
Nelson	64	—	88	148	14	32	346	92.2
Canterbury	299	10	491	930	44	174	1,948	74.8
Otago	159	5	218	385	23	96	886	82.3
Southland	136	1	140	243	11	61	592	94.1
Intermediate schools and departments	83	—	695	547	44	40	1,409	140.0
Maori primary schools ..	118	4	52	167	12	20	373	95.5
Totals, 1966	2,176	45	4,041	7,161	426	1,279	15,128	78.3
Totals, 1965	2,162	46	3,695	6,796	439	1,212	14,350	78.2
Totals, 1963*	1,996	41	3,443	5,779	359	984	12,602	85.2
Totals, 1940*	1,635	510	886	2,890	227	438	6,586	71.6

*Excluding Maori schools.

The average number of pupils per teacher (including probationary assistants) in all public primary schools was 30.0 in 1940, 31.4 in 1933, and 29.6 in 1966; but the basis in recent years is September rolls and not average yearly attendance.

Secondary-school Teachers—The following table indicates the number of full-time teachers employed in the State schools providing secondary education. The principals are included except in the case of district high schools, the figures for which apply to assistants in the secondary department only.

Year	State Secondary Schools		District High Schools		Totals		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Combined
1961	3,013	1,649	292	118	3,305	1,767	5,072
1962	3,246	1,843	280	123	3,526	1,966	5,492
1963	3,318	1,966	251	109	3,569	2,075	5,644
1964	3,468	2,064	240	103	3,708	2,167	5,875
1965	3,913	2,424	215	90	4,128	2,514	6,642
1966	4,055	2,503	197	83	4,252	2,586	6,838

The number of teachers employed in State schools providing secondary education rose from 908 male teachers and 630 female teachers in 1940 to 4,252 and 2,586 respectively in 1966. In the latter year there were also 1,145 teachers (592 male and 553 female) employed in private secondary schools.

FREE TEXTBOOKS IN SCHOOLS—Free textbooks were supplied to all primary and secondary pupils in both State and private schools from the beginning of 1959. Under the free textbooks scheme, the books remain the property of the school controlling authorities and are issued on loan to pupils. The school authorities have a wide discretion in their choice of suitable books.

AUDIO-VISUAL TEACHING AIDS—Regular broadcasting programmes for schools were initiated in 1931. A varied series of programmes linked with the curriculum are broadcast each school day from all main national stations. Special lessons are also broadcast each day for Correspondence School pupils.

Audio-Visual Aids—The National Film Library, a branch of the Department of Education, lends films and gramophone records free of charge to schools. It also lends films free-of-charge to other organisations having some educational purpose. Films are also supplied to the education services in Western Samoa, Rarotonga, and in the Niue, Pitcairn, Cook, and Chatham Islands. A branch of the library situated in Auckland supplies films to schools and organisations in the upper half of the North Island and another in Christchurch serves the South Island except Nelson and Marlborough. The rest of New Zealand is serviced from Wellington.

The Library contains more than 30,500 films with 7,580 titles. Up to 7,000 reels of film are issued each week, and of these 78 percent go to schools or colleges. Approximately 2,500 schools and 3,000 other organisations having some educational purposes benefit from this service.

A number of filmstrips is produced each year by the Filmstrip Production Unit of the Education Department. These and selected productions from overseas are available to schools on free loan from filmstrip libraries in the offices of education boards. They can also be purchased by schools for a nominal sum from the National Film Library. More than 1,800 titles are available to primary and secondary schools. Up to 35,000 filmstrips are issued each year. Nearly all schools are equipped with filmstrip projectors.

A tape-copying service is also provided by the National Film Library for schools with tape recorders. Tapes submitted by the schools are transcribed from master tapes held by the National Film Library.

A gramophone record library of 2,540 titles and 4,952 copies is available for use by schools and teachers colleges. Issues exceed 12,000 records a year.

Museums—To assist schools to make the fullest use of the museums, an education officer is attached jointly to the museum and the teachers' training college in each of the four main

centres. Cases of exhibits are circulated amongst schools where pupils are unable to make regular visits to a museum.

Publications—The *School Journal*, an illustrated paper, is published in four separate parts suitable for pupils in the various standard classes. Parts 1 and 2 are published six times in the year while Parts 3 and 4 for the senior classes appear four times a year. *Primary School Bulletins*, dealing with topics of New Zealand history, geography, nature study, and family life in other countries, are published every year. These and other publications are prepared in the School Publications Branch of the Department of Education and issued free to all primary and intermediate schools, both State and private. Vernacular *Journals* are also issued to schools in Cook, Niue, and Tokelau Islands.

New mathematics textbooks have been issued to all primary pupils in standards one to four and teachers of these classes have received manuals for the teaching of mathematics. This is part of a programme to replace the present series of arithmetic books used in all classes in primary schools with modern mathematics books.

A series of handbooks for teachers in primary schools dealing with English, social studies, arts and crafts, and reading in the infant school have been issued free to primary schools, both State and private, on the basis of one copy per classroom. Further handbooks on physical education and on the teaching of numbers in the infant school are being issued.

The *Post-primary School Bulletin* is published 10 times a year and issued free to all State and private secondary schools. It provides background reading for subjects of the revised curriculum particularly in social studies, science, and literature.

The *Education Gazette* is published by the Department twice a month. It is a medium for the dissemination of official information and for the advertisement of vacancies. Copies are distributed to educational authorities and to State schools throughout New Zealand, and private schools receive one copy free of charge.

Education, a magazine for teachers, is published 10 times a year.

HIGHER EDUCATION: The University System—The system of higher education in New Zealand has evolved in recent years from a federal university with constituent colleges to a system of separate universities and a university college of agriculture. These are the University of Auckland, the University of Waikato (at Hamilton), Massey University (at Palmerston North), the Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury (at Christchurch), and the University of Otago (at Dunedin), with Lincoln College a constituent agricultural college of the University of Canterbury.

At the centre there is the University Grants Committee which functions under the Universities Act 1961. The primary function of the University Grants Committee is to advise the Government of the needs of New Zealand for university education and research. It determines the allocation of grants of money which it recommends for appropriation by Parliament to meet these needs, and reviews the expenditure by the universities of money appropriated by Parliament. The University Grants Committee is also responsible for the award of scholarships, and through its statutory subcommittee, the Research Committee, for the distribution of the Government grant for research. Another statutory subcommittee of the University Grants Committee, the Curriculum Committee, has responsibilities in respect of the development of courses for degrees and diplomas. In the performance of its duties it is required to have regard to the comparative equivalence of courses.

The Universities Entrance Board was established on 1 January 1962 to maintain a common educational standard for admission to the universities. The Board prescribes the conditions of examinations for University Entrance, Entrance Scholarships, the University Bursaries Examination, and Fine Arts Preliminary.

The special problems of legal education are the province of the Council of Legal Education which prescribes the examination requirements for admission of candidates as barristers and solicitors of the Court.

The universities in Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago, besides offering courses in the faculties of arts, science, commerce, law, and music, specialise in certain fields. The University of Otago provides courses in medicine and dentistry, mineral technology, home science, and physical education; the University of Canterbury provides courses in engineering (mechanical, electrical, civil, and chemical) and fine arts; the University of Auckland provides courses in architecture, fine arts, engineering (mechanical, chemical and materials, electrical,

engineering science, and civil), and postgraduate courses in obstetrics and gynaecology; and the Victoria University of Wellington provides courses in public administration and social science. Massey University provides courses in agriculture, horticulture, food technology, and veterinary science, as well as courses in arts and science, and also provides extramural tuition in a number of subjects to students throughout New Zealand. The establishment of a veterinary faculty at Massey University in 1964 removed New Zealand's dependence on Australia for the training of veterinary surgeons. The University of Waikato offers courses in the School of Humanities and the School of Social Sciences, and in association with the Hamilton Teachers College, offers courses in its School of Education leading to a Diploma in Education and the degree of Bachelor of Education.

Free University Education: Scholarships—The most important awards for those entering university are the University Junior Scholarships. These scholarships are tenable for three to six years, depending upon the minimum time in which the holder, studying full-time, could complete the recognised course taken under the scholarship. The University Junior Scholarship provides a scholarship allowance of \$220 a year and is tenable with a fees and allowances bursary (see Bursaries below). These scholarships, together with the Taranaki Scholarships and certain privately endowed scholarships, are awarded on the results of the Entrance Scholarships Examination conducted by the Universities Entrance Board.

Scholarships awarded during degree courses include Senior Scholarships awarded by the individual universities and Lincoln College (and of a value to be determined by them). The various university institutions also have private scholarships for which their own students may compete. The scholarships awarded at the end of the university course, which are listed in full in the university calendars, include the Rhodes Scholarships, the 1851 Exhibition Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships, the Macmillan Brown Agricultural Scholarship, the Shirtcliff Scholarships, the Gordon Watson Scholarship, the Shell Post-graduate Scholarship, the Michael Hiatt Baker Scholarship, the Rutherford Scholarships, the Orford Studentship, and the National Research Scholarships. Many of the Post-graduate Scholarships and some of the Post-doctoral Fellowships are tenable in New Zealand. The other awards are in general tenable overseas.

University Bursaries—The system of bursaries for students entering upon a university course is set out in the University Bursaries Regulations 1966, which were made following a full review of the scheme that had been in operation from 1912 to 1965. Bursaries available to students are fees bursaries, fees and allowances bursaries, and masters bursaries. There is provision for the award of supplementary allowances with a fees and allowances bursary to students who satisfy the scholastic or academic requirements. The supplementary allowances were paid for the first time in 1967. In general, fees and fees and allowances bursaries are tenable for the minimum period, not exceeding six years for medicine, or five years for other courses, in which a student following a full-time course in each year could complete the recognised course taken under the bursary. There is provision for these bursaries to be extended for an additional year in any case where, in the opinion of the Director-General of Education, the personal circumstances of the bursar warrant it. There is also provision for the extension of a bursary for a limited period to assist students undertaking a second recognised course of study.

Fees Bursaries are awarded to students following part-time or full-time courses who have qualified for entrance to the university either by examination or accrediting, or who, having been granted provisional admission, pass two units in any one year. These bursaries provide for payment of tuition fees during their term.

Fees and Allowances Bursaries are awarded to students who hold the Higher School Certificate and are tenable for any recognised course at a university provided that the bursar undertakes a full-time course of study in each year of the bursary. Also, a student who in any year is credited with passes in the subjects or units comprising a full-time course may transfer from the fees bursary to a fees and allowances bursary.

A fees and allowances bursary entitles the holder to payment of tuition fees plus allowances of \$80 in the first year of the bursary, \$120 in the second year, \$160 in the third year, and \$200 in the fourth and any subsequent year of the bursary.

The holder of a fees and allowances bursary who is obliged to live away from his home or his usual place of residence in order to attend a university affording tuition in the subjects appropriate to his course and year may also qualify for a boarding allowance of \$250 a year.

Masters' Bursaries are awarded to students who have completed a bachelor's degree, in not more than one year in excess of the minimum period in which that degree could be completed by a student taking a full-time course each year. They must, however, proceed in the next year or in the year following that year to take a full-time course leading to a master's degree. The holder of a master's bursary is entitled to tuition fees and an allowance of \$300 and he may also, in the same way as a fees and allowances bursar, receive a boarding allowance of \$250 a year if eligible. There is provision for the payment of fees only to students who are taking a Master's course by part-time study.

Supplementary Allowances are awarded to students who gain the required standard of passes in the university bursaries examination or in the entrance scholarship examination and who are holding a fees and allowances bursary. A supplementary allowance may also be awarded to a student who gains the requisite grade of pass in the subjects or units of a full-time university course.

All these bursaries are subject to strict rules as to suspension and cancellation. A student who in any year does not pass in a prescribed number of units or subjects will have his bursary suspended and it will not be reinstated unless in the following year he is credited with a prescribed number of passes. Only one such suspension is allowed and subsequent failure results in cancellation of the bursary.

Further details of the amounts payable and other qualifying conditions for the various classes of bursaries are available from vocational guidance centres and from the Head Office of the Department of Education, Wellington.

The Government offers for competition annually four bursaries to students wishing to attend the School of Social Science at the Victoria University of Wellington. Preference is given to candidates nominated by church or other organisations engaged in social work. These bursaries provide for full fees, a bursary allowance of \$160, and a boarding allowance of \$250 where appropriate.

The total number of University National, Entrance, Higher School Certificate, fees, and fees and allowances bursaries current in 1966 was 10,335.

Bursaries, etc., are also awarded annually by other Government Departments and include medical, dental, physiotherapy, and dietetic bursaries (Department of Health), national research scholarships and national research fellowships (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), rehabilitation bursaries (Social Security Department), coal-mining bursaries (Mines Department). Study awards are made to selected public servants to enable them to undertake university study. The Department of Education has a system of student-ships with generous allowances available for those intending ultimately to qualify as secondary teachers.

The following table gives the number of students, including those taking short courses at agricultural colleges, who received free university education during each of the latest five years.

Year	Junior University, National, and Taranaki Scholarships	Senior University Scholarships	University National, Entrance, and H.S.C. Bursaries*	Teachers' College Student-ships	Other	Total
1962	156	30	6,734	766	3,194	10,880
1963	220	56	7,418	1,064	3,721	12,479
1964	239	56	7,748	1,065	3,714	12,822
1965	266	57	9,260	1,106	3,609	14,298
1966	296	64	10,719	1,174	4,148	16,401

*Includes also fees, fees and allowances, and Masters' Bursaries awarded under University Bursaries Regulations.

Holders of rehabilitation bursaries numbered 12 in 1962, 84 in 1963, 43 in 1964, 54 in 1965, and 59 in 1966.

Students—In 1966 there were 22,377 students actually in attendance at the six universities and one agricultural college. Of these, 1,964 were graduates, 20,806 undergraduates. In addition, there were 1,925 students attached to the various universities, but exempt from lectures, and

399 students who were taking short courses. Comparable figures for the latest five years are given in the following table.

Year	Students Attending Lectures		Exempt Students		Total*
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1962	12,067	3,814	1,039	294	17,214
1963	12,811	4,188	999	305	18,303
1964	13,582	4,562	1,083	413	19,640
1965	14,937	5,332	1,252	624	22,145
1966	16,300	6,077	1,273	652	24,302

*Does not include students taking horticulture courses at agricultural colleges.

The following table gives particulars of students who were taking definite courses at universities, including agricultural college, during the latest three years. Additional information is published in *Education Statistics of New Zealand* available from the Department of Education, Wellington.

Course	1964			1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and Agricultural Science—									
Degree	313	3	316	341	8	349	371	12	383
Diploma	236	4	240	270	4	274	257	2	259
Dairy Farming (diploma)	—	—	—	25	—	25	19	—	19
Dairy Technology (diploma)	—	—	—	91	4	95	104	6	110
Horticulture (degree)	29	5	34	36	6	42	36	13	49
Horticulture (diploma)	18	11	29	12	33	45	40	19	59
Sheep Farming (diploma)	—	—	—	48	—	48	81	1	82
Certificate in Agriculture	15	—	15	11	—	11	—	—	—
Valuation and Farm Management (diploma)	—	—	—	26	—	26	46	—	46
Wool (diploma)	—	—	—	81	1	82	92	2	94
Architecture —									
Degree	142	4	146	173	3	176	187	4	191
Diploma	72	3	75	43	1	44	26	—	26
N.Z.I.A.	11	—	11	10	—	10	6	3	9
Arts	3,413	3,129	6,542	4,231	3,673	7,904	4,419	4,412	8,831
Banking (diploma)	10	—	10	5	—	5	1	—	1
Business Administration (diploma)	—	—	—	12	—	12	8	—	8
Criminology (diploma)	—	—	—	6	1	7	4	1	5
Commerce (including accountancy)	2,453	92	2,545	2,755	148	2,903	2,684	144	2,828
Dentistry	191	6	197	203	6	209	218	6	224
Diagnostic Radiology (diploma)	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Divinity	78	6	84	83	9	92	70	6	76
Education (degree)	2	—	2	3	3	6	7	1	8
Education (diploma)	178	91	269	252	107	359	330	205	535
Educational Psychology (diploma)	5	—	5	1	—	1	5	1	6
Engineering (degree) —									
Post graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	61
First professional	270	—	270	278	—	278	—	—	—
Chemical	55	1	56	54	2	56	81	4	85
Civil	218	—	218	259	3	262	478	—	478
Electrical	163	1	164	182	—	182	269	—	269
Mechanical	85	—	85	118	—	118	169	—	169
Metallurgical	44	—	44	32	—	32	3	—	3
Mining	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering (professional)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine Arts —									
Diploma	105	118	223	135	131	266	148	147	295
Preliminary	3	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Processing —									
Food Technology	21	5	26	37	6	43	4	—	4
Dairy Engineering (diploma)	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Home Science —									
Degree	—	27	27	—	29	29	—	49	49
Diploma	—	170	170	—	181	181	—	181	181
Intermediate courses —									
Agriculture	126	8	134	176	12	188	179	7	186
Agriculture (horticulture)	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture	108	4	112	125	6	131	144	2	146
Dentistry	46	2	48	61	1	62	53	1	54
Engineering	497	1	498	612	1	613	635	2	637
Food Technology	18	3	21	28	5	33	38	6	44

Course	1964			1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Intermediate course (cont.) -									
Home Science	-	11	11	-	25	25	-	18	18
Medicine	284	37	321	295	52	347	306	60	366
Optometry	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Pharmacy	-	-	-	17	7	24	11	14	25
Surveying	60	-	60	33	-	33	43	-	43
Veterinary Science	79	8	87	85	9	94	89	4	93
Law	1,222	66	1,288	1,395	74	1,469	1,517	89	1,606
Medical Science	8	1	9	1	-	1	2	1	3
Medicine -									
Degree	523	63	586	525	69	594	530	69	599
Microbiology (diploma)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mining (diploma)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music -									
Degree	61	40	101	57	40	97	63	51	114
Diploma	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	5	7
Executant (diploma)	7	5	12	8	13	21	9	15	24
Optometry (diploma)	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
Pharmacy (degree)	24	9	33	18	10	28	23	14	37
Physical education (diploma)	53	84	137	53	96	149	63	110	173
Physiotherapy, certificate†	6	54	60	4	57	61	18	53	71
Public administration (diploma)	12	-	12	10	-	10	8	-	8
Public Health (diploma)	-	-	-	6	-	6	8	-	8
Radiology (diploma)	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-
Science	2,405	635	3,040	2,621	649	3,270	3,157	802	3,959
Social Science (diploma)	14	8	22	21	5	26	20	9	29
Speech Therapy (certificate)	-	-	-	2	11	13	-	18	18
Surveying (diploma)	21	-	21	43	1	44	67	3	70
Town Planning (diploma)	25	1	26	40	-	40	52	2	54
Urban Valuation (diploma)	34	-	34	48	-	48	51	-	51
Veterinary science	32	2	34	60	2	62	5	1	6
Other -									
Not stated	7	-	7	9	-	9	21	1	22
Certificate of Proficiency	-	-	-	118	99	217	150	115	265
Cultural interest only	-	-	-	53	85	138	59	59	118
Totals	13,822	4,733	18,555	16,369	5,695	22,064	17,552	6,750	24,302

* Now shown under Chemical, Civil, etc. † Physiotherapy first-year students only.

The spread of these students over the universities in 1966 was: University of Auckland, 6,361; University of Waikato, 306; Victoria University of Wellington, 5,077; University of Canterbury, 5,011; University of Otago, 4,282; Massey University, 2,627, Lincoln College, 638.

Graduates—The numbers of degree graduates from New Zealand universities in 1965 and 1966 are shown in the following table.

Course	Honours		Masters		Bachelors	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Agriculture	-	-	1	-	2	2
Agricultural Science	6	11	9	14	55	54
Agricultural Science (Hort.)	-	-	2	1	8	8
Architecture	-	4	-	1	53	19
Arts	160	202	75	71	709	822
Commerce	6	22	4	7	161	167
Dental Surgery	3	2	1	2	39	37
Divinity	-	-	-	-	7	11
Education	-	-	-	-	1	2
Engineering (Chemical)	2	54	12	13	9	13
Engineering (Civil)					76	63
Engineering (Electrical)					52	40
Engineering (Mechanical)					29	21
Engineering (Metallurgical)					7	8
Food Technology	-	1	-	-	4	10
Home Science	-	-	-	-	3	3
Laws	8	11	2	3	133	135
Medical Science	-	-	-	-	8	1
Medicine and Surgery	-	-	-	-	105	106
Music	-	4	-	-	12	13
Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	3
Science	93	185	49	41	432	433
Totals	278	496	155	153	1,905	1,971

In addition, doctorates were completed in Science (1), Medicine (6), Philosophy (56).

Staff—The teaching staff of the universities and agricultural colleges in 1966 consisted of 1,570 persons on full-time appointments and 427 persons working part-time. On full-time appointments there were 208 professors, 570 senior lecturers, 561 lecturers, 192 junior lecturers, and 39 instructors and demonstrators engaged in teaching. Non-teaching staff numbered 1,544 full-time and 426 part-time workers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—Technical education (in its broadest sense of vocational education) falls into two categories—that provided while the student is still a secondary school pupil and that available to those who have completed their secondary school education but who wish to undertake training either full-time or while employed.

The technical education of adolescents who have completed their secondary schooling but who wish to begin or extend the training for their chosen vocation below university level is provided in a number of ways. In the four main centres, plus one provincial centre, there are technical institutes which are concerned solely with vocational training. In smaller centres tertiary education of this sort is provided at secondary schools on a part-time basis (very occasionally as full-time courses), often in the evening. The work of these two groups is supplemented by the Technical Correspondence Institute, which, as its name implies, restricts its activities to correspondence tuition for technical subjects. Its instruction is an important addition to that of the "live" classes in that it enables instruction to be given to people living in areas where numbers are insufficient to justify local classes and also to supplement day practical classes where numbers are insufficient for local evening theory classes.

A considerable element of the technical education concerns apprentices, who receive both practical and theoretical training. The practical training is given at either day classes, with the employers granting apprentices the equivalent of half a day a week to attend, or else at block courses where the employers release the apprentices usually for three weeks each year to attend concentrated full-time instruction up to Trade Certificate level. In both cases the employers pay the apprentices for the time spent at classes. The full-time block courses are usually at regional or national centres and there is a growing trend towards this type of practical instruction as more National Apprenticeship Committees press for block courses and as the numbers of apprentices in individual trades grow to the stage where they are sufficient for block courses in regional centres. This practical instruction is supplemented by instruction in theory at evening classes, where numbers are sufficient to justify local classes, or else by correspondence tuition from the Technical Correspondence Institute. The examination for apprentices are administered by the Trades Certification Board.

An important section of technical education which is growing steadily is that available at the technician level. The term "technician" covers a wide field, but national New Zealand certificate courses have been devised for engineering, draughting, draughting (architectural), science, building, quantity surveying (and commerce is being planned). In addition, at a lower level, there are New Zealand technical certificates in automotive engineering, a New Zealand certificate of competency in garage management and courses leading to certificates for radio technicians, engineering technicians, survey technicians and forest rangers. The courses for these qualifications, and other courses not on a certificate basis, are devised by the Technicians Certification Authority, which was established under the Technicians Certification Act 1958 to prescribe courses and syllabuses and conduct examination appropriate to the needs of persons in occupational groups. The instruction for the New Zealand certificate courses is given at part-time classes, or on a sandwich bases (i.e., regular intermittent periods in full-time classes), or by correspondence tuition supplemented by attendance at block courses. In a few cases the stages can be taken at full-time courses in the technical institutes. These full-time courses are mainly for the initial stages and usually cover two years part-time study in one year.

In addition to the national trade and technician courses, there are a large number of courses available which have been organised regionally to meet local demands. These include commercial courses for girls, work study and electronic data processing courses, courses in journalism and in industrial and commercial design. In addition, instruction is given on the examination syllabuses devised by independent organisations, e.g., the New Zealand Society of Accountants, Chartered Institute of Secretaries, New Zealand Institute of Valuers, etc.

The Education Amendment Act 1963 formally established the three original technical institutes which had grown up earlier, namely, the Auckland Technical Institute, the Central Institute of Technology at Petone, and Wellington Polytechnic, and made provision for the establishment of further technical institutes. Since then, the title of the Technical Correspondence School has been changed to the Technical Correspondence Institute and a section of Christchurch Technical College became the Christchurch Technical Institute at the beginning of 1965 and a section of the King Edward Technical College, Dunedin, became the Otago Polytechnic at the beginning of 1966. In 1968, the seventh technical institute, Waikato Technical Institute, was established at Hamilton.

The Central Institute of Technology is to move to a new site in a few years' time when it will become a purely national school offering courses for which there is not a sufficient regional demand to justify local courses.

In 1966 there were 280 centres at which technical classes for part-time day and evening students were provided and the numbers of students are shown in the following tables; the figures in brackets indicate the students attending technical institutes.

Class	Day Only or Day and Evening	Evening	Sandwich and Block	Total
<i>Part-time Students</i>				
Trade	2,903 (1,172)	16,949 (13,579)*	13,042 (11,156)	32,894 (25,907)
Professional and technical	3,947 (3,724)	12,549 (9,307)†	2,301 (2,253)	18,797 (15,284)
Other (includes hobby classes) ..	3,199 (1,014)	47,095 (4,504)	— (—)	50,294 (5,518)
Sub-totals	10,049 (5,910)	76,593 (27,390)	15,343 (13,409)	101,985 (46,709)
<i>Full-time Students</i>				
All classes	1,220 (1,112)	...	...	1,220 (1,112)
Totals	11,269 (7,022)	76,593 (27,390)	15,343 (13,409)	103,205 (47,821)

*Includes 7,389 taking Technical Correspondence Institute courses. †Includes 5,858 taking Technical Correspondence Institute courses.

N.Z. Technical Correspondence Institute—In July 1946 the Department took over the responsibility for the study courses previously conducted by the Army Educational and Welfare Service. The Technical Correspondence School was established in Wellington to develop these courses for men in the armed services, and also to provide correspondence instruction in vocational and technical subjects for apprentices and advanced students unable to attend technical schools or classes.

The expansion of the work of the school has been remarkable. It was established in 1946 with a staff of two teachers and gave instruction in 12 technical subjects. Instruction is now given in 546 technical subjects. This work is mainly in three categories: first, the teaching of students through marking and commenting on their test papers, and the supervision of their studies; second, the preparation of new, and the revision of old, lessons for students' use; third, the preparation of textbooks on technical subjects. So far the school has published 13 textbooks.

The main function of the school, now known as the New Zealand Technical Correspondence Institute, is to provide technical education from apprentice up to advanced technician level for those who are unable to obtain such education through the usual institutions. In particular, the Institute meets many demands for technical education in the building, electrical, and engineering occupations, and also provides courses in agriculture and horticulture, dairy manufactures, management and commerce, mining and fire engineering, surveying, textiles, and valuation. As all students are employed in an industry or profession, their correspondence studies are supported by practical experience.

The work of the Technical Correspondence Institute parallels the teaching given in the other senior technical institutes, and instruction is given in many subjects not taught

elsewhere. The Institute plays an important role in the education of many of the apprentices who sit the annual examinations of the Trades Certification Board. It also prepares a large percentage of candidates for the various examinations of the Technicians Certification Authority in engineering, building, commerce, draughting, and science as well as for other professional and industrial examinations.

The number of students on the roll at 1 August 1967 was 12,640. There is an establishment of 221 full-time tutors, besides the Principal, and some 55 administrative staff.

New Zealand Council for Technical Education—This Council was set up in 1958 following a conference of parties interested in technical education called by the Minister for the purpose of advising him on all matters pertaining to education and training for employment in industry and commerce. It was envisaged that the Council would encourage close relations between those concerned with technical education, industry, and commerce, and to this end the Council was constituted with a wide membership representative of the following bodies: Department of Education; University Grants Committee; Associated Chambers of Commerce; Manufacturers' Federation; Employers' Federation; Federation of Labour; Institution of Engineers; State Services Commission; Technical Education Association. The Commissioner of Apprenticeship is a member of the Council, and there are other members representing regional and special interests.

COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH—The Carnegie Corporation of New York was instrumental in founding the New Zealand Council for Educational Research in 1933 and supported it by grants for 10 years. Since 1945 the Council has been supported in the main by State funds, supplemented by contributions from educational bodies, philanthropic foundations, business organisations, and its own trading operations. The Council is under independent control and was given statutory recognition in the New Zealand Council for Educational Research Act 1945.

In its research programme, the Council has concentrated on New Zealand problems, and many of its publications (46 research reports and 19 shorter studies in education) consist of critical surveys on various aspects of New Zealand education and accounts of outstanding experiments in school practice. The work done under the auspices of the Council has been carried out not only by its own permanent staff but also by part-time honorary investigators employed by universities, teachers' colleges, and so on.

In addition to its activities as a research organisation, the Council acts as a clearing house for information on educational matters. It also serves as the major source of supply for the educational and psychological tests that are used by schools, universities, governmental agencies, hospitals and business firms. It supports local institutes for educational research in Auckland, Wellington, Palmerston North, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

MAORI EDUCATION FOUNDATION—The Maori Education Foundation Act 1961 established the Maori Education Foundation for the general purpose of promoting and encouraging the better education of Maoris and of providing financial assistance for that purpose. The Act provided for the constitution of a Board of Trustees of the Foundation consisting of a chairman appointed by the Governor-General; the Director-General of Education (deputy-chairman); the Secretary for Maori and Islands Affairs; the officer for Maori Education or some other officer of the Department of Education appointed by the Director-General of Education; and four Trustees appointed by the Governor-General, one a Maori member of Parliament appointed on the nomination of the other Maori members of Parliament, one appointed on the nomination of the Maori Council of Tribal Executives, one appointed on the nomination of the Dominion Executive of the Maori Women's Welfare League, and one appointed on the nomination of the Minister of Maori Affairs. The Government made an initial grant of \$250,000 and the Minister of Finance may approve further grants and also subsidies on contributions to the Foundation of money, land, and other property. By the end of 1967 the capital resources of the Foundation had risen to \$1,773,000. Some of the principal purposes for which the Board of Trustees is empowered to apply the income of the Foundation include the education and vocational training of Maoris; the granting of financial assistance or of equipment to schools and institutions at which Maoris are receiving education; the provision of bursaries to assist Maoris attending secondary schools or any New Zealand or overseas university, agricultural college, or institution of similar status; the provision of post-graduate scholarships for Maoris holding university degrees or diplomas; and the making of special

research or study grants to Maoris undertaking special research or study projects. Although the bulk of the Foundation's income is expended on grants to individuals, the major endeavours of the Foundation are being concentrated on fostering the greater participation of Maori parents and children in play centres and kindergartens. During the 1967 academic year assistance was granted to over 1,000 pupils and students. While over 200 grants were of comparatively small amounts for school clothing or equipment, the bulk of the grants were towards the cost of board and tuition of secondary boarding school pupils. In a number of cases Foundation grants are a necessary supplement to other scholarships and awards. Sixty-seven university students were being assisted in 1967.

ADULT EDUCATION: National Council of Adult Education—The functions and powers of the National Council of Adult Education are set out in the Adult Education Act 1963.

The National Council consists of two members appointed by the Minister of Education, two appointed by the University Grants Committee (one from a list of names suggested by the universities, and one from a list of names suggested by the voluntary bodies actively engaged in adult education), the Chairman of the University Grants Committee, and the Director-General of Education (or their nominees) *ex-officio*. The Council has the power to co-opt one member.

Each university's adult education department is now financed from the block grants negotiated for the universities by the University Grants Committee. Although full responsibility and control of their adult education activities rests with the universities, each is advised by a committee representative of various community interests.

The adult education department in each university has a director in charge and a staff of lecturers or tutors. This staff contains general and specialist tutors, the latter catering for special interests such as music, drama, art, and home science. Two of the North Island universities also have tutors specialising in work among the Maori people. Some of the tutors are stationed in different parts of the university district and serve as area tutor-organisers. A large number of part-time tutors supplement the activity of the full-time staff (numbering approximately 60). The work is carried out by various methods—lecture courses, study conferences, seminars, schools of varying length (both residential and non-residential), and correspondence courses written for group study and discussion. Cultural activities such as organising itineraries of groups of musicians, dancers, and art exhibitions are also undertaken.

In addition to the adult education activities of the universities, a growing amount of adult education is being done by evening classes in secondary schools. There has also been an increase in the number of technical institutes which cater for a wide variety of adult educational interests. The National Council is interested in the co-ordination of these wider developments and provides advice and assistance.

Voluntary Agencies: Workers' Educational Association—District Councils of the Workers' Educational Association exist in Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago and Southland and there is a branch in New Plymouth. Small administrative grants are received from the respective universities with which the Councils are associated, together with payment of tutors' fees for a limited number of courses approved by them. District Councils, in their own right, organise additional courses, summer schools, public forums and seminars. The co-ordinating body is the New Zealand Workers' Educational Association which also publishes the "*WEA Review*".

Countrywomen's Co-ordinating Committee—This is a national liaison committee of the Country Women's Institute and the Women's Division of Federated Farmers; it has regional committees at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin and over fifty district committees. The organisation co-operates with other adult education organisations and also arranges classes of special interest to women.

Community Centres—In 1938 a community centre was established at Feilding under the supervision of two experienced educationalists specially appointed to the staff of the Feilding Agricultural High School. Classes have been conducted in drama, child care, literature, art appreciation, and physical welfare, both at the centre and in outlying areas. In 1944 a community centre was opened in a suburb of Christchurch. Subsequently, experimental centres were opened in Westport, Wakari, Hawera, and in the coal-mining districts of the Buller. These centres received some assistance, directly or indirectly, from public funds. There are, however, many other community centre schemes supported by voluntary effort.

SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICE—This service, which is financed by the Department of Education and administered by the National Library of New Zealand, aims at giving children access to the best literature. Regular exchanges of children's and young people's books are sent on a circulating basis to approximately 2,500 schools. The schools served are primary, both public and private, intermediate, and district high schools. Pupils of the Correspondence School also receive books regularly.

All schools, including secondary schools, receive additional books on request. Some 845,074 requests were filled during the year ended 31 March 1967.

LIBRARY SCHOOL—The Library School, a division of the National Library, offers professional training to those holding university degrees or with equivalent education. Students receive allowances equal to those paid to students of secondary teachers colleges. Facilities for training are offered to students sponsored by UNESCO and by countries participating in the Colombo Plan.

PACIFIC ISLANDS EDUCATION—The Department of Education acts in liaison with the Departments of External Affairs and Maori and Islands Affairs to assist other administrations including those in Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn Island, New Hebrides, and British Solomon Islands Protectorate with their educational problems.

As part of this assistance, the Department of Education assumes responsibility for filling in the vicinity of 200 education posts in the Pacific. Officers and teachers are inspected and their rights protected against their return to New Zealand. The Officer for Islands Education has a staff including three inspectors, three scholarships officers, and two textbook writers. Advisory visits are made to most of the islands, and supplies of modern textbooks and apparatus are sent regularly. Many publications have been produced.

In addition, a very important function of the Islands Education Division is to operate and supervise closely a scholarship system which in 1967 enabled 285 islands students to obtain in New Zealand schools, trade training centres, universities, Government departments and private firms more advanced education and training than would otherwise be available to them. During the term of their scholarship these students are fully maintained by the Departments of Maori and Islands Affairs and External Affairs. In 1967, approximately 312 other students from Fiji and Tonga, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and New Hebrides were supervised and assisted in obtaining the benefits of a more varied or advanced education than they could gain in the islands. These totals include 63 island students who are training as teachers in the various courses of the New Zealand teachers colleges.

CHILD WELFARE—The Child Welfare Division of the Department of Education was established by the Child Welfare Act 1925 for the purpose of the maintenance, care, and control of children who are under the protection of the State, and to provide generally for the protection and training of indigent, neglected, and delinquent children. While this Act is the general statutory authority for the work of the Division, the Infants Act 1908, the Adoption Act 1955, and the Child Care Centre Regulations 1960 provide the legislative basis for other particular aspects of the work.

The Division is administered from a Head Office in Wellington. It employs 269 field officers in 29 district offices, 421 institution workers, and 257 clerical officers. Field staff duties include preventive work; investigation and reporting for the Children's Court; supervision of children in their own homes; foster home, institution, and work placement; adoption and illegitimate birth inquiry work; the licensing of foster parents defined in the Infants Act 1908; registration of child care centres; inspection of children's homes run by voluntary organisations and examination of requests made by them for financial subsidies; the oversight of immigrant and refugee children. Field officers receive assistance in many of these duties from 152 honorary child welfare officers, who are people of integrity and local standing in their communities.

Facilities for institutional care and training include short- and long-term training centres for difficult and delinquent children and residential special schools for the deaf, mentally retarded, and emotionally disturbed children. There is also a small hostel for girls who have commenced work, but are not yet ready to live independently in the community.

While there is no specific statutory requirement that child welfare officers should engage in preventive work, the Division has always followed a policy of providing early assistance in an attempt to prevent children from becoming delinquent. Inquiries into the circumstances of infants in need of care and protection are accepted as one of the first steps in the prevention of later difficulties. The earlier that assistance can be given, the more likelihood there is of it being successful.

Children's Courts—Children's Courts are presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates who are authorised to exercise jurisdiction in these Courts. Very wide discretionary powers are given to Children's Courts. Wherever practicable the hearings are conducted in premises apart from the Magistrate's Court, and no newspaper is permitted to publish either the names of children appearing before these Courts or any particulars that are likely to identify a child.

A child for the purposes of the Act is a person up to 17 years of age.

Children's Courts deal with cases of children brought either (a) on a complaint under the Child Welfare Act that a child is neglected, indigent, delinquent, not under proper control, or living in a detrimental environment or (b) charged with an offence. After hearing the complaint or the charge, and in the light of the child welfare officer's report, the Court may, according to the needs of the case, commit the child to the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, or place him under supervision of a child welfare officer for a period (usually one year or two years) or discharge him with an admonition and, on occasion, an order for restitution or a fine.

Appearance before the Children's Courts in the three latest calendar years and the rates per 10,000 children aged 10 to 17 years are given in the following table:

Reason for Appearance	Number			Rate		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
For offences against special Acts, regulations, or bylaws ..	466	504	520	12	12	13
For more serious offences ..	4,078	4,254	5,089	99	102	120
Subtotals	4,544	4,758	5,609	111	114	133
On "complaints" under the Child Welfare Act	832	975	951	...	...	...
Totals	5,376*	5,733*	6,560	...	...	...

*The discrepancy between the totals of this and the "Decisions" table is owing to the exclusion from this table of one case in 1964 and three cases in 1965 of applications by the manager of a private children's home for an agreement to be enforced.

The decisions made in Children's Courts are shown in the summary below for the three latest calendar years.

Decision	1964	1965	1966
Committed to the care of the Child Welfare Superintendent	784	797	790
Placed under supervision of child welfare officers ..	2,214	2,387	2,538
Admonished and discharged with or without costs, restitution, or fine	1,641	1,746	2,134
All other decisions	738	806	1,098
Totals	5,377	5,736	6,560

A new approach to the problem of delinquency was the establishment throughout New Zealand in 1959 of a Juvenile Crime Prevention Section of the New Zealand Police. The aim is to detect delinquency at an early stage and, by close co-operation between child welfare officers and specialist police officers, to deal with the less serious offenders without Court action. The police, after consultation with child welfare officers, decide whether or not there will be a prosecution. For those not being prosecuted appropriate action is taken, for example, in the form of a warning from the Police or continuing informal supervision by child welfare officers. During the year ended 31 December 1966, 4,775 cases were dealt with under this scheme without prosecution.

State Wards—Many of the children who are committed to the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and who are thereby under his guardianship are placed immediately in foster homes and either at school or in employment. Those who require special care and training which cannot be provided in the ordinary life of the community are placed in institutions administered by the Superintendent. Some few reside in private institutions and some are in boarding schools.

Of the total of 15,258 children under the control and supervision of the Child Welfare Superintendent and his officers at 31 December 1966, 4,056 were under the guardianship of the Superintendent and were placed as shown in the following summary.

	Number	Percentage of Total
Residing in individual private homes (foster homes, employers' or relatives' homes)	3,089	76
In institutions administered by the Child Welfare Division (including those temporarily admitted)	629	16
In psychiatric hospitals	166	4
In residential schools and colleges (including schools for handicapped children)	107	3
In hospitals, convalescent homes, etc.	9	--
In children's homes (including orphanages, etc.)	55	1
Attending university or teachers' training colleges	1	--
Totals	4,056	100

For the children requiring institutional care and training the Child Welfare Division administers several different types of institution. There are long-term training institutions for disturbed and delinquent adolescents. "Kingslea", accommodating girls, is situated at Shirley, Christchurch, and "Kohitere", accommodating boys, is located at Levin. They are essentially open institutions providing full educational facilities with qualified and trained teachers and also a wide range of vocational training. Another small institution at Featherston provides specially for girls of primary school age who are so difficult or disturbed as to require special educational and social training. A small hostel for girls at Wellington provides for some who, while in ordinary employment, require for the time being the conditions of supervision and care obtainable in a hostel. There are 11 receiving homes and boys' homes in the larger centres and a girls' home in Auckland which provide remand facilities, temporary care, and observation. Children not requiring institutional care but presenting behaviour and personality problems beyond the capacity of most ordinary foster parents are provided for in "Family Homes". These are private houses owned by the Division and occupied rent-free by specially selected married couples who receive board payments and agree to care for children on a long-term basis as a condition of the tenancy. These homes are also used to provide transit accommodation in areas in which there is no receiving home or boys' home. Of the 34 homes now in operation, three are used as hostels for working adolescents.

Children Under Supervision—Children placed by the Courts under supervision of child welfare officers are supervised in their own homes, except that in a few cases, with the approval of the parents or guardians, the child welfare officer arranges placement elsewhere—e.g., in employment. Magistrates have the authority to order that part or all of the period of

supervision be spent in an institution. Most children placed under supervision respond well; where they do not they may appear before the Court again and be committed to the care of the Superintendent. There were 2,954 children under supervision at 31 December 1966.

Preventive cases, numbering 5,041 at 31 December 1966, consist of children who, without any Court appearance, are being supervised and assisted by child welfare officers under arrangements made voluntarily with the parents or guardians.

Welfare of Children—Child welfare officers undertake a wide variety of miscellaneous investigations and inquiries concerning the welfare of children. In the year ended 31 December 1966, 11,068 cases were handled. Cases may be referred by neighbours, police, teachers, employers, doctors, solicitors, etc., or by parents themselves who are seeking advice and guidance. Some of these cases will respond quickly to help. Others may need preventive oversight and guidance over several months or even two or three years. Financial help can be given in special cases. In a relatively small number of cases preventive help is not sufficient and Court action is the outcome of inquiries.

As provided for in the Child Welfare Act 1925, child welfare officers, on receiving from the Registrars notifications of illegitimate births, make confidential inquiries and assist the mother as necessary in making provision for her child.

Child welfare officers administer the provisions of the Infants Act 1908 by which children under six years of age living apart from their parents or guardians for more than seven consecutive days are required to be in licensed foster homes unless they are residing with close relatives and providing payment or reward is involved. At 31 December 1966, 565 such children were being supervised.

Under the Adoption Act 1955 a child welfare officer must give prior approval to the placement for adoption of a child under 15 years, or alternatively, the applicants must apply for an interim order of adoption from the Court. The Court is required to obtain a child welfare officer's report on such a placement before granting an order. A waiting period of at least six months is normally required, during which the replacement is supervised by a child welfare officer, before a final order can be made.

The Division also has a measure of responsibility towards handicapped children generally, partly because of its role in assisting in the administration of residential schools for children who are deaf, mentally backward, or emotionally maladjusted. Child welfare officers, more especially in country areas, also assist in locating children who require special education, in advising parents or teachers concerning the facilities available, and in ensuring that the circumstances become known to appropriate agencies.

Inspecting children's homes operated by private organisations and administering schemes of Government financial assistance to these homes is another important function of the Division. Financial assistance is given by payments of \$1.50 per week for each child in care and subsidies of up to 50 percent on expenditure for extension or replacement of buildings or additions to facilities. A similar capital subsidy is available for private organisations to help in providing accommodation for unmarried mothers and their children.

Regulations for the registration and licensing of Child Care Centres (e.g., day nurseries, crèches, etc.) have been in force since 1961.

The Division has built up a considerable body of knowledge on new trends and methods in the fields of both residential and day care for children. As a result, it has become an important point of reference for information and advice.

SECTION 7B—SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The modern epoch is distinguished by application of science to problems of economic and human welfare . . . it is distinguished by a climate of human opinion, by some dominant views on the relation of man to the universe that foster science and its application.

(Simon Kuznets in *Modern Economic Growth*, Yale University, 1966.)

GENERAL—Economic growth and higher living standards depend on increased productivity and full development of national resources. In an age of technological advancement, progress depends in a large part on the application of the research. In past years production, in particular that in agriculture, has been promoted by scientific research.

More than three-quarters of the scientific research in New Zealand is financed from Government sources. The Government supports science as a cultural, educational, and intellectual activity through the schools, universities, museums, and other ways; and itself engages in scientific research for its social and economic values. Industry supports research which may be of short- or long-term benefit to its business and, together with private individuals, supports research for philanthropic reasons.

The importance of the social sciences (e.g., economics, education, sociology, political science, demography) in a world increasingly dominated by science and technology is often overlooked. In a period marked by a rapid advance of scientific and technological progress, most evident in the development of industrialisation and the resulting changes in our culture and society, the social sciences have a vital role to play in making it possible to recognise, understand, and counteract the human and social problems brought about by these rapid changes.

The National Research Advisory Council realising that trained manpower can be a problem in any expansion of research activities is conducting a number of inquiries into the availability of trained professional and technical staff.

The place of science in national development was discussed as part of a special article in the 1967 *Yearbook*.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH—The establishment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1926 arose largely from the need for an organisation to co-ordinate investigations into the problems of farming, and to provide research and technical assistance to developing secondary industries.

Today, by far the greatest part of finance for research is provided by the Government, and most of this is spent by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, through its 22 branches, in subsidies to nine grant-aided industrial research associations, and through special research grants to universities and other organisations.

Agricultural research still predominates, but expanding population and development of a broader-based economy have called for increasing industrial research, and there has been growing activity in the natural sciences and in scientific services for other Government departments and the general public.

Agricultural and Related Research—Scientific research has strongly influenced the long-continued trend towards more intensive farming, and the drive for intensification has in turn brought increasing sophistication to research.

The Soil Bureau has advanced from fundamental studies of soil genesis and the preparation of soil maps to examination of the balance of plant nutrients and the effect on this balance of man's use of the land.

Pasture improvement studies of the Grasslands and Plant Chemistry Divisions, and later of the Plant Physiology Division, at first concerned mainly with increasing plant yield per acre, are now seeking more knowledge of the plant substances that contribute to the successful performance of the grazing animal, so that future plant selection can be guided by the yield of these nutrient constituents.

In research by the Plant Diseases and Entomology Divisions into the control of pests and diseases, biological and ecological studies are seeking more sophisticated measures to replace the empirical chemical approach.

The current change in research emphasis is evident right through to the end product, of which an ever-increasing variety is being developed. In the breeding and selection of cereals and vegetables (Crop Research Division) and fruit (Fruit Research Division), account must be taken of storage and processing quality as well as field performance.

Competition of introduced noxious animals such as rabbits, hares, and deer with economic livestock for pasturage, and their effects on forests and vegetative cover, continue to be problems in intensive land use and conservation. As a basis for more effective control methods, Animal Ecology Division has intensified its study of these animals, and of bird species that damage farm and orchard crops.

Research to assist efficiency and progress of the tobacco and hop industries is carried out at two special stations in the Nelson district.

The Botany Division's study of all plant life provides basic information to several other divisions concerned with the role of plants in agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural production.

The increasing sophistication of research applied to agricultural production is nowhere more evident than in the extent to which the Applied Mathematics Division is now involved in the design of experiments so that they yield the maximum information, and in interpretation of the results. The volume of research statistics being handled by the division's computer service is rapidly increasing.

Research associations closely associated with the Department, and jointly financed by the Department and the respective industries, are carrying out work of importance to agricultural production in the following fields: Improvement of the milling and baking qualities of wheat, quality reports to merchants and millers, and technical advisory services to millers and bakers; the production, distribution, and use of fertilisers; wool manufacture; the physical, chemical, and biological properties of wool, and its handling, storage, transport, and marketing; basic and applied investigations to improve the quality of export meat; the production of milk in relation to the feeding, breeding, and management of dairy animals and the manufacture of dairy products, and the building, design, and efficiency of dairy machinery.

Industrial and Related Research—Because of the small scale of many of the units comprising a high proportion of secondary industry in New Zealand, it is even more necessary than in highly industrialised countries that Government should give some form of technical assistance. A number of branches of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research carry out research and service work for industry; and the National Research Advisory Council has recommended expansion of mineral exploration and development, building research, the application of mathematical techniques to industrial problems, and liaison and advisory services to manufacturers.

The Chemistry Division laboratories carry out materials and equipment testing for other Government Departments and investigate the extraction and processing of natural products and minerals.

In the Geological Survey, emphasis on economic minerals has been increased since the establishment several years ago of an economic geology unit, and commercial interest in the development of several fields has been encouraged.

Assistance to industry by the Physics and Engineering Laboratory is principally in providing servicing equipment beyond the resources of small private enterprises and designing and developing installations and techniques especially for the small-scale units that predominate in local industry. From chemical studies of indigenous timber and by-products of the pulp and paper and fruit industries, several products of potential economic importance in domestic and export markets have been evolved.

Departmental geologists, geophysicists, physicists, and chemists played a large part in the development of electric power from geothermal steam in the volcanic centre of the North Island, and at Kawerau this work led to the direct use of geothermal steam in the pulp and paper industry. Continued geothermal exploration has revealed further extensive fields for geothermal power development.

Foundry and fuel technology and industrial measurement are the main field of work of the Auckland Industrial Development Division, but it gives technical assistance in many fields of manufacturing industry, and has made outstanding contributions in medical instrumentation.

The processing of farm and other primary products has become a special interest of the Food Chemistry Division, whose work can be expected to be of increasing value to industry.

A 3 MeV proton-electron accelerator at the Institute of Nuclear Sciences is being used on work concerned with the development of both primary and secondary industry, as well as the natural sciences. The Institute gives advice and assistance in the industrial use of isotopes.

Research associations concerned particularly with manufacturing industries carry out investigations and information liaison services in fellmongery, hide processing, tanning, and footwear manufacture; pottery, ceramics, and structural clay products; laundering, dry-cleaning, and dyeing; wool manufacturing; and the coal industry and its products.

Under a system of research contracts administered by the Department, the food industry may propose projects for investigation by the department of food science and biotechnology at Massey University.

Scientific Services—Continuous magnetic, ionospheric, and seismological observations are carried out by the Geophysics Division, as well as special projects on natural phenomena,

and networks of geophysical and seismological stations are maintained from the Pacific to Antarctica. This Division also operates the official New Zealand time service.

Physical, geological, and biological studies in the oceans round New Zealand are carried out by the Oceanographic Institute, with recent emphasis on work likely to help development of mineral resources and the fishing industry.

Chemical work in the investigation of crime and toxicology, and chemical and bacteriological examination of food, drugs, and water supplies comprise a large part of Chemistry Division's services to other Departments.

Because of New Zealand's nearness to the Antarctic and its large dependency there, the work of the Antarctic Division as a co-ordinating agency for scientific studies and exploration in that area is of special importance. The International Geophysical Year 1957-58 had a considerable influence on research in the Ross Dependency and since that time New Zealand has maintained a permanent scientific base in the Antarctic at Scott Base.

Scientific and industrial research must become of increasing importance to the country's development; and for the natural scientist New Zealand must continue to offer a fertile field of study of the range of interests it offers in such small compass.

AGRICULTURE—In the nineteenth century there was an increasing area being used for farming, and by ploughing up much of the virgin soil and sowing it down in imported pastures the number of stock could be increased continually. Very little was done to improve the grasslands once they were established. In the twentieth century, however, especially since 1920, there has also been a huge increase in stock carried—but with very little increase in the total area of land farmed. This achievement in the expansion of numbers of stock carried is fundamental to New Zealand's economy and this result Cockayne, the research pioneer, attributed to seven factors—the realisation that grass was a crop and that the grassland farmer was the most important crop-farmer in New Zealand; the development of agricultural instruction and research devoted mainly to grassland farming; the rise of topdressing to a major factor in grassland farming; research leading to the control of bush sickness; research leading to the development of superior strains of grasses and clovers and their use; better stock management; and drainage.

The general improvement in the productive capacity of the grass and clover plants, which form the basis of our swards, has been the work of the agrostologists and plant breeders, and if we add to their work that of a host of other research workers in closely related fields—animal and field husbandry, irrigation, drainage, plant chemistry, veterinary science, animal diseases, and so on—we have the answer to the phenomenal increase in stock carried over the past 30 years.

The establishment of the Plant Research Station at Palmerston North adjacent to Massey Agricultural College in 1929 marked a great step forward in the progress of grassland research. The seed certification scheme inaugurated in 1929-30 was an immediate result of far-reaching consequences. The extension of plant breeding was an associated development. Another broad field of research was that of fertility in relation to pasture growth and the grazing animal. In 1936 the research station became the Plant Research Bureau of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Almost all research within the Department of Agriculture is now conducted by the Research Division which has a staff of approximately 200 scientists and 300 technicians; the headquarters is at Ruakura Agricultural Research Centre, Hamilton.

A large proportion of resources is devoted to servicing activities for farmers and advisory personnel. Chief among these are veterinary diagnostic and soil testing services. The veterinary diagnostic service operates through local veterinarians who send specimens from diseased or dead animals to one of the five diagnostic centres strategically located throughout the country. Advice, following laboratory examinations, is relayed back to the farmers by the investigating veterinarian. In two soil-testing laboratories approximately 25,000 samples of soil from farms are analysed for pH and major elements to provide an estimate of the types and quantities of fertilisers required.

Research work is carried out at seven stations, at smaller experimental centres and areas, and on farmers' properties throughout the country. Of the six larger stations and centres, two undertake a range of experimental work embracing, plant, and animal research; two specialise in research on animal production and animal health, while the other two concentrate

on soil fertility and horticultural problems respectively. In addition there is a Field Research Section whose function is to investigate local problems throughout the country and to test out, where possible, the findings of research stations in different environments. Such work is under the control of a number of research workers located in different parts of the country and is carried out on experimental areas and farms. A Biometrics Unit provides statistical services for research workers.

Major Agricultural Research Projects—Because of the vital importance of fertilisers to agricultural production, considerable work is being done on the fertiliser requirements of soils throughout New Zealand. Most major soil groups are being studied in detail. There are very few, if any, soils or areas where it has not been possible to establish pastures satisfactorily with suitable fertilisers, seed, inoculants, and in some cases drainage. Problem areas such as sands, peats, gumlands, pakihi soils, and high country (up to about 3,000 ft) have been successfully and profitably improved, using specialised techniques and often specialised equipment.

From animal production research, targets have been set which are acting as a spur to producers. Six hundred pounds of butterfat or beef per acre; 300 lb of lamb and over 100 lb of wool—these are the levels of production which have been achieved from selectively-bred animals grazed on productive, well-utilised pastures. Studies made of different classes of sheep in relation to beef cattle are providing valuable information on the most profitable type of stock to run.

Animal health research is concerned with most of the important diseases which afflict sheep and cattle. Internal parasites, mastitis, salmonellosis, facial eczema, bloat, tuberculosis, brucellosis, and hypomagnesaemia are all being investigated with the aim of finding more effective methods of prevention and control.

As farming becomes more intensive, diseases can have much greater effects and science must continue to find answers to existing and changing problems.

OTHER SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS—The only major endowed research organisation in New Zealand, the Cawthron Institute at Nelson, was established in 1920. The Institute was founded in Nelson as a result of a bequest of about \$500,000 under the will of Thomas Cawthron. As the value of the investment of the bequest has declined the Institute has received increasing grants from the Government through the Departments of Scientific and Industrial Research. This grant now amounts to about half the annual income of the Institute.

Among the other organisations undertaking research are the various units funded by the Medical Research Council (these are mainly in Dunedin associated with the University of Otago), local medical research foundations, and the Cancer Society. There are also the various museums, the Carter Observatory, and a number of amateur and near amateur groups, particularly in astronomy.

A Department of Health Committee was formed in 1938 to promote Medical Research. This was incorporated and expanded by the Medical Research Council Act 1950. A new act was passed in 1966. The National Radiation Laboratory, Department of Health (formerly the Dominion X-Ray and Radium Laboratory) was established to provide the technical services required by the Radioactive Substances Act 1949. In 1954 the Department of Health established the National Health Institute as a centre for the study of public health problems.

Social Sciences—However, most of the research material published in the social sciences has been prepared by such organisations as the New Zealand Council for Educational Research, the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, the Agricultural Economics Research Unit, the Monetary and Economic Council, and the universities.

Since 1945 the New Zealand Council for Educational Research (which was initiated in 1933 largely by assistance from the Carnegie Corporation) has been supported in the main by State funds, supplemented by contributions from educational bodies and business organisations. The Council which is under independent control, has concentrated on New Zealand problems, and many of its publications (40 research reports and 18 shorter studies in education) consist of critical surveys on various aspects of New Zealand education and of accounts of outstanding experiments in school practice. There are local institutes for educational research in Auckland, Wellington, Palmerston North, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

The New Zealand Institute of Economic Research was founded in 1958 and is an independent non-profit making incorporated society. Its object is to increase knowledge of New Zealand's economic development through research, education, and the training of research workers. It conducts its research in co-operation with the universities and other agencies.

The Agricultural Economics Research Unit was established at Lincoln College in 1962 with an annual grant from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It also receives grants for particular projects from other sources. The unit has a long-term programme of research in the fields of agricultural marketing and agricultural production and the relationship between agriculture and the general economy.

In addition to these three organisations and the universities a number of Government Departments and agencies undertake research work for their own needs.

In the social sciences a number of Government Departments undertake some research activities for their own requirements including: Department of Education; Department of Justice; Department of Labour; Department of Statistics.

PRESENT ORGANISATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH—About 80 percent of the money spent on scientific research in New Zealand comes directly from Government sources.

The expenditure by the various organisation groups is approximately:

Government departments	..	..	72 percent
Universities	..	..	9 percent
Industry	..	..	8 percent
Research associations	..	..	6½ percent
Other organisations	..	..	4½ percent

Therefore the pattern of organisation in government for research plays a large part in the national research pattern.

The National Research Advisory Council was established on 1 April 1964 to advise the Minister of Science on—

(a) The promotion and development of scientific research in New Zealand:

(b) The planning and co-ordination of scientific research and services in New Zealand, including—

(i) The determination of priorities among research activities of government departments, having regard to research done by other organisations:

(ii) The provision of scholarships and fellowships and the promotion of the training of research workers:

(iii) The association of government with industry in the promotion of fundamental and applied research, including the promotion of research associations:

(iv) The collection and dissemination of scientific information including the publication of reports and journals:

(c) The promotion of co-operation with the governments of or organisations in other countries, or with international organisations, in scientific matters:

(d) Any other matters that are appropriate for the carrying out of any other above-mentioned functions, or that are referred to it by the Minister.

The Council has nine members, six (including the Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General together with the Director-General of Agriculture, Director-General of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Secretary to the Treasury. The Council is responsible to the Minister of Science who discusses reports or proposals with other Cabinet Ministers whose departments may be affected. The Council replaced the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research established in 1926.

At present, government scientific activities are distributed amongst nine government departments—the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Agriculture, the New Zealand Forest Service, the Marine Department, the Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Civil Aviation, the Department of Health, the Ministry of Works, and the Ministry of Defence (Navy).

Over 80 percent of the funds provided for science by the Government are administered by three departments—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Agriculture, and the New Zealand Forest Service.

Research Expenditure—The following tables on research expenditure are based on figures published by the National Research Advisory Council.

EXPENDITURE ON SCIENCE

Department or Agency	Gross Expenditure on Science			Grants		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$(000)					
Scientific and Industrial Research	6,012	7,076	7,520	733	927	984
Agriculture	2,427	2,686	3,236	120	86	124
Civil Aviation (Meteorological Service)	293	340	381	—	—	—
Forest Service	656	659	698	5	5	6
Health	483	569	602	277	324	338
Seven other departments	1,074	1,297	1,498	277	395	458
Totals ..	10,945	12,627	13,935	1,412	1,737	1,910
Buildings (government) ..	916	1,102	1,180	...	...	...
Totals, government	11,861	13,729	15,115	1,412	1,737	1,910

Department or Agency	Net Expenditure on Science			Percentage of Total Net Government Expenditure on Science (Excluding Buildings)		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$(000)			Percent		
Scientific and Industrial Research	5,279	6,149	6,536	55.4	56.4	54.4
Agriculture	2,307	2,600	3,112	24.2	24.0	25.8
Civil Aviation (Meteorological Service)	293	340	381	3.1	3.1	3.2
Forest Service	651	654	692	6.8	6.0	5.8
Health	206	245	264	2.2	2.2	2.2
Seven other departments	797	902	1,040	8.3	8.3	8.6
Totals ..	9,533	10,890	12,025	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings (government) ..	916	1,102	1,180	...	...	...
Totals, government	10,449	11,992	13,205	...	...	...
Universities	1,480	1,600	1,780	...	...	...
Research associations ..	900	1,134	1,440	...	...	...
Industry	1,365	1,571	1,670	...	...	...
Other organisations ..	762	790	846	...	...	...
Grand totals ..	14,956	17,087	18,941	...	...	...

APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE BY EACH INDUSTRY GROUP
(Excluding Buildings)

Type of Scientific Work	Estimated Expenditure (Excluding Buildings)			Percentage of Total		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ (000)			Percent		
Agricultural production and processing	5,708	6,472	7,484	40.7	40.5	42.1
Forestry and forest products ..	969	1,016	1,218	6.9	6.4	6.9
Building research	540	660	740	3.8	4.1	4.2
Oceanography, limnology and fisheries	792	840	982	5.6	5.3	5.5
Geology and geophysics, including Antarctica and upper atmosphere	1,020	1,084	1,172	7.3	6.8	6.6
Scientific services (n.e.i.), including meteorology	1,630	1,960	2,005	11.6	12.2	11.3
Secondary industry	2,093	2,573	2,680	14.9	16.1	15.1
Medical research	1,288	1,380	1,480	9.2	8.6	8.3
Totals	14,040	15,985	17,761	100.0	100.0	100.0

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH EFFORT 1926-1966

Year Ended 31 March	Gross Expenditure on Science	Percentage of Total Government Expenditure	Percentage of Gross National Product	Permanent Staff Employed	
				Professional	Technical
	\$ (000)	Percent	Percent		
1926	92	0.20	..	37	—
1931	100	0.36	..	50	—
1936	184	0.35	0.06	68	2
1941*	..	..	..	..	..
1946	1,062	0.85	0.13	227	60
1951	3,150	1.16	0.23	550	574
1956	4,652	1.20	0.24	573	550
1961	7,864	1.38	0.30	668	756
1966	13,728	1.82	0.36	820†	1,010†

*Second World War—satisfactory figures not available.

†Estimated.

In New Zealand the total expenditure on research in the social sciences is probably less than \$200,000 a year (virtually all in the fields of economics and education) or less than 1 percent of the total scientific research expenditure.

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Section 8

JUSTICE

LAW OF NEW ZEALAND—The law applied in the Courts of New Zealand has three principal sources—the common law of England, certain statutes of the United Kingdom Parliament enacted prior to 1947, and statutes of the New Zealand Parliament.

The initial law of New Zealand when it became a British colony was the law of England as it existed on 14 January 1840—that is, the common law together with those statutes of the United Kingdom Parliament which were applicable to the circumstances of the colony at that date. Subsequent law consists of those enactments of the United Kingdom Parliament between 1840 and 1947 which extended expressly or by necessary implication to New Zealand, and the enactments of the New Zealand Legislature.

In interpreting the common law the Courts have been concerned to preserve uniformity with the common law as interpreted in England. This unity is ensured not only by the existence of the Privy Council as the final Court of appeal for New Zealand, but by the practice of the Judges of following English decisions even though they are in theory not bound by them.

The New Zealand Parliament is the sole authority with inherent power to legislate for the country, and there are no constitutional restrictions on the law which it can pass. Before the adoption by New Zealand of the Statute of Westminster in 1947 the powers of Parliament were limited in two respects. First, there was a somewhat uncertain and ill-defined incapacity to make laws having extra-territorial application, and, secondly, there was an incapacity to make laws conflicting with a statute of the United Kingdom Parliament extending to New Zealand. Since 1947, however, both these limitations have disappeared, although the United Kingdom Parliament still has the power to make laws extending to New Zealand at the request and with the consent of the New Zealand Legislature.

REVISION OF LAW—In any progressive society the law requires alteration from time to time if it is to reflect the life of the community and adequately give effect to the needs of the people. As in other countries in modern times, legislation is by far the most important means by which the law of New Zealand is adapted to changing circumstances. The responsibility of bringing before Parliament proposals for the revision of the common law and that part of the statute law not administered by other Departments of State is in the hands of the Minister of Justice. Formerly the Minister of Justice was assisted in carrying out this responsibility by the Law Revision Committee, an informal advisory body established in 1937. In December 1965, however, a Law Revision Commission was set up under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice comprising members of the Government and Opposition parties in Parliament, the heads of the three principal legal Departments of State, and representatives of the practising legal profession and of the university law faculties. The principal functions of the Commission are to prepare programmes for the reform of the law, to indicate the order in which particular topics should be examined, to allocate the work, and to exercise a general oversight over law reform. In addition to the Commission there are four standing committees each specialising in a particular area of the law. These committees consider topics referred to them by the Commission or by the Minister and report thereon to the Minister of Justice.

COURTS—The hierarchy of Courts in New Zealand comprises the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, and the Magistrates' Courts.

As constituted by the Judicature Amendment Act 1957 the Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice by virtue of his office as head of the judiciary and of a President and two

Judges of the Court of Appeal appointed by the Governor-General. An additional Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court may be nominated by the Chief Justice to sit on the Court of Appeal in any particular case where it is expedient. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are also Judges of the Supreme Court, but have seniority over all other Judges of that Court except the Chief Justice or the acting Chief Justice.

The Court of Appeal may from time to time appoint ordinary or special sittings and may make rules in respect of places and times for sittings and similar matters.

The Court of Appeal, unlike other Courts, exercises an appellate jurisdiction only. In addition to ordinary appeals from the Supreme Court, certain other proceedings in inferior Courts may, on an order from the Supreme Court, be removed into the Court of Appeal for argument. The Court of Appeal also determines criminal appeals under the Crimes Act 1961.

All decisions of the Court of Appeal are final except where an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council (the Privy Council). In cases where the amount at issue exceeds \$1,000 there is an appeal as of right. In other cases leave to appeal is required. This leave may in most cases be granted either by the Court of Appeal or by the Privy Council itself. The Privy Council thus remains the final Court of appeal in almost all civil cases and may also occasionally hear appeals in special criminal cases.

The Supreme Court, which was first established by the Supreme Court Ordinance 1841, is now constituted under the Judicature Act 1908. The Members of the Court are a Chief Justice and 15 other Judges, the number being fixed by statute. An additional Judge or Judges may be appointed whenever the Governor-General deems it necessary by reason of absence or anticipated absence of any of the Judges on leave prior to retirement, each appointment being a permanent one from the time when it is made. The fixing of the number of Judges, together with the provision that the salary of a Judge shall not be diminished during his term of office, is an important safeguard for the principle of judicial independence. Judges, who retire at 72 years, are appointed to hold office during good behaviour and may be removed only by the Queen upon an Address by the House of Representatives. The Governor-General may suspend a Judge upon a like Address.

Magistrates' Courts are set up under the Magistrates' Courts Act 1947 and possess an extensive jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by Stipendiary Magistrates, whose number is limited by statute to 45, there being 42 at present holding office. Justices of the Peace, however, still sit as a Magistrates' Court to hear a limited number of minor criminal charges.

Stipendiary Magistrates must have been qualified as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court for at least seven years. They are appointed by the Governor-General, and may be removed by the Governor-General for inability or misbehaviour only. They retire at 68 years of age.

Apart from these Courts of general jurisdiction there are in New Zealand several Courts with specialist functions. These include the Court of Arbitration, which makes awards governing pay and working conditions in industry, and also makes general wage orders; the Compensation Court, which determines claims under the Workers' Compensation Act; the Land Valuation Court, which determines disputes over the valuation of land and hears claims for compensation when land is taken for public purposes; and the Maori Land Court and Maori Appellate Court, which have jurisdiction in respect of questions relating to Maori land.

JURIES—The institution of the jury is regulated in New Zealand by the Juries Act 1908. Subject to certain exceptions, every British subject between 21 and 65 years of age and resident within 15 miles of a Supreme Court centre is liable to serve on a jury. Women have the right to exemption on request.

The list of exempted persons is contained in the Juries Amendment Act 1951. The following is a summary of the persons now exempted from jury service:

Members of the Executive Council and of the House of Representatives; Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Compensation Court; Judges and Members of the Court of Arbitration and of the Land Valuation Court; Judges and Commissioners of the Maori Land Court; Magistrates; Visiting Prison Justices and members of Parole Boards; Coroners; the Chairman of the Local Government Commission; the Chairman and

Members of the Licensing Control Commission; Officers of Parliament; clergymen; nuns; persons wholly engaged in teaching and school inspectors; barristers and solicitors; medical practitioners, nurses, and dentists; registered chemists; members of the armed forces; Police and traffic officers; pilots, masters, and crews of vessels; members of fire brigades; certain Civil Defence personnel; and certain officers of the Department of Justice, including those engaged in Court or prison work, and wives of prison officers.

Special juries are provided for in section 71 of the Juries Act. That section provides that in a civil action in the Supreme Court triable by jury either party may, by leave of the Court or a Judge thereof, procure trial by a special jury instead of a common jury. Except with the consent of all the parties, however, no action may be tried with a special jury unless in the opinion of the Court or a Judge difficult questions in relation to scientific, technical, business, or professional matters are likely to arise.

The Grand Jury was abolished in New Zealand by the Crimes Act 1961.

LEGAL PROFESSION—At 31 December 1966 there were 2,493 members of the New Zealand Law Society holding practising certificates. These members included 30 females.

CIVIL JURISDICTION: Magistrates' Courts—Magistrates' Courts have existed in New Zealand since 1846. The Courts may now hear all claims up to \$2,000, but if the parties agree in writing that the Court shall hear their case it has jurisdiction whatever the amount claimed. In the exercise of this jurisdiction it may grant the same remedies, legal and equitable, as the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of complaints entered, cases disposed of, amounts sued for, and amounts for which judgment was recorded in the Magistrates' Courts during the latest 11 years.

Year	Plaints Entered		Cases Disposed of		
	Number	Total Amount Sued for	Number	Total Amount Claimed	Total Amount for which Judgment Entered
		\$(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)
1956	72,746	6,124	43,872	3,718	3,200
1957	79,000	6,426	46,477	3,730	3,152
1958	82,493	6,364	50,094	3,638	3,150
1959	80,856	5,772	51,386	3,612	2,942
1960	81,185	6,296	49,499	2,952	2,556
1961	92,383	7,394	54,266	3,848	3,434
1962	108,698	8,924	60,537	4,684	4,102
1963	112,692	9,520	66,663	5,192	4,472
1964	115,902	9,444	69,016	5,154	4,554
1965	112,813	11,526	69,690	5,244	4,644
1966	118,976	10,991	67,805	5,487	4,934

The average amount claimed in each complaint was \$84 in 1956 and \$92 in 1966.

Supreme Court—The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is twofold, original and appellate. It has by statute a general jurisdiction to administer the laws of New Zealand. One important aspect of this original jurisdiction is an inherent power to control inferior Courts and judicial tribunals through the writs of certiorari and prohibition. This is essentially a power to determine the limits of jurisdiction of other Courts and is to be distinguished from its appellate function by which the Supreme Court reviews a case which was properly heard and determined by a lower Court. An appeal to the Supreme Court lies only where it is provided for by statute. With certain exceptions, all cases determined in the Magistrates' Court are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The next table shows the number of actions commenced, cases tried, and judgments entered, together with the amounts for which judgments were recorded in the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the latest 11 years.

Year	Number of Actions Commenced	Cases Tried		Judgments Recorded (Entered or in Cases Tried)		
		With Jury	Without Jury	Number	Amount Claimed	Amount Recovered
					\$(000)	\$(000)
1956	1,735	146	199	393	1,653	801
1957	1,817	144	206	414	1,489	709
1958	1,931	153	242	477	1,672	936
1959	2,136	138	240	471	2,034	1,172
1960	2,162	138	248	443	1,862	1,010
1961	2,201	128	278	466	2,086	871
1962	1,891	144	286	466	1,902	1,037
1963	2,008	141	256	436	3,035	1,865
1964	1,967	106	241	345	1,601	889
1965	2,183	98	296	319	2,105	1,181
1966	2,555	89	296	325	2,419	1,370

Court of Appeal—During the five years 1962 to 1966 there were 232 civil appeals, of which 75 were allowed, and also 14 cases removed to the Appeal Court, resulting in 7 judgments for the plaintiffs and 7 for the defendants.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION: Magistrates' Courts—Since 1952, Magistrates have had jurisdiction, which was confirmed by the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, to deal with the majority of indictable offences. This Act gives a Magistrate jurisdiction over all crimes against property and all but the most grave of other crimes, such as treason, homicide, rape, and perjury. If the Magistrate deals summarily with an indictable offence, he may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to three years or a fine of up to \$400, or both. A Magistrate may, however, decline to deal with an offence summarily, in which case the accused is committed for trial in the Supreme Court in the ordinary way. The accused person has, moreover, the right to claim jury trial if he is charged with any offence, indictable or summary, punishable by imprisonment for more than three months.

Justices of the Peace now hear only a small number of summary cases where the statute creating the offence provides that one Justice or two or more Justices are to have power to deal with it, or where jurisdiction is expressly conferred on Justices in a particular case. The tendency is to have all but the most trivial criminal cases dealt with by Stipendiary Magistrates, although the extent to which this is practicable varies from district to district.

The following table shows the number of charges dealt with in Magistrates' Courts in the latest 11 years. These figures and all the figures relating to Magistrates' Courts, Supreme Court, and prisons, include Maoris; Children's Court cases are excluded and will be found under the section relating to juvenile offences.

Year	Charges Against Males			Charges Against Females			All Charges		
	Traffic	Other	Total	Traffic	Other	Total	Traffic	Other	Total
1956	51,781	39,533	91,314	2,806	2,456	5,262	54,587	41,989	96,576
1957	61,691	42,451	104,142	3,217	2,438	5,655	64,908	44,889	109,797
1958	72,732	40,774	113,506	4,239	2,565	6,804	76,971	43,339	120,310
1959	69,095	37,265	106,360	4,213	2,409	6,622	73,308	39,674	112,982
1960	77,628	39,433	117,061	5,265	2,470	7,735	82,893	41,903	124,796
1961	85,393	40,637	126,030	6,000	2,925	8,925	91,393	43,562	134,955
1962	96,720	44,272	140,992	6,851	3,067	9,918	103,571	47,339	150,910
1963	102,332	44,769	147,101	7,271	3,488	10,759	109,603	48,257	157,860
1964	123,994	44,946	168,940	9,680	4,014	13,694	133,674	48,960	182,634
1965	141,018	45,678	186,696	10,838	3,668	14,506	151,856	49,346	201,202
1966	159,210	48,134	207,344	13,027	4,017	17,044	172,237	52,651	224,888

The great majority of these charges are, as may be expected, for comparatively minor offences, particularly against the traffic laws. Traffic offences alone accounted for more than threequarters of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts in 1966; of the 204,546 convictions, 162,746 were for traffic offences, while 5,907 were for offences against the liquor laws, and 4,703 for drunkenness.

The following table classifies the convictions in Magistrates' Courts into more common offences or groups of offences for the latest five years. The figures refer to total charges, with the corresponding number of distinct cases following the totals in each year. There were 14,275 offending females in the 174,756 distinct cases for 1966.

Type of Offence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Common assault	1,312	1,401	1,526	1,434	1,836
Sexual offences	748	602	695	731	751
Other offences against the person ..	153	234	323	971‡	1,035‡
Theft	3,950	3,904	4,074	4,299	5,171
Wilful damage	931	943	846	879§	1,085§
Other offences against property (including forgery)	5,865	6,461	6,658	6,890	7,514
Drunkenness (including drunk in charge, etc.)	5,294	5,118	4,786	4,568	4,703
Application for prohibition order ..	764	817	654	635	703
Offensive conduct or language, obstruction, etc., of police, and vagrancy	3,697	4,092	4,876	3,848	4,481
Offences against good order	1,607	1,628	1,603	1,351	1,316
Breach of probation	472	486	512	563	583
Offences relating to dangerous drugs ..	19	58	63	94	81
Failing to pay maintenance	1,531	1,650	1,696	1,988	1,917
Other offences relating to administration of justice, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	1,495	1,746
Breach of price control orders	24	3	5	1	19
Failing to furnish return and making false return of land and income	3,589	3,604	1,901	879	737
Unlawfully on licensed premises and other breaches of Licensing and Sale of Liquor Acts	4,951	4,918	4,784	6,320	5,907
Deserting merchant ships	244	160	151	210	203
Other offences	4,921	4,832	6,082	4,482	4,325
Sub-totals	40,072	40,911	41,235	41,638	44,113
Minor traffic offences†	97,323	102,102	125,255	142,217	160,433
Totals	137,395	143,013	166,490	183,855	204,546
Distinct Cases*	114,749	119,871	142,855	156,662	174,756
Rate per 10,000 mean population for convictions, excluding minor traffic offences ..	161.0	160.9	158.7	157.3	164.4

*Counting only the principal offence in cases where a person is charged simultaneously with two or more offences.

†Excludes offences of negligence or drunk in charge causing death or injury; conversion; drunk in charge; failing to stop after accident involving injury.

‡Includes assaulting, etc., police, previously in another group.

§Does not include trespass as in previous years.

The next table classifies the result of hearing and punishment inflicted on summary conviction for all cases during 1966.

Result of Hearing	Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Offences Against Good Order	Offences Affecting Administra- tion of Justice, etc.	Other Offences	Total
Committed for trial or sen- tence	202	752	26	25	5	1,010
Imprisonment	651	3,691	962	309	248	5,861
Detention in detention centre	70	507	79	35	—	691
Periodic detention ..	7	36	20	—	—	63
Detention in borstal institu- tion, etc.	68	1,594	114	128	9	1,913
Released on probation ..	377	3,073	515	52	61	4,078
Convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if required	209	334	216	46	41	846
Fined*	2,115	3,633	165,633	575	10,286	182,242
Convicted and discharged (or pay costs) ..	125	902	3,303	142	545	5,017
Suspended imprisonment (maintenance cases) ..	—	—	—	1,723	—	1,723
Miscellaneous	—	—	794	1,317	1	2,112
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	816	1,792	10,511	3,924	1,789	18,832
Totals	4,640	16,314	182,173	8,276	12,985	224,388
Distinct cases	3,869	8,025	160,299	7,627	10,024	189,844

*A large proportion are traffic offences.

Traffic Offences—Traffic offences form so large a proportion of summary convictions that a further analysis is of interest. The most frequent traffic offences dealt with are breaches of parking regulations and excessive speed, but cases of reckless, dangerous, or careless driving have shown a steady increase.

The following table analyses all traffic convictions dealt with in Magistrates' Courts for the latest five years.

Offence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Reckless, dangerous, or careless use or driving of motor vehicle causing death	27	41	52	78	87
Reckless, dangerous, or careless use or driving of motor vehicle causing injury	32	64	157	134	131
Driving, or in charge of, motor vehicle under the influence of drink or drugs causing death	—	2	2	2	—
Driving, or in charge of, motor vehicle under the influence of drink or drugs causing injury	1	2	2	4	5
Failing to stop motor vehicle after accident involving bodily injury	11	36	25	50	64
Unlawfully converting vehicle to own use ..	1,095	1,161	1,055	953	1,125
Driving, or in charge of, motor vehicle under the influence of drink or drug	782	814	759	847	899
Driving, or in charge of, other vehicle under the influence of drink or drug	2	5	1	4	2
Exceeding speed limits	27,892	28,059	36,029	40,865	48,586
Reckless, dangerous, or careless use or driving, of motor vehicle	15,052	16,266	19,591	23,999	26,625
Reckless, dangerous, or careless use or driving, of other vehicle	149	157	135	153	231
Breaches of regulations for the lighting of vehicles	4,111	3,931	4,547	5,062	6,130
Offences relating to the registration, etc., of motor vehicles	6,450	7,321	7,868	9,860	11,519
Offences relating to driver's licence	6,050	6,113	7,742	9,678	10,177
Breaches of parking regulations	24,650	25,206	32,460	34,748	37,360
Other traffic offences	12,969	15,049	16,883	17,852	19,805
Totals	99,273	104,227	127,308	144,289	162,746
Convictions per 1,000 of mean population ..	39.90	41.00	49.00	54.50	60.66

It should be noted that the number of motor vehicles increased from 1,013,807 at 30 June 1965 to 1,060,196 at June 1966.

The previous table excludes the more serious cases involving death or injury, which are sent forward to the Supreme Court for trial or sentence. In 1966 10 such cases were sent forward and there were 8 sentences, comprising 5 for careless, reckless, dangerous, or drunken driving causing death, and 3 for careless, reckless, dangerous, or drunken driving causing injury.

Cancellation of drivers' licences by periods of cancellation are shown in the following table.

Period for which Licence Cancelled	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 3 months	1,620	1,905	2,363	2,379	2,649
3 months and under 6 months	972	1,305	1,834	2,505	3,376
6 months and under 1 year	308	404	594	880	1,205
1 year and under 2 years	1,223	1,320	1,734	2,000	2,246
2 years and under 3 years	236	376	347	317	413
3 years and under 4 years	669	767	755	850	905
4 years and under 5 years	14	10	17	31	37
5 years and over	80	81	79	129	88
Total cancellations	5,122	6,168	7,723	9,091	10,919

Drunkness—The following table shows the number of convictions for drunkness, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population, for each of the latest five years.

Year	Convictions for Drunkness			Per 1,000 of Mean Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1962	5,127	167	5,294	4.10	0.14	2.13
1963	4,955	163	5,118	3.88	0.13	2.04
1964	4,628	158	4,786	3.55	0.12	1.84
1965	4,392	176	4,568	3.30	0.13	1.73
1966	4,525	178	4,703	3.36	0.13	1.75

Repeated (or duplicate) convictions against the same person are included in the statistics shown in the preceding table, but the figures do not include cases of application for prohibition orders of which there were 703 in 1966, compared with 635 in 1965. The rates of convictions have fallen in the latest year, with convictions of females following the same trend as convictions of males.

Supreme Court—Criminal cases in the Supreme Court are of two classes—those in which the accused person has pleaded guilty in the Magistrate's Court and has been committed to the Supreme Court for sentence or has been committed for trial and subsequently changed his plea to guilty, and those actually tried in the Supreme Court.

The following table gives a summary of criminal cases dealt with in the Supreme Court during each of the latest five years. Frequently a series of charges is preferred against the one offender and this serves to explain the distinction between total cases and distinct persons.

Year	Tried in Supreme Court				Sentences in Case of Committal for Sentence		Total Sentences		
	Indictments and Informations		Convictions						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
(a) Total Cases									
1962	817	118	401	48	217	1	618	49	667
1963	1,030	47	532	17	219	7	751	24	775
1964	795	52	415	11	186	57	601	68	669
1965	1,052	117	522	52	277	3	799	55	854
1966	966	113	521	40	304	2	825	42	867
(b) Distinct Persons									
1962	368	19	201	13	50	1	251	14	265
1963	416	21	250	12	42	5	292	17	309
1964	349	31	194	11	35	2	229	13	242
1965	398	29	229	19	53	3	282	22	304
1966	371	27	207	16	56	1	263	17	280

Of the 398 distinct persons indicted during 1966, 223 were convicted and 140 acquitted, and the prosecution was not proceeded with in the remaining 35 cases.

The next table summarises the offences of persons convicted and sentenced in the Supreme Court during each of the latest five years.

Year	Total Convictions and Sentences					Distinct Persons Convicted and Sentenced				
	Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Forgery and Offences Against the Currency	Other Offences	Total	Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Forgery and Offences Against the Currency	Other Offences	Total
1962	198	431	16	22	667	118	134	—	13	265
1963	226	431	58	60	775	149	125	2	33	309
1964	140	471	18	40	669	95	122	1	24	242
1965	196	578	11	69	854	124	132	2	46	304
1966	173	593	57	44	867	108	149	4	19	280

The table which follows shows the number of distinct persons sentenced in the Supreme Court during each of the latest five years classified according to the principal types of offences.

Type of Offence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Murder	4	3	4	2	5
Attempted murder	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter*	3	4	11	8	10
Traffic offences involving death or injury	20	20	3	5	8
Assaults and wounding	25	38	24	40	20
Sexual offences	59	71	50	54	48
Other offences against the person	7	12	3	15	17
Robbery, burglary, and breaking and entering	50	44	50	50	66
Theft, receiving, and fraud	75	69	58	64	66
Other offences against property	7	12	14	18	17
Forgery and uttering	2	2	1	2	4
Other offences	13	33	24	46	19
Totals	265	309	242	304	280
Per 10,000 mean population	1.06	1.22	0.93	1.15	1.04

*Includes persons charged with murder but convicted of manslaughter.

Sentences imposed in the Supreme Court during each of the latest five years were as follows:

Sentence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Probation (under Criminal Justice Act)	28	21	21	33	31
Ordered to come up for sentence ..	7	2	10	12	8
Discharged	1	3	2	1	1
Fined	39	57	28	56	35
Imprisoned	173	205	164	190	188
Corrective training	—	3	*	*	*
Detention centre	4	4	1	2	1
Borstal training	6	4	9	6	14
Preventive detention	7	10	7	4	2
Totals	265	309	242	304	280

*Abolished during 1963.

In 1941 the death sentence for murder was abolished. It was restored in 1950 by the Capital Punishment Act but was again abolished by the Crimes Act 1961. The only crime for which the death penalty may be imposed is treason. On conviction for murder a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment is imposed.

Flogging and whipping were also abolished in 1941 and have not been restored.

CRIMINAL APPEALS—The law relating to criminal appeals is contained in the Crimes Act 1961.

If it allows an appeal, the Court of Appeal may quash the conviction, vary the sentence, or order the case to be retried in the Supreme Court.

Applications filed in criminal cases and the results of the appeals are shown in the following table.

Year	Application Filed	Sentence Varied	Appeal Dismissed or Disallowed
1961	94	11	83
1962	97	12	85
1963	106	13	93
1964	78	13	65
1965	84	10	74
1966	88	12	76

OFFENCES BY WOMEN—Of the 224,388 criminal charges dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts in 1966, 17,044 or 7.6 percent, were preferred against females. This figure showed an increase on the 1965 total which was 14,506.

Most of the offences for which summary convictions are entered against women are of a trivial nature, such as minor breaches of traffic regulations.

Convictions for more serious offences are set out in the following table.

Offence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Common assault	30	34	36	31	26
Drunkenness	149	144	142	155	158
Burglary, breaking and entering, etc.	66	63	43	111	50
Theft	584	740	882	847	1,031
Fraud and false pretences ..	98	238	311	321	243
Offensive conduct or language ..	62	110	133	112	168
Vagrancy	167	181	182	185	298

Women received into prison under sentence during 1966 numbered 187. The principal offences concerned were: cruelty to children, 3; burglary, breaking and entering, etc., 12; theft, 53; fraud and false pretences, 6; vagrancy, 65; failing to pay fine, 5; breach of probation, 12. The corresponding total in 1965 was 191, and the main offences were, cruelty to children, 7; burglary, breaking and entering, etc., 17; theft, 53; fraud and false pretences, 12; vagrancy, 46; failing to pay fine, 6; breach of probation, 16.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS—Children's Courts were established in New Zealand under the Child Welfare Act 1925. All offences, except murder or manslaughter on the one hand, and certain traffic offences on the other, committed by children under 17 years are dealt with in Children's Courts, the procedure and rules of which differ widely from those of the ordinary Courts. In addition, when an offender between 17 and 18 years comes before a regular Court, the Court may order his case to be heard in the Children's Court.

Unless no other suitable room is available, sittings of the Children's Court are not held in a courtroom and, where a Children's Court is in the same building as any other Court, it does not sit when that other Court is in session. Proceedings in Children's Courts are not open to the public, and no report of them may be published except with the consent of the presiding Magistrate.

When a child is brought before a Children's Court and charged with any offence, it is not necessary to record a conviction even if the charge is proved. The Court has power without recording a conviction to impose any penalty or make any order as if a conviction had been recorded.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with in Children's Courts during each of the latest 11 years. It is shown in two ways; i.e., total charges (meaning each offence counted once irrespective of the number with which a person is charged at the one time); and distinct cases (meaning only one charge, the most serious, is counted, irrespective of the number a person is charged with at the time). All the Children's Court tables are shown in this way.

Year	Total Charges			Distinct Cases		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1956	5,420	593	6,013	2,949	495	3,444
1957	7,306	875	8,181	3,770	646	4,416
1958	8,084	1,089	9,173	4,358	745	5,103
1959	7,158	809	7,967	3,525	640	4,165
1960	9,297	1,068	10,365	4,803	806	5,609
1961	9,104	1,356	10,460	4,678	867	5,545
1962	8,092	1,330	9,422	3,713	897	4,610
1963	9,000	1,414	10,414	4,139	1,047	5,186
1964	9,099	1,665	10,764	4,547	1,195	5,742
1965	9,654	2,000	11,654	4,764	1,453	6,217
1966	11,512	2,450	13,962	5,576	1,656	7,232

Detailed statistics for Children's Court cases during each of the latest five years are as follows.

Type of Offence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Total Charges</i>					
Sexual offences	159	138	144	161	180
Assaults	96	112	111	138	216
Other offences against the person ..	13	14	17	22	37
Robbery, burglary, and breaking and entering	2,126	2,593	2,500	2,752	3,306
Theft, receiving, and fraud	3,309	3,192	3,333	3,447	4,198
Unlawful conversion of vehicles	910	1,217	1,041	1,316	1,652
Wilful damage	545	590	488	426	396
Other offences against property*	145	65	86	58	110
Offences against good order	829	940	1,116	872	1,241
Indigent or delinquent child	1,027	1,181	1,556	1,722	1,794
Other offences	263	372	372	740	832
Totals	9,422	10,414	10,764	11,654	13,962
<i>Distinct Cases</i>					
Sexual offences	106	106	117	122	136
Assaults	80	89	96	115	181
Other offences against the person ..	12	13	17	21	30
Robbery, burglary, and breaking and entering	928	1,021	1,090	1,142	1,403
Theft, receiving, and fraud	1,387	1,428	1,442	1,521	1,783
Unlawful conversion of vehicles	276	359	378	414	546
Wilful damage	229	257	228	219	197
Other offences against property*	39	22	23	23	26
Offences against good order	526	618	743	599	809
Indigent or delinquent child	882	1,067	1,387	1,554	1,588
Other offences	145	206	221	487	533
Totals	4,610	5,186	5,742	6,217	7,232

*Includes forgery and uttering.

NOTE—Distinct cases figures are included in those for total charges.

The cases heard in the latest two years resulted as follows:

Decision	Total Charges		Distinct Cases	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Dismissed or withdrawn	629	940	377	544
Admonished and discharged	1,673	2,125	1,027	1,287
Committed to care of Child Welfare Division of the Department of Education	1,871	1,828	906	950
Placed under supervision	4,471	5,204	2,313	2,535
Committed to an institution*	704	1,142	188	297
Fined	1,336	1,465	979	1,107
Otherwise dealt with	970	1,258	427	512
Total cases	11,654	13,962	6,217	7,232

*Includes periodic detention.

PENAL SYSTEM—The penal system exists to protect the community against those who would break the laws which are laid down so that citizens may live harmoniously together and the common good be promoted. This purpose is achieved principally through the processes of deterrence and reformation; in modern times in New Zealand as in other countries an increasing emphasis is being placed on the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender.

The paramount policy is to ensure first that those who by reason of the nature of their offences or the character of their offending are a serious danger to society are removed from the community. Subject to that the goal is to deal with offenders within the community wherever possible—that is, to impose sanctions that do not involve imprisonment. Where prison or other forms of detention are necessary the aim is to do as much as possible during the sentence to rehabilitate the offender and to bridge the gap between institution and free society. The interest of the community as well as of the offender is promoted by his reformation since the reformed offender does not again break the laws.

Treatment of Offenders Within the Community—The principal penalties available to the Courts in dealing with offenders outside a prison are fines, probation, and periodic detention.

Fines—Fines are by far the most common sentence imposed by the Courts in New Zealand, even if traffic offences are not taken into account. For very minor offences the imposition of a fine is the only sanction available to the Courts, but even where there is power to sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment the Courts often content themselves with fining him. In the Supreme Court also, which deals with more serious offences, there has been a trend in recent years to make greater use of fines as a punishment.

Probation—The legislation on probation is contained in Part I of the Criminal Justice Act 1954. The Court may release on probation any offender guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment either on indictment or summarily. Probation is a conditional suspension of imprisonment and provides the opportunity for an offender to rehabilitate himself in the community. An offender may be released on probation for a period of not less than one year or more than three years and during this time he must accept the supervision of a probation officer and observe conditions imposed regarding employment and residence, associates, and general behaviour. These conditions are automatic, but the Courts have power to impose further conditions at their discretion on granting probation. This power makes probation a very flexible type of treatment and is coming to be more freely and imaginatively used. Where the offence consists of the destruction or damage of property, restitution of the whole or part of the loss is commonly required as a condition of probation. Some Courts have in suitable cases made it a condition of probation that the offender do particular work of value to the community in his spare time.

The probation method is widely used. The following figures show the numbers of persons placed on probation during each of the latest 11 years.

Year	Number Admitted to Probation	Year	Number Admitted to Probation
1956	1,692	1962	1,978
1957	1,749	1963	2,162
1958	1,870	1964	2,024
1959	1,804	1965	2,456
1960	1,979	1966	2,773
1961	1,944		

The next table gives the number of offenders in each age group placed on probation during 1966, together with the period of their probation.

Age in Years	Period of Probation										Total	
	1 Year		15 Months		18 Months		2 Years		3 Years			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	462	103	1	—	344	82	475	62	168	32	1,450	279
20-24 ..	157	44	1	—	98	23	148	17	56	5	460	89
25-29 ..	62	23	—	—	39	7	46	10	22	—	169	40
30-39 ..	58	11	1	—	24	6	41	4	24	3	148	24
40-49 ..	25	6	—	—	16	—	22	—	9	1	72	7
50-59 ..	12	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	2	1	23	3
60-69 ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	1
70 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Totals	779	188	3	—	521	119	745	94	282	42	2,330	443

Periodic Detention—The Criminal Justice Amendment Act 1962 made provision for sentences of periodic detention. This sentence is at present available only to Courts in Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington, the Hutt Valley, and Invercargill. Any person of not less than 15 years of age who is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment or who wilfully refuses to pay a fine may be sentenced to periodic detention for any term up to 12 months. Under the sentence he is required to attend at a work centre on a certain number of occasions each week and while in custody must attend classes or groups, undergo physical training, or perform work either in the centre or outside it. Work outside a centre may be at a hospital or school, at the home of an elderly or infirm person, or on Crown or local authority property. Work centres provide sleeping accommodation as well as other facilities, and in practice offenders sentenced to periodic detention are usually required to attend during the whole of a weekend.

Other Powers of the Court—Although not sentences in the strict sense various other means are available to the Courts in dealing with offenders whose offences are not serious. They include conviction and discharge, the effect of which is that the offender has a conviction recorded against him but no sanction is imposed, and conviction coupled with an order that the offender come up for sentence if called upon within a specified period. This is a suspension of punishment conditional upon good behaviour but is not subject to the positive conditions of a probation order.

Finally the Court, although it may find an offender guilty, may discharge him without conviction if it considers the offence to be of a trivial or technical character.

Detention in Penal Institution—The sentences of detention which the Courts may now impose are as follows—

- (a) Borstal training, which means detention in a borstal institution for an indefinite period not exceeding two years. The offender must be at least 17 years (in special cases 15) but under 21 years. The time of his release is decided by the Borstal Parole Board, which must consider his case from time to time. After his release he is on probation for 12 months.
- (b) Detention in a detention centre, the term fixed by statute being three months. The offender must be at least 16 but under 21 years of age, and he may earn up to one month's remission of his sentence by good conduct. After his release the offender is on probation for 12 months.
- (c) Imprisonment for a stated number of years or for life. An offender sentenced to imprisonment for a fixed term may earn remission of up to one-quarter of his sentence, or, in exceptional circumstances, up to one-third.
- (d) Preventive detention, which means detention in prison for an indefinite term to be decided by the Prisons Parole Board, but in any event not less than seven years. This sentence may be imposed on conviction for certain sexual offences if the offender has been convicted for a sexual offence on at least one previous occasion. The offender must be 25 years of age or over. After serving seven years of his sentence the offender may be released on probation on the recommendation of the Parole Board, provided the Board is of opinion that he is not likely to resume his criminal career. The period of probation in each case extends for life. Preventive detention was restricted to sexual offenders by the Criminal Justice Amendment Act 1967. Hitherto, it has been available for persistent offenders in a number of other cases.

Restrictions on Imprisonment—The policy is to restrict detention of offenders in an institution as far as is practicable consistent with the protection of the community from dangerous criminals. In particular short-term imprisonment is usually open to objection on several counts. The Criminal Justice Amendment Act 1967 accordingly provides that no Court is to sentence any person to imprisonment for a term of less than six months unless having regard to the nature of the offence and all the circumstances of the case the Court is of opinion that no other punishment than imprisonment is appropriate.

Since 1939, there has been a provision restricting in a similar manner the imprisonment for any term of offenders under the age of 21 years.

Classification—The key to successful prison work lies in understanding the individual prisoner, and in order to assist the prisons administration to this end classification boards operate in the three main reception centres, Auckland Prison, Wellington Prison, and Christchurch Prison, and in Wi Tako Prison, an institution for those in prison for the first time.

Every man sentenced to imprisonment for a term of six months or more (or in some cases for shorter terms) comes before the classification board which can call upon a psychologist, psychiatrist, vocational guidance officer, probation officer, or any other form of specialist service to assist in defining the offender's character and potential and advise upon the most hopeful form of treatment while he is in prison.

Measures Employed in Treatment: Vocational Training—Prisoners are put to work on some form of constructive employment, whether it be industrial production in a secure institution or food production on a prison farm. In addition, and particularly for the younger offender, there are courses on trade training.

Non-vocational Training—A variety of evening activities have been introduced into the prisons and training benefit is derived from these activities, whether they be recreational, educational, cultural, individual, or collective.

There are full-time teachers in Auckland Prison, Christchurch Prison, Waikeria and Waipiata Youth Centres, Arohata and Invercargill Borstal Institutions, and part-time teachers in many other institutions. It is their task to seek to improve the general education of those prisoners who have been unable to reach the level of Form II, and also to assist those who are undertaking further education or technical courses through a Correspondence School. The interest shown in education is encouraging, since in many cases it fits a prisoner for better employment on his release and thereby helps to reduce the chances of his further offending.

All institutions receive at regular intervals a supply of well chosen books from the National Library Service and, in addition, inmates are permitted a free use of the library's request service.

Group Therapy—Group discussions are part of the programme of every institution. These groups of about seven or eight inmates meet regularly with an officer under informal conditions to discuss their problems and attitudes.

The leadership of a group is not confined solely to professional psychologists. Most are led by selected custodial officers who undergo a brief training course beforehand and receive subsequent help and guidance from professional staff.

The primary aim of group discussion is to help inmates to come to a closer understanding of themselves and their problems. At the same time the groups also encourage inmates to form constructive relationships with officers.

Earnings—All prisoners are credited with earnings based on a system of marks assessed according to diligence and conduct. A portion of the earnings may be spent on tobacco, confectionery, and toilet necessities in a prison canteen, and this provides an incentive to good work and conduct. At the same time the loss of this privilege is a useful disciplinary measure.

Punishments—An inmate charged with one of the less serious offences against discipline appears before the Superintendent, who may impose a penalty or in his discretion refer the case to a Visiting Justice or to the Court. A Visiting Justice may deal with all cases of offences against discipline and must deal with those which are outside the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, unless he thinks they should be brought before the Court. His powers of punishment are wider than those of a Superintendent. The provisions as to offences and punishments are the same for both prisons and borstals.

Pre-release Hostels—The setting up in 1961 of the first pre-release hostel at Invercargill for male borstal inmates was an important step forward toward the goal of bridging the gap between the wholly controlled life of the penal institution and the responsibilities and temptations of free society. Further pre-release hostels have been established for male borstal inmates at Auckland, Hamilton, and Wellington, one in Christchurch for adult male inmates, and one in Wellington for female borstal inmates. Selected inmates are sent to these hostels during the last part of their sentence. They live at these hostels and spend their leisure time there under supervision while working in the community.

Release to Work—Under the Penal Institutions Amendment Act 1961, inmates may be released during the day to engage in private employment. The selection of inmates for this privilege is made on the recommendation of the Superintendent of a penal institution, by a special committee chaired by a Magistrate. The inmates are required to contribute part of their wages towards the cost of their maintenance in the institution and part may also be withheld in satisfaction of outstanding fines or debts. The balance is made available to their dependants or is held by the Department of Justice for payment upon final release.

Post-release Care—Offenders serving a sentence of borstal training, preventive detention, or imprisonment for 12 months or more are released on probation. For a period of time they must be under the supervision of a Probation Officer and, during any part of that period falling within the maximum period they could have been detained in an institution, are subject to recall if their behaviour on release is not satisfactory. Offenders sentenced to detention in a detention centre are also subject to probationary supervision for 12 months following release. The period of supervision has a dual purpose—it is the protection of the community against further offending and it is at the same time an aid to the prisoner to re-establish himself. The step from custody to freedom is a difficult one for prisoners, many of whom require assistance, advice, and discipline during this period.

An offender serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than 12 months is on probation after release if the sentencing Court so orders.

Parole System—The introduction of types of sentences designed to encourage the rehabilitation of an offender or to protect society against the hardened criminal, rather than merely to inflict punishment for an offence which has been committed, has created the need for a procedure to enable a person serving one of these sentences to be released as soon as he shows that he is fit to be returned to society.

This need is filled by the parole boards which have the responsibility of reviewing the cases of all persons sentenced to borstal training, preventive detention, or life imprisonment, and of recommending, or in the case of borstal trainees directing, release on probation at the appropriate time.

There are at present five parole boards: the Prisons Parole Board, which deals with all offenders except those sentenced to borstal training, and four Borstal Parole Boards which between them have jurisdiction over all borstal trainees. The Prisons Parole Board is now required to consider the case of every offender sentenced to a finite term of imprisonment for six years or more (thus excluding those sentenced to preventive detention or to life imprisonment, whose cases are dealt with under separate provisions) after the offender has served three and a half years of his sentence, and annually thereafter until the offender is released.

Until 1961 there was only one board, called the Prisons Board in 1910 when it was established, and known as the Parole Board after 1954, when the Criminal Justice Act amended its jurisdiction to conform with the changes then made in the penal law. The provision for separate boards for the review of borstal cases was made by the Criminal Justice Amendment Act 1961.

The Prisons Parole Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman, the Secretary for Justice, and at least one but not more than five other members, all except the Secretary for Justice being appointed by the Governor-General for three years and being eligible for reappointment.

Each Borstal Parole Board consists of a Magistrate as Chairman, the Secretary for Justice, the superintendent of the local borstal institution in respect of which the board is appointed, and two residents of the locality in which the institution is situated. All the members except the Secretary for Justice and the superintendent are appointed by the Governor-General for three years and are eligible for reappointment.

Categories of persons whose cases were considered by the Prisons Parole Board and the Borstal Parole Boards during each of the latest five years were as follows:

Year	Borstal Detention*	Corrective Training	Imprisonment or Hard Labour	Habitual Criminals or Preventive Detention	Persons on Parole	Total
1962	1,418	115	28	83	12	1,656
1963	1,436	106	20	60	16	1,638
1964	1,237	21†	34	91	10	1,393
1965	1,285	3†	14	87	14	1,403
1966	1,439	—	18	74	8	1,539

*Under jurisdiction of the Borstal Parole Boards from November 1961.

†Abolished during 1963.

Of the cases coming before the Boards in 1965, there were 460 recommendations made for release on probation and one person on parole was favourably recommended for discharge.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME—The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1963 introduced the first statutory scheme in the world for compensation by the State to persons injured by crimes of violence and to the dependants of persons killed by such acts. The scheme is administered by the Crimes Compensation Tribunal, consisting of a Judge, or a person qualified to hold judicial office, as chairman and two other members. Compensation may be awarded in respect of any one or more of the following matters.

- Expenses actually and reasonably incurred as a result of the victim's injury or death.
- Pecuniary loss of the victim as a result of total or partial incapacity for work.
- Pecuniary loss to dependants as a result of the victim's death.
- Other pecuniary loss resulting from the victim's injury and any expenses which in the opinion of the Tribunal it is reasonable to incur.
- Pain and suffering of the victim.

The maximum amounts that may be paid in respect of (b) and (c) are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act. The maximum amount for other pecuniary loss and for expenses is \$2,000 and the maximum for pain and suffering is \$1,000.

In considering any application for compensation the Tribunal may take into account any behaviour by the victim which may have contributed to his injury. It is not the policy of the Act to permit double compensation, and the Tribunal is therefore directed to deduct any amount that may be received by the victim or his dependants in consequence of the injury, for example, social security benefits or worker's compensation. However, the proceeds of any accident insurance policy need not be taken into account.

The Act makes provision for recovery from the offender, where appropriate, of any compensation paid to his victim under the scheme. The Secretary for Justice has a discretion to apply to the Tribunal for an order requiring the offender to pay to the State the whole or any part of the compensation awarded to the victim or his dependants.

The following table shows the trend of operations under the Act.

Action	1964	1965	1966	1967
Applications filed	9	23	23	38
Cases in which an award made ..	3	18	9	21
Amount of awards	\$850	\$4,444	\$2,960	\$6,039

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS—There are 14 institutions serving as prisons or borstals in New Zealand, and 9 police jails. Any person serving a sentence of not more than eight days may be detained at any police station, which is deemed to be a prison for that period. The prison population during the year 1966 is shown in the following table.

	Males	Females	Total
Persons in prison at January 1966	1,604	98	1,702
Receptions during the year (including multiple receptions of the same person, but excluding transfers) ..	7,279	527	7,806
Discharges during the year (including multiple discharges of the same person, but excluding transfers) ..	7,051	493	7,544
Persons in prison at 31 December 1966	1,832	132	1,964
Daily average number of prisoners	1,719	122	1,841

Not all prisoners received were actually persons undergoing sentence on conviction for criminal offences. Many, for example, are in custody awaiting their trial. In 1966, 203 debtors were released after being detained or imprisoned for non-payment of debt following a Court order, 33 were classed as mental defectives and transferred to mental hospitals, while 3,113 persons were not returned to prison after release for hearing of the charge, being acquitted, fined, placed on probation, etc.

The following table analyses the ages and offences of distinct persons received into prison under sentence during 1966.

Age, in Years	Offences Against the Person			Burglary, Theft, and Fraud	Conversion, Wilful Damage, etc.	Vagrancy and Drunkenness	Other Offences	Total
	Sexual Offences	Assaults	Other					
Under 21	54	100	11	612	152	65	356	1,350
21-24	28	77	13	281	63	56	261	779
25-29	28	51	15	186	28	28	182	518
30-39	39	47	15	202	18	75	214	610
40-49	20	19	8	118	7	82	145	399
50-59	16	4	3	35	6	49	65	178
60 and over	6	2	1	10	—	12	26	57
Totals	191	300	66	1,444	274	367	1,249	3,891
Maoris (included above)	52	114	15	423	122	77	322	1,125

The next table gives particulars of ages and length of sentence of distinct persons received into prison under sentence during 1966.

Age, in Years	Length of Sentence							Total
	Under 1 Month	1 Month and Under 3 Months	3 Months and Under 12 Months	1 Year and Under 3 Years	3 Years and Under 5 Years	5 Years and over	Other	
Under 21	117	176	403	640	10	2	2*	1,350
21-24	147	236	232	125	32	6	1*	779
25-29	97	142	168	91	16	4	—	518
30-39	127	158	212	89	21	2	1*	610
40-49	103	116	127	38	11	3	1*	399
50-59	52	48	53	19	5	1	—	178
60 and over ..	26	11	13	5	2	—	—	57
Totals	669	887	1,208	1,007	97	18	5	3,891

*Sentenced to life imprisonment.

The special types of detention (or imprisonment) imposed during 1966 were included in the previous table. The categories, together with the maximum or minimum age for each type of sentence and the number sentenced, were as follows: detention centre—three are under 12 months, under 21 years of age 289; borstal training—one and under three years, under 21 years of age 589; preventive detention—over five years, over 25 years of age 2. The ages and number of these prisoners were: under 21, 848; over 21, 2; total, 850.

Of the total of distinct persons received into prison in 1966 more than 75 percent had been convicted for an offence on at least one previous occasion, and 35.9 percent of these had been convicted more than six times.

The number of prisoners received to serve sentence imposed during the year 1966 for criminal offences was 4,440, but deducting multiple receptions of the same prisoner, the number of distinct persons was 3,891 (3,704 males and 187 females). The corresponding figures for 1965 were 4,012 of which 3,520 were distinct persons (3,329 males and 191 females).

An analysis is given below of distinct persons received into prison according to nature of sentence imposed for the five latest years.

Nature of Sentence			1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imprisonment			2,974	2,822	3,005	2,831	3,011
Corrective training			34	9	—	—	—
Detention centre			170	207	205	251	289
Borstal training			375	443	449	435	589
Preventive detention			6	8	6	3	2
Totals			3,559	3,489	3,665	3,520	3,891

The next table shows the number of persons in prison at 31 December in each of the latest 11 years.

At 31 December	Persons in Jail			Proportion per 10,000 of Population as at 31 December	
	Undergoing Sentence	On Remand and Awaiting Trial, etc.	Total	Undergoing Sentence	Total in Prison
1956	1,362	41	1,403	6.17	6.35
1957	1,469	44	1,513	6.49	6.69
1958	1,636	59	1,695	7.06	7.32
1959	1,702	44	1,746	7.29	7.48
1960	1,770	58	1,828	7.45	7.69
1961	1,810	56	1,866	7.46	7.69
1962	1,704	56	1,760	6.85	7.07
1963	1,744	60	1,804	6.86	7.09
1964	1,685	72	1,757	6.49	6.76
1965	1,652	50	1,702	6.24	6.43
1966	1,897	67	1,964	7.07	7.32

Statistics of distinct persons received into prison under sentence of imprisonment during the latest 11 years, with the rates per 10,000 of mean population, are given in the next table.

Year	Number	Per 10,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number	Per 10,000 of Mean Population
1956	2,886	13.22	1962	3,559	14.32
1957	3,037	13.60	1963	3,489	13.75
1958	3,056	13.37	1964	3,665	14.16
1959	2,955	12.83	1965	3,520	13.36
1960	3,057	12.86	1966	3,891	14.50
1961	3,209	13.22			

POLICE—The Police in New Zealand are maintained wholly by the Central Government. The law relating to the establishment and regulation of the police is contained in the Police Act 1958.

Organisation and Duties—A Commissioner with headquarters at Wellington, subject to the directions of the Minister in Charge of Police, has the general direction and control of the Police. His senior assistants at the national headquarters are his deputy who holds the rank of Assistant Commissioner, the national head of the Criminal Investigation Branch, and the Secretary for Police. The latter officer is a member of the public service seconded to the Police.

For operational purposes the country is divided into 16 police districts, each under the control of an Assistant Commissioner (in the case of Auckland), a Chief Superintendent, Superintendent or Chief Inspector. The Auckland District, which includes the largest metropolitan centre in New Zealand, is again divided into five divisions each under the control of a Superintendent or Chief Inspector.

Districts and divisions are divided into sub-districts under the charge of Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, senior sergeants, sergeants or constables, and cities and the larger towns, where regular beat duty is performed, are divided into beats, patrolled by constables under the supervision of sergeants, and supplemented by mobile patrols.

In addition to the enforcement of the criminal law and the Police Offences and Official Secrets Acts, there are various statutes of a regulatory nature which the members of the Police are called upon to administer, wholly or partly, such as the Arms Act, Sale of Liquor Act, Gaming Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, Transport Act, Pawnbrokers' Act, Secondhand Dealers' Act. They also undertake certain inquiries and other duties on behalf of other Departments of the Government Service.

Police in country districts in some cases hold such additional appointments as Registrars and Bailiffs at Magistrates' Courts, Probation Officers, and Honorary Fishery Officers.

Recruiting—Male recruits for the Police, for entry as constables, must be between the ages of 19 and 35 years. Cadets must be between the ages of 17 years and 18 years 3 months. Male recruits and cadets must have a height of not less than 5 ft 8½ in. The term of cadetship at the Police Training School is 19 months and on successful completion of the course and on attaining the age of 19 years, cadets are appointed constables; if they complete the course before reaching 19 years they are given further training at police stations until they reach the required age.

Female recruits, who enter as constables, must be between the ages of 20 and 33 years with a height of not less than 5 ft 5 in.

All candidates for entry into the Police must pass a departmental education pre-entry test and also a medical test. They must be of British nationality, of good character, smart, active, and intelligent. Selection is made only after exhaustive inquiries into the character, antecedents, and qualifications of the applicants. On appointment, male and female constable recruits undergo a three months' course of training at the Police Training School, Trentham, where they receive training in their powers and responsibilities as police officers, fitting them to deal with the situations which may be faced on duty.

Examinations are required to be passed for promotion to sergeant and senior sergeant and to commissioned rank. Promotion through the ranks of those qualified by examination is governed principally by merit, seniority being a deciding factor only when equality in merit exists.

Members who show an aptitude for detective duty are detailed for service in the Criminal Investigation Branch. Detectives are attached to each of the 16 district headquarters and to some of the larger outlying police stations, and they undertake duty, as required, in the investigation and detection of serious crime throughout the country.

Strength—The effective strength of the Police at 31 March 1967, inclusive of 65 women police, was 2,723 (2,390 Uniform Branch, 332 Criminal Investigation Branch). Details of the effective strength were—Commissioner, three Assistant Commissioners, nine Chief Superintendents, 20 Superintendents, 23 Chief Inspectors, 46 Inspectors, 161 senior sergeants, 381 sergeants, 11 temporary sergeants, and 2,068 constables. In addition there were also 143 police cadets, 10 matrons, one district constable, and 210 public servants.

Women Police—At 31 March 1967 the women police consisted of one Inspector, two sergeants, and 62 constables, and these were stationed at Whangarei, Auckland, Rotorua, Hamilton, Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Timaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

Women police receive the same pay as the men, they are called upon to perform similar duties, and they are required to compete with the men for promotion.

Section 9

DEFENCE

DEFENCE POLICY—The principles which successive Governments have over the years accepted as providing the framework for the formation of defence policy, as well as the responsibilities and obligations which have been accepted in conformity with those principles, and the forces and equipment required to discharge them, are described in a series of White Papers on defence policy. The most recent of these have been published as parliamentary papers A. 19 in 1961 and A. 8 in 1966.

CONTROL AND CO-ORDINATION OF DEFENCE—There is a unified Department of Defence to provide the greatest possible degree of central control and co-ordination, while at the same time making provision for the three Armed Services to retain their separate identities within the Department. Formal legislative provision for the establishment of the unified Ministry of Defence is contained in the Defence Act 1964. The Ministry consists of the New Zealand Naval Forces, the New Zealand Army, the Royal New Zealand Air Force, public servants appointed under the State Services Act 1962, and certain other civilians. The former Army, Navy, and Air Departments have been abolished. The Ministry is responsible, under the Minister of Defence, for the whole field of national defence. The Governor-General is Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand.

The Secretary of Defence is permanent head of the Ministry and the principal civilian adviser to the Minister. The Secretary is responsible for co-ordinating the business of the Ministry as a whole and for the co-ordination of long-term financial planning and defence expenditure. He is not responsible for the command and efficient and economic administration of the Services but has the power to investigate and report to the Minister in matters of such administration. He is assisted by a Chief Deputy Secretary of Defence and by three Deputy Secretaries of Defence.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is the principal military adviser to the Minister; he is convenor and chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and conveys its advice to the Minister. Like the Secretary of Defence, he carries out inspections of the Services and reports to the Minister.

There is a Defence Council which consists of the Minister as chairman, the Secretary of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Staff as deputy chairmen, and the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services. In addition, the Defence Council may from time to time co-opt officers of other Departments of State. Subject to the over-riding control of the Minister of Defence, the Defence Council is responsible for the administration and command of the Defence Forces. Without limiting the duties of the Secretary of Defence or the Chief of the Defence Staff, the Council is responsible for advising the Minister on important matters of defence policy. It is also specifically required constantly to examine the possibilities of integrating common functions in the Services. The Naval, Army, and Air Boards of the Defence Council have been constituted as subordinate bodies of the Defence Council. These Boards carry out such functions in respect of their respective Services as are delegated to them by the Defence Council.

The central core of the Ministry of Defence is provided by the Defence Office. Under the Secretary of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Staff this is responsible for policy, finance, and general administration, and for the joint military machinery.

Co-operation With Other Countries—To facilitate exchanges on military matters New Zealand Defence Liaison Staffs are maintained in London, Canberra, Washington, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore. In addition the Head and Deputy Heads of the New Zealand Defence Staff, Washington, are accredited to the Canadian Service authorities as advisers to the New Zealand High Commissioner in Ottawa. New Zealand officers are also employed in the SEATO Military Planning Office, Bangkok. The United Kingdom and Australia have Service representatives attached to their respective High Commissions in Wellington and there are Service attachés on the staff of the United States Embassy in Wellington. Several other countries have Service attachés accredited to, but not resident in, New Zealand.

Defence Science—A Defence Research Organisation was established in 1948 to co-ordinate defence research in New Zealand and to assist the Services with specific scientific problems. The activities of the organisation are guided by the Defence Science Policy Committee, comprising defence and scientific representatives.

Machinery for Commonwealth co-operation in defence science is provided by the Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation based in London, with an executive committee consisting of the chief defence scientists of Commonwealth countries. In addition, a Commonwealth Defence Science Committee, on which New Zealand is represented, meets from time to time in London.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY FOR THE ARMED SERVICES—The principal statutes governing the armed services are as follows: The Defence Act 1964; the New Zealand Army Act 1950 and its amendments; the Military Manoeuvres Act 1915; the Navy Act 1954 and its amendments; the Naval Discipline Act (U.K.); the Naval and Victualling Stores Act 1908; and the Royal New Zealand Air Force Act 1950 and its amendments.

Two other Acts of general application, are the National Military Service Act 1961 and the Courts-Martial Appeals Act 1953. The latter provides for the establishment of a special Court of Appeal for the Navy, Army, and Air Force, to which persons convicted by a court martial may appeal against conviction.

National Military Service Act 1961—This Act, as amended in 1964, provides that every male British subject ordinarily resident in New Zealand (normally one who has lived in New Zealand for a continuous period of not less than a year) becomes liable to serve in the Army upon reaching 20 years of age and must then register. Selection of those who will be called upon to serve is made by ballot based on birth dates in a given period. Those selected may then be required to serve in the Army for (a) a period of whole-time service in camp not exceeding 14 weeks; (b) three years' part-time service during which training may be required for a total of 60 days; (c) three years in the Reserve. The current annual intake is 3,000 out of an estimated total number of some 15,000 persons fit and eligible for service. Provision is made in the Act for persons to apply for postponement of liability for service on grounds of hardship or for registration as conscientious objectors.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE—During the year ended 31 March 1967 the sum of \$88,588,800 was expended on defence. The total expenditure for the previous financial year was \$81,194,148.

STRENGTH OF DEFENCE SERVICES—The following table gives the strengths of the regular forces of the three services together with any emergency force over the latest 11 years.

As at 31 March	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	As at 31 March	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
1957 ..	2,926	3,907	4,790	11,623	1963 ..	2,877	5,049	4,058	11,984
1958 ..	2,998	4,400	4,769	12,167	1964 ..	3,035	5,559	4,338	12,932
1959 ..	3,007	4,230	4,547	11,784	1965 ..	2,976	5,374	4,390	12,740
1960 ..	2,919	5,342	4,510	12,771	1966 ..	2,922	5,549	4,381	12,852
1961 ..	2,853	4,905	4,390	12,148	1967 ..	2,934	5,620	4,378	12,932
1962 ..	2,848	5,434	4,505	12,787					

THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND NAVY—The Government in New Zealand has since the earliest days made provision for naval forces in its defence measures. Royal Naval vessels regularly visited New Zealand waters, but these were soon supplemented by a number of Government-owned vessels, the first of which was the *Australia*, a schooner purchased from India in 1842. In addition, in 1877 the New Zealand Government began regular financial contributions towards maintaining Royal Naval ships in New Zealand waters. In 1921 the naval forces became the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy, and in 1941 they became the Royal New Zealand Navy.

Command and Administration—The command and administration of the Royal New Zealand Navy under the Navy Act 1954 and the Defence Act 1964 are carried out by the Defence Council by delegation to the Naval Board. The Naval Board consists of the Chairman (the Minister of Defence), Chief of the Naval Staff and First Naval Member (Rear-Admiral), Second Naval Member and Chief of Naval Personnel (Commodore), Third Naval Member and Chief of Naval Technical Services (Commodore), and the Deputy Secretary of Defence (Navy).

Role of the Royal New Zealand Navy—Through the collective defence arrangements made by New Zealand, e.g., under UN, SEATO, and ANZUS agreements, and within the Commonwealth, the Royal New Zealand Navy provides forces capable of integrating with the navies of friendly nations. These forces are also planned to provide a measure of defence for the home territories should the need arise.

One ship is permanently attached to the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve and others could reinforce it at short notice. The normal peacetime duties are many and varied, and include single Service and joint exercises both in the New Zealand area and overseas, cruises to foreign ports and around New Zealand and its island territories; support for New Zealand Antarctic interests, surveying, fishery protection, and servicing weather stations. These are in addition to training both active service personnel and reserves for their wartime tasks.

State of the Navy—Her Majesty's New Zealand ships, as at 30 September 1967, were:

Frigate (<i>Leander</i> class)	<i>Waikato</i>	} At least one frigate is deployed to the Far East Station. The remaining ships in commission are normally employed within the New Zealand Naval Station.
Frigates (<i>Otago</i> class)	<i>Otago</i>	
	<i>Taranaki</i>	
Frigate (<i>Whitby</i> class)	<i>Blackpool</i> *	
Survey ship	<i>Lachlan</i>	} Antarctic support and fleet replenishment.
Supply ship	<i>Endeavour</i>	
Ocean minesweepers . .	<i>Kiama</i>	
	<i>Inverell</i>	} Training and fishery protection.
Fleet auxiliary	<i>Tui</i>	
Motor launches	Twelve	Naval and oceanographic research. Fishery protection, training, survey work, harbour duties, RNZNVR Divisions.

*On loan from Royal Navy.

Shore Establishments—Navy Office, Wellington, is the office of the New Zealand Naval Board and its associated naval and administrative staffs.

The Naval Base at Devonport, Auckland, consists of the office of the Commodore, Auckland, HMNZS *Philomel* (the naval barracks and training establishment), the Royal New Zealand Naval Hospital, and Dockyard.

The Dockyard (administered by a Captain Superintendent) includes the Naval Store Depot and is capable of refitting ships up to light cruisers.

HMNZS *Tamaki* is the new entry training establishment for the Navy and is situated near HMNZS *Philomel*, Auckland. HMNZS *Irirangi* is the wireless station for the New Zealand Naval Station and is situated at Waiouru in the centre of the North Island.

Personnel—Entry into the Royal New Zealand Navy is open to young men through the following channels:

Artificer apprentices . .	..	Ages 15 years to 17 years 6 months.
Youths	..	Ages 16 years to 17 years 6 months.
Adult entries	..	Ages 17 years 6 months to 25 years.

All new entries receive their basic training in *Tamaki*. Technical and specialist training is, as far as possible, carried out in New Zealand, but where no facilities exist, ratings attend courses in naval establishments in Australia and the United Kingdom.

There are two schemes for direct entry as officer cadets on the General List. Candidates between the ages of 15 years and 16 years 6 months are eligible for selection as cadet midshipmen; these cadets carry out training at the Royal Australian Naval College, Jervis

Bay, New South Wales, before either proceeding to the United Kingdom for specialist technical training or returning to New Zealand to attend a university degree course at the University of Auckland, followed by technical specialist training. The degree course undertaken is dependent on the cadets specialisation which are: B.A. or B.SC.—Seamen Specialisation; B.E. (Electrical or Marine Engineering)—Technical Specialisation; B.COM.—Supply Specialisation. To cater for the older age group, young men between the ages of 17 years and 19 years are eligible for selection as cadets to attend a university degree course at the University of Auckland followed by professional technical training. On completion of their training young officers take up appointments as trained officers in the Royal New Zealand Navy.

Suitable ratings who qualify educationally and professionally are eligible for promotion to officer rank.

Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service—The Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service was first formed in 1942 as a wartime service. In 1949 the WRNZNS became a permanent part of the Royal New Zealand Navy. Employment of members of the WRNZNS is varied and includes duties as cooks, stewards, writers, shorthand typists, motor-transport drivers, and teleprinter operators.

Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve—There is a division of the Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve in each of the four main centres—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Strength of the Navy—The strength of the Navy as at 31 August 1967 was as follows:

		Officers	Ratings	Total
<i>Regular Forces</i> (including WRNZNS)	..	321	2,554	2,875
<i>Active Reserves:</i>				
Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve	..	15	—	15
Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve		134	432	566
Totals		149	432	581
<i>Inactive (Supplementary) Reserves:</i>				
Royal New Zealand Fleet Reserve	..	—	2,161	2,161
Retired Officers and Pensioners		348	122	470
Totals	..	348	2,283	2,631

THE ARMY—The New Zealand Army is raised, maintained and organised under the authority of the New Zealand Army Act 1950, the Defence Act 1964, and the policy outlined in the Defence White Paper 1966.

The Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve, the Cadet Corps, and military forces raised in time of war or other like emergency. The New Zealand Army Act as far as possible places the officers and soldiers of the Regular and Territorial Forces on the same footing.

The New Zealand Army comprises the following Corps:

- Royal Regiment of New Zealand Artillery.
- Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps.
- Corps of Royal New Zealand Engineers.
- Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals.
- Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment.
- New Zealand Special Air Service.
- New Zealand Army Air Corps.
- Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps.
- Royal New Zealand Army Medical Corps.
- Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps.
- Corps of Royal New Zealand Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
- Royal New Zealand Dental Corps.
- Royal New Zealand Chaplains Department.

New Zealand Army Pay Corps.
New Zealand Army Legal Service.
Royal New Zealand Provost Corps.
Royal New Zealand Army Education Corps.
New Zealand Army Physical Training Corps.
Royal New Zealand Nursing Corps.
New Zealand Women's Royal Army Corps.
New Zealand Cadet Corps.

Command and Administration—The command and administrative functions of the New Zealand Army are carried out by the Army Board on the authority delegated to it by the Defence Council. The Army Board consists of: The Minister of Defence as Chairman; the Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member); the Adjutant-General (Second Military Member); the Quartermaster-General (Third Military Member); the Deputy Secretary of Defence (Army); and an Associate Member (Territorial Force).

Organisation—The Army is organised, trained, and equipped so that, in the event of war, or other emergency, it can undertake rapidly and efficiently the tasks required of it.

The Army is organised in to the following major components:

(a) The Static Support Force; (b) The Field Force; (c) The Army Reserve; (d) The Cadet Corps.

The Static Support Force: This Force commands, administers, trains, and equips the Army as a whole. The establishment is approximately 3,000 regular all ranks. It is assisted in its tasks in peace by the service units of the Field Force.

The Field Force: This consists of operational formations containing Regular and integrated Regular and Territorial units. It is designed to provide an infantry brigade group plus its logistic support and reserves for overseas service. This Force also provides a Regular Force contribution to the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve. The Field Force establishment totals approximately 3,250 Regular and 11,000 Territorial all ranks.

The Army Reserve: Contains Regular and Territorial officers and soldiers who have completed their Active engagement. In time of war or other like emergency the Governor-General may, by proclamation, transfer the Army Reserve or any specified portion thereof to the Regular Force or the Territorial Force.

The Cadet Corps: The Cadet Corps now comprises 15,000 secondary-school cadets, of whom Army cadets total approximately 12,000 all ranks. Service is voluntary and, subject to satisfying the necessary standards, schools may raise and train units. All units are designated by the name of the school raising them. Cadet Corps officers are provided from the school staffs.

Conditions of Service: Regular Force—All officers and soldiers over 20 years of age are liable for service overseas with the exception of the Home Service Section. Enlistment in the Regular Force is voluntary. Engagements for officers are normally until retiring age for rank. Provisions for special short-term engagements, and for soldiers of the General Service Section are as follows:

Men: Minimum of three or more years up to a maximum of 12 years on the Active List followed by three or more years on the reserve. Re-engagement may be for a minimum period of two years with a maximum of the number of years necessary to complete 12 years' service. Alternatively on completion of any period of engagement a soldier may re-engage until retiring age. Reserve service liability after re-engagement is for three years or until retiring age, whichever is the sooner.

Women: Three years, with re-engagement for one, two, or three years, until retiring age.

Territorial Force: In time of war or other emergency the Governor-General may, by proclamation, declare the Territorial Force liable for continuous service within New Zealand or overseas. In peace time the Territorial Force is to be maintained at a planned strength of 11,000 by a selective National Service Scheme which was commenced in 1962, in addition to voluntary enlistment from citizens satisfying certain requirements.

Training: Regular Force—Except in the case of special entries and Quartermaster officers commissioned from the ranks, all Regular officers are commissioned on graduation from the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Australia; the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst,

England, or, from the Officers Cadet School, Portsea, Australia. Post-graduate and specialist training is received either in New Zealand or at overseas training establishments. Officers receive staff training at the RNZAF Command and Staff College or at Staff Colleges in England, Australia, or the United States.

Regular soldiers are trained at the Army Schools, Corps Schools, or Depots, and in Regular units in New Zealand. In certain cases special training is received at overseas training establishments.

Territorial Force—Officers and soldiers are required to carry out annually a minimum of 20 days' training, of which a minimum of 14 days must be in annual camp.

Cadet Corps—Training covers a three year cycle with emphasis placed on training in leadership, weapon handling, field craft, and adventure type training. Some training in first aid, signals communication, and survival techniques is also given. Each unit is required to complete a minimum of 43 hours' training annually, including a five-day barracks week. Courses for officers and non-commissioned officers are conducted at district training camps during school vacations.

Training Establishments: The Army Schools. Headquarters, The Army Schools, commands and administers a group of Army schools situated at Waiouru. These schools provide courses for all ranks of the Regular Force as well as for officers and specialist non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force.

The Schools at Waiouru are: The Tactical School; Regular Force Depot; School of Army Administration; School of Artillery; School of Armour; School of Signals; School of Infantry; Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps School; Royal New Zealand Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School and the Regular Force Cadet School.

The Regular Force Depot provides basic and instructor courses for all arms of the Regular Force.

The Regular Force Cadet School provides academic and basic recruit training for cadets between the ages of 15½ and 18 years. Trade training of cadets is carried out at the appropriate corps school.

The School of Military Engineering, Medical Corps Depot, and the NZWRAC Depot Army Ordnance School are situated apart from the central Army School organisation but fulfil similar functions. In addition, each military district from time to time holds courses for Territorial officers and soldiers, and for personnel of the New Zealand Cadet Corps.

Rifle Clubs and Associations—All rifle clubs and associations (including the parent body, the National Rifle Association of New Zealand) must be formally recognised by the Army Board. There are 104 rifle clubs and 23 rifle associations and subassociations in New Zealand.

Army Expenditure—Army Expenditure for the three latest financial years has been as follows: 1964-65, \$24,601,716; 1965-66 \$27,335,062; 1966-67 \$29,361,286.

Strength of the Army—The strength of the Army as at 31 August 1967 was as follows:

	Officers	Soldiers	Total
Regular Forces (including forces in Malaysia, Thailand, and South Vietnam; women; but excluding five personnel seconded from the British and Australian Armies)	675	5,132	5,807
Territorial Force (Active)	732	11,985	12,717*
Reserve of Officers	1,017	—	1,017
Class A Reserve (Territorial Force)	—	2,008	2,008
Class B Reserve (Regular Force)	—	1,785	1,785
Cadet Corps	342	11,640	11,982

*Includes 1,673 National Servicemen under training or awaiting posting to units.

THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE—By the Air Force Act 1937, the Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate armed service, and its administration was vested in the Air Department. Until 1964 the Civil Aviation Administration also formed part of the Air Department, but in 1964 the Civil Aviation Act and the Defence Act established a separate Department of Civil Aviation and transferred the remainder of the Air Department to the Ministry of Defence. Provision is made in the Defence Act 1964, however, for the Civil Aviation authorities to be associated with discussions of issues where military and civil aviation interests are both concerned.

Command and Organisation—The RNZAF is raised, maintained, and organised under the authority of the Royal New Zealand Air Force Act 1950 and the Defence Act 1964. The force consists of: (a) the Regular Air Force; (b) the Territorial Air Force; (c) the Air Force Reserve; (d) the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force; (e) the Air Training Corps.

The command and administration of the RNZAF are carried out by the Defence Council, by delegation to the Air Board which consists of the Minister of Defence as Chairman; the Chief of the Air Staff; the Air Member for Personnel; the Air Member for Supply; and the Deputy Secretary of Defence (Air). RNZAF Headquarters is located in Wellington. There are six RNZAF bases in New Zealand. Detachment Flight at Lauthala Bay was withdrawn on 31 March 1967. An RNZAF Operations Group, which has the responsibility for the operational functions of the RNZAF, has its headquarters at RNZAF Auckland. An RNZAF Training Group, with a headquarters at RNZAF Wigram, is responsible for all RNZAF training.

Role—The role of the RNZAF is to provide forces for the defence of New Zealand and her island territories, for the defence of sea and air communications, and for deployment overseas as necessary to support the United Nations and to meet obligations to, and defence arrangements with, the Commonwealth and allied countries. In order to meet these commitments the RNZAF is organised to provide an operational force immediately available in an emergency. In addition, the RNZAF provides support for the search and rescue organisations in New Zealand and the South Pacific area.

Operational Units—Operating units of the RNZAF comprise a medium range transport squadron based with the RAF in Singapore. A maritime squadron, long range transport squadron and a battlefield support squadron are based at RNZAF Auckland, and a light bomber squadron, a day fighter ground attack squadron and a communications transport squadron are based at RNZAF Ohakea.

Technical Services—RNZAF technical services are organised and patterned on the Royal Air Force. All RNZAF bases are equipped to undertake routine servicing of the aircraft they operate. The overhaul and repair of aircraft engines and accessories are carried out at No. 1 Repair Depot, RNZAF Woodbourne, but a proportion of the repair and overhaul work is contracted to civil industry, notably to the two principal airlines—the National Airways Corporation at Christchurch and Air New Zealand in Auckland.

Equipment Services—Spares and equipment required by the RNZAF are provided through an equipment branch which is also responsible for the control and administration of catering, motor transport, and movements. Supply procedures and systems are patterned on the Royal Air Force and the United States Services, both of which are also the main sources of supply for technical spares and equipment.

Personnel: Regular Air Force, Officers—Candidates for commissions in the General Duties (Flying) Branch are drawn mainly from civil life. Candidates for other officer branches are mostly selected from the ranks, although some candidates with high educational and specialist qualifications are enlisted from civilian sources. After a probationary period of service they are initially granted short service commissions with the opportunity of qualifying for a permanent commission later. Applications from officers of other Commonwealth services who have retired, or are about to retire, are accepted from time to time.

Some officer cadets are enlisted and on completion of up to four years' military and university studies are granted permanent commissions in the General Duties, Technical, Administrative and Supply, or Education Branches. Normal retiring ages for officers holding permanent commissions in the General Duties Branch are: squadron leaders and below 45 years; wing commander, 48 years; group captain and above 53 years. For other branches the equivalent retiring ages are 49, 51, and 53 years respectively. In special cases the retiring age of any officer may be extended up to the age of 55 years, or exceptionally, 57 years.

Airmen and Airwomen—Service for airmen in the Regular Air Force is mainly through initial engagements of up to eight years on the active list, according to trade, with a reserve liability of four years in each case. Twelve-year engagements are granted to men who are selected for apprentice training. From 1960 training has been provided by the Royal Australian Air Force apprentice school at Wagga, New South Wales. The RNZAF also trains its own apprentices in certain trades, under a scheme known as the New Zealand Certificate in Engineering Training Scheme. Trainees commence their service at RNZAF Woodbourne and take a four year course as fitters to the level of the New Zealand Certificate in Engineering.

For airwomen, the initial term of service is normally three years with no reserve obligation. Opportunities exist for both airmen and airwomen to re-engage.

Non-regular Forces—The non-regular forces of the RNZAF consist of: (a) the Territorial Air Force; (b) the Active Reserve; (c) the General Reserve; and (d) the Air Training Corps. The Territorial Air Force is manned in specialist officer branches only. The Active Reserve is manned by personnel who either have reserve obligations following service in the Regular Air Force, or who volunteer on the expiry of those obligations. Not all Active Reserve personnel are required to carry out training annually but they are required to carry out such training as the Air Board determines is necessary. The General Reserve has no training obligations in time of peace. The Air Training Corps is essentially a disciplined youth movement which fosters an interest in the air and provides a valuable source of recruits for the Regular Air Force.

Training: Flying Training—The training of all aircrew is undertaken at the Flying Training Wing at RNZAF Wigram. New Zealand Navy and Army pilots are trained in support of joint and single service flying activities. Since 1962 some flying training has been carried out on behalf of the Royal Malaysian Air Force for both pilots and flying instructors.

Ground Training—Airmen Cadets take an education, general service, and basic training course for 12 months at the Airman Cadets' School, RNZAF Woodbourne. During this period cadets enlisted in non-technical trades are trained to specialist level, while those enlisted in technical trades complete training to a basic engineering level. Training for security police, provosts, ATC, and general service instructors is conducted at the General Service Training School, RNZAF Wigram. This school also conducts specialist courses in management and leadership training for junior non-commissioned officers.

Officer Training—The RNZAF conducts formal courses of officer training in New Zealand at three levels: indoctrination of officer cadets; junior command and staff training for flight lieutenants; and senior command and staff training for squadron leaders and wing commanders. In addition, selected RNZAF officers attend the Royal Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force Staff Colleges; the British Joint Services Staff College; the Air Warfare College of the Royal Air Force; and the Imperial Defence College in London. The RNZAF has exchange-of-personnel agreements with the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force, and the United States Air Force; up to 12 RNZAF officers are on exchange at any one time. Each year up to 10 officer cadets are recruited under a University Cadetship Scheme conducted in conjunction with the University of Canterbury. These Cadets read for bachelor degrees in science, arts, commerce, or engineering and during university vacations receive their military training. On completing the degree course, students are appointed to permanent commissions. Officer Cadet and University Cadet training is carried out at RNZAF Wigram, and the two levels of command and staff training are carried out at the Command and Staff School, RNZAF Auckland.

Strength of the Air Force—The strength of the RNZAF at 31 August 1967 was as follows: Regular Air Force 4,070; WRNZAF 283; TAF 102; Active Reserve 638; General Reserve 1,412; Air Training Corps 5,657 (3,331 in school units and 2,326 in town squadrons).

ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS—A brief summary of forces raised and employed overseas up till 1959 in Japan; with the United Nations forces in Korea; in Cyprus; and in the former Federation of Malaya is given in the 1959 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*. The following is a brief account of New Zealand's contributions to the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, and of other elements of the New Zealand Armed Services serving overseas at the end of 1966.

Commonwealth Strategic Reserve: New Zealand agreed in 1955 to contribute forces to a Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve to be established in the South-East Asian area. That year an Army Special Air Service Squadron was formed and began anti-terrorist operations in Malaya in January 1956. The Squadron comprised 133 officers and men and operated as a sub-unit of the British Army's 22nd Special Air Service Regiment. It was replaced in late 1957 by a regular infantry battalion which has remained in Malaysia as part of the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve. Like its predecessors, the 1st Battalion, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment has carried out operations against the terrorist remnants in the area in northern peninsular Malaysia bordering on Thailand. It was also engaged on

operations against Indonesian infiltrators in both eastern and western Malaysia. From 1965 to 1966 an SAS detachment was deployed in the Borneo States of Malaysia. The Battalion has been reduced from its initial strength of 750 officers and men as a result of the deployment of personnel to Vietnam.

Regular contributions of air and naval units have also been made. From 1955 to 1958 No. 14 Squadron RNZAF, a day fighter ground attack squadron, was based in Singapore. It was replaced by No. 75 Squadron RNZAF, a light bomber squadron, which was withdrawn to New Zealand in early 1962. No. 14 Squadron RNZAF, equipped with Canberra light bombers, served in Singapore from late 1964 to 1966. No. 41 Squadron RNZAF, a medium range transport squadron, continues to be based in Singapore as part of the Strategic Reserve.

The naval contribution to the Reserve consists of one modern frigate. The frigates take this duty in turn and while so engaged form part of the Royal Navy's Far East Fleet. Each ship's absence from New Zealand is usually just under one year.

Thailand: As a result of the worsening situation in neighbouring Laos during early 1962, the Thai Government appealed to the New Zealand Government for assistance. On 22 May of that year a token force of four officers and 27 other ranks of the 1st Special Air Service Squadron left New Zealand for service in Thailand. The force operated with United States and Thailand units. It was withdrawn in September 1962.

As part of general efforts to improve communication facilities in Thailand, British, Australian, and New Zealand forces were engaged, between March 1964 and October 1965, in building an airfield in North-East Thailand. The New Zealand component of 33 men was provided by 2nd Plant Troop, 2nd Construction Squadron, Royal New Zealand Engineers. Elements of the RNZAF transport squadron based in Singapore as part of the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve assisted in this project and in a United States programme for the improvement of logistic and communications facilities in North-East Thailand.

In January 1966 a specialist team of some 15 men of the Corps of Royal New Zealand Engineers went to Thailand to provide capital and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan in the building of a road in North-East Thailand, from Borabu towards Buriram, a distance of 170 kilometres. In addition to providing the supervisors and instructors for the project, New Zealand will provide much of the equipment for the building of the road.

South Vietnam: In June 1964, at the request of the Republic of South Vietnam, an Army engineer detachment was sent to South Vietnam to help in reconstruction and development projects. The team returned to New Zealand in June 1965. The following month, in response to a further request from the South Vietnamese Government, an artillery battery was sent to South Vietnam. In May 1967 this was joined by a reinforced infantry company drawn largely from the battalion in Malaysia. The Company, which serves with the Australian Task Force, was joined late in 1967 by a further reinforced infantry company from Malaysia, thus increasing the New Zealand forces in Vietnam to some 550 personnel. In addition a three-Service medical team of 16 members began work in mid-1967 in the Binh Dinh Province in Vietnam.

United Nations Observers: At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, New Zealand has provided military observers in United Nations truce supervisory operations in Kashmir since 1951 and in Palestine since 1954. The number of observers in Kashmir has been four, except for the period of hostilities in mid-1965 when, for a short time, New Zealand provided nine officers. The number of observers in Palestine has varied between two and seven with five being the strength in 1967.

New Zealand continues to provide one military member of the Commonwealth Liaison Mission to the United Nations Command in South Korea.

Aid to Malaysia and Singapore—In addition to the direct military help being given by New Zealand forces in South-East Asia in maintaining security in the area, New Zealand has since early 1964 undertaken a programme of defence aid. Under this programme military equipment valued at approximately \$920,000 had been given to Malaysia at 31 March 1967, and items worth \$28,700 had been made available to the military forces of Singapore.

As part of the programme, 324 Malaysian trainees underwent training in New Zealand up to 31 March 1967, and ten New Zealand servicemen were on loan to the Malaysian Armed Forces.

Provision has been made for the expenditure of a further \$300,000 on defence aid for the period 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1969.

STRENGTHS OF THE ARMED SERVICES IN WAR: South African War—Approximately 6,500 troops from New Zealand served in the South African War.

First World War, 1914–18—A total of 124,211 persons (including 91,941 volunteers) were called up for overseas and home service prior to 12 November 1918. Of these 100,444 went overseas. This total comprised 98,950 troops serving with the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces in the European, Mediterranean, or Samoan areas; 550 nurses; and 944 others (including 211 British Army reservists, 541 naval personnel, and 192 Royal Flying Corps personnel). In addition, it was known that 3,370 (not included above) left New Zealand and enlisted in British and Australian forces, while others (exact numbers unknown) are known to have joined Canadian and South African forces.

At Armistice date in November 1918 New Zealand had over 56,000 troops overseas, and a further 10,000 were ready to embark or in training.

The troops provided for overseas service represented nearly 10 percent of the total population of New Zealand in 1914 and over 40 percent of the male population between the ages of 20 and 45 years. These percentages do not take into account New Zealanders who served in the British or Australian naval or military forces.

Second World War, 1939–45—Approximately 60,000 men volunteered for service in the New Zealand forces in the Second World War before conscription was introduced in July 1940.

The net intake of men to the armed forces—i.e., exclusive of transfers between the services and of re-entries—was 194,000, equivalent to 67 percent of the male population between the ages of 18 and 45 years. In addition, approximately 10,000 women served in the forces. It is estimated that approximately 140,000 persons served overseas.

A total of 104,988 Army personnel served overseas with the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force, and, of these, 99,343 (97,893 males and 1,450 females) left New Zealand on or before 15 August 1945, and 5,645 (5,491 males and 154 females) left New Zealand on or after 16 August 1945. (Some detailed tables are given on pages 269–271 of the 1956 issue of the *Yearbook*.)

The following table shows the approximate strength of each of the services from the outbreak of war in September 1939 at yearly intervals until August 1945, when hostilities ceased. The figures at July 1942 are also shown, as that month marked the peak for mobilisation, there being 151,073 men in the armed forces at that time, representing approximately 43 percent of the male population of military age.

As at 31 March		Navy	Army	Air Force	All Services		Total	Female Personnel (Included in Previous Columns)
					In New Zealand	Overseas		
1939 (September)	..	1,320	18,000	1,486	20,392	414	20,806	—
1940	..	1,791	29,300	3,808	27,628	7,271	34,899	18
1941	..	3,579	75,148	10,213	54,997	33,943	88,940	202
1942	..	5,605	109,389	18,228	82,201	51,021	133,222	2,356
1942 (July)	..	6,110	124,773	23,666	104,490	50,059	154,549	3,476
1943	..	7,657	104,087	33,777	82,740	62,781	145,521	7,302
1944	..	10,018	72,662	41,595	55,039	69,236	124,275	7,942
1945	..	10,412	46,698	35,004	42,731	49,383	92,114	5,609
1945 (August)	..	10,466	40,942	31,578	36,962	46,024	82,986	4,632

CASUALTIES ON ACTIVE SERVICE—The following table gives particulars of casualties suffered on active service by members of the armed forces in the wars, etc., listed. For the Second World War the figures shown for Navy and Air Force include New Zealand personnel serving with the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force respectively. Deaths and injuries due to accidental causes while on active service are included in the figures of deaths and wounded respectively. The number shown as “missing” refers to the number so classified at the end of the period quoted.

	Deaths (Including Died as Prisoner of War)	Wounded and Injured	Prisoners of War	Wounded and Taken Prisoner of War	Interned	Missing	Total
<i>South African War, 1899-1902</i> ..	228	166	—	—	—	—	394
<i>First World War, 1914-18</i> (up to 12 November 1918)—							
1 N.Z.E.F.	16,302	41,262	356	—	—	84	58,004*
Samoa	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nurses	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Totals	16,317	41,262	356	—	—	84	58,019
<i>Second World War, 1939-45</i> (up to 31 December 1946)—							
Navy	573	170	54	—	3	—	800
Army	6,793	15,324	6,644	1,219	—	46	30,026
Air Force	4,149	255	520	32	23	—	4,979
Mercantile Marine	110	—	—	—	123	—	233
Totals	11,625	15,749	7,218	1,251	149	46	36,038
<i>Jayforce</i> (up to December 1948) ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
<i>Korea</i> (up to December 1954)—							
Navy	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Army	37	80	1	—	—	—	118
Totals	39	81	1	—	—	—	121
<i>Malaya</i> (up to September 1960)—							
Army	10	21	—	—	—	—	31
Air Force	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
Totals	15	23	—	—	—	—	38
<i>In Vietnam—</i>							
Army	5	27	—	—	—	—	32
Totals	5	27	—	—	—	—	32

*At 4 August 1919 this total comprised 16,688 deaths, 41,315 wounded and 1 missing.

SUMMARY OF WARTIME ACTIVITIES OF ARMED FORCES—A condensed account of the wartime activities of the three armed services was given in the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

PERSONS WITH OVERSEAS WAR SERVICE—Census statistics on overseas war service are now given.

Wars	1961			1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Overseas service—						
Only in Korean War ..	4,948	34	4,982	5,459	22	5,481
Only in Second World War ..	140,549	5,447	145,996	139,021	5,703	144,724
Only in First World War ..	45,879	1,064	46,943	34,300	787	35,087
Only in South African War ..	991	14	1,005	450	4	454
In Korean War and Second World War	1,397	5	1,402	1,529	7	1,536
In Second World War and First World War	3,274	62	3,336	2,616	47	2,663
In South African War and First World War	470	5	475	194	1	195
In South African War and Second World War*	44	—	44	35	—	35
Totals with overseas war service	197,552	6,631	204,183	183,604	6,571	190,175

*Plus any with service in both World Wars.

Although the number of First World War veterans declined by 26 percent between the censuses of 1961 and 1966, there still remained 37,979 (37,144 men and 835 women). Of this figure, 27,765 served with the New Zealand Forces, and the remaining 10,214 served with the Australian, United Kingdom, Indian, and Other Commonwealth Forces, will include an unknown number of immigrants who have arrived in New Zealand since 1918.

The number of those with overseas service in New Zealand Forces in the Second World War declined from 122,939 (120,885 men and 2,054 women) to 117,631 (115,812 men and 1,819 women) between 1961 and 1966, the decline being accounted for by emigration as well as deaths.

PERSONS WITH WAR SERVICE IN NEW ZEALAND ONLY—In the following table the numbers of persons in New Zealand in 1961 mobilised for at least 28 days in home service only are given.

	Males	Females	Total
Home service only, First World War	9,120	217	9,337
Home service only, Second World War	84,278	8,275	92,553
Home service, First World War and overseas service Second World War	210	—	210
Home service Second World War and overseas service First World War	7,754	43	7,797

CIVIL DEFENCE—The Civil Defence Act 1962 made provision for a civil defence organisation, the preparation of plans for civil defence to operate in the case of a national emergency or a major disaster, and the carrying out of those plans if a national emergency or a major disaster occurs.

Provision is made for the appointment of a Secretary for Civil Defence, a Director, a Deputy-Director, and Regional Commissioners, and the constitution of a National Civil Defence Committee.

Various Planning Committees have been established and are responsible for formulating national civil defence plans for consideration by the national committee prior to being submitted to the Minister of Civil Defence who is given power under the Act to approve them as national plans.

The civil defence roles and responsibilities of Government Departments and other organisations have been defined in plans already approved.

The preparation of local civil defence plans and the establishment of the organisation to implement such plans, are the responsibility of local authorities.

Section 10

LAND TENURE, SETTLEMENT, VALUATION, ETC.

10 A—GENERAL

LAND UTILISATION—The total area of New Zealand, excluding the island territories in the Pacific, but including the *minor* islands since these form parts of land districts, is 66,390,700 acres.

The broad grouping of land use in 1960 for farm and other purposes is shown in the following table:

	Acres (million)
Occupied farm land—	
Improved grassland	18.4
Tussock and other native grassland	13.0
Total grassland	31.4
Land in field crops, gardens, and orchards	1.4
Plantations	0.9
Land in fern, scrub, and second growth	5.7
Standing bush	2.7
Barren and unproductive land	1.9
Total other occupied farm land	12.6
Total occupied farm land	44.0
Land in cities and boroughs	0.4
National parks, reserves, and domains	5.1
State forest land	9.8
Other land, including waste land such as mountains, bare rock, water surfaces, roads, etc.	7.1
Total land	66.4

Tenure of Occupied Lands—The area of land in occupation as at 31 January 1960, classified according to tenure, was as follows:

	Acres
Crown land (including leases and licences)	18,256,493
Freehold (including all land held on deferred payment)	22,335,285
Leasehold	3,427,119
Total occupied area	44,018,897

Size of Holdings—Although approximately 31 percent of holdings surveyed in 1960 were less than 100 acres in extent, the total area of such holdings represented only a little under 3 percent of the occupied land of New Zealand. A further 24 percent of the holdings ranged between 100 and 200 acres, but the aggregate area of these amounted to less than 9 percent of the total. At the other end of the scale it was found that 64 percent of the occupied land was held in areas of 1,000 acres and upwards, although the number of such holdings was only a little under 9 percent of the total. Holdings of 5,000 acres and upwards, of which there were 1,013 in 1960, accounted for 38 percent of the total area of occupied land.

The number of holdings and percentages of total holdings in occupation, grouped according to size, as returned in each of the years 1949, 1952, 1957, and 1960 are given below. For these years, excepting 1960, statistics were collected for areas under 10 acres.

Area, in Acres	Number of Holdings				Percentage of Total			
	1949	1952	1957	1960	1949	1952	1957	1960
1- 9 ..	11,463	12,363	11,765	..	13.16	13.69	13.90	—
10- 49 ..	13,611	13,716	10,396	11,721	15.63	15.19	12.29	15.24
50- 99 ..	12,962	13,460	11,932	12,353	14.89	14.91	14.10	16.06
100- 199 ..	17,250	18,104	17,949	18,384	19.81	20.05	21.22	23.90
200- 319 ..	10,084	10,308	10,289	10,687	11.58	11.42	12.16	13.89
320- 639 ..	10,653	11,083	11,184	12,109	12.23	12.27	13.22	15.74
640- 999 ..	4,215	4,382	4,357	4,659	4.84	4.85	5.15	6.06
1,000- 4,999 ..	5,827	5,866	5,745	6,002	6.69	6.50	6.79	7.80
5,000- 9,999 ..	538	535	531	551	0.62	0.59	0.63	0.71
10,000-19,999 ..	278	276	261	264	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.34
20,000-49,999 ..	144	143	141	145	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19
50,000 and over ..	51	52	54	53	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Totals	87,076	90,288	84,604	76,928	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The total acreage of holdings in each group is given in the following table.

Area of Holdings, in Acres			1949	1952	1957	1960
			acres			
1- 9 ..	..	..	53,053	56,401	50,871	..
10- 49 ..	..	..	344,548	346,400	265,188	299,766
50- 99 ..	..	..	949,958	989,287	882,805	918,596
100- 199 ..	..	..	2,417,342	2,536,230	2,521,234	2,618,512
200- 319 ..	..	..	2,527,401	2,584,876	2,579,161	2,692,109
320- 639 ..	..	..	4,823,068	5,011,073	5,061,457	5,470,835
640- 999 ..	..	..	3,349,984	3,470,297	3,452,809	3,683,904
1,000- 4,999 ..	..	..	11,377,539	11,367,370	11,125,375	11,537,911
5,000- 9,999 ..	..	..	3,661,138	3,670,182	3,592,587	3,755,107
10,000-19,999 ..	..	..	3,891,586	3,870,948	3,704,443	3,839,876
20,000-49,999 ..	..	..	4,457,035	4,404,001	4,326,151	4,330,396
50,000 and over ..	..	..	4,864,847	4,912,638	4,989,284	4,871,885
Totals			42,717,499	43,219,703	42,551,365	44,018,897

The following additional details not normally obtained in the annual farm production survey were collected under the special Census of Agriculture in 1960:

Holdings at 31 January 1960		Number	Percentage of Total
Occupied by Maoris ..	..	5,227	6.79
Lying entirely idle and unused ..	..	4,591	5.97

A classification of all holdings in 1960 according to the status of the occupier showed the following position:

Holdings at 31 January 1960		Number	Percentage of Total
Owner ..	..	44,119	57.35
Lessee ..	..	13,571	17.64
Manager ..	..	3,683	4.79
Partner ..	..	3,950	5.13
Shareworker ..	..	2,107	2.74
Part owner, part lessee ..	..	9,498	12.35
Totals		76,928	100.00

Condition of Occupied Land—In 1965, 43,497,659 acres were assessed as being occupied, including reserves and Maori lands leased, but excluding areas within borough boundaries, and holdings of less than 10 acres in extent. The land in occupation in New Zealand at 31 January 1965 was classified according to condition and use as follows.

Use of Land						Acres	Percentage of Total
Area in crop at 31 January	..	..	..	..	..	1,044,716	2.40
In fallow	..	..	..	..	..	125,800	0.29
In sown grasses and clovers*—							
Cut for hay, seed, or silage	..	..	..	..	..	} 19,433,357	44.68
Not cut for hay, seed, or silage	..	..	..	..	..		
In orchards (commercial only)	..	..	..	..	..	16,569	0.04
In market gardens and nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	16,342	0.04
In plantations	..	..	..	..	..	1,034,926	2.38
Total area in cultivation						21,671,710	49.82
Balance of land†	..	..	..	..	..	21,825,949	50.18
Total area in occupation						43,497,659	100.00

*Includes areas sown with crops.
†Includes unimproved land together with domestic orchards, residences, private gardens, and grounds.

Information collected in 1960 in conjunction with the World Census of Agriculture showed that 36 percent of the total area in occupation was stated as being capable of cultivation by ploughs or discs.

Land in cultivation (under crop and in pasture) forms the subject matter of Section 14—Farming. An indication of the condition and geographical distribution of unimproved land is afforded by the following table, which relates to the position at 31 January 1960.

Land District	Phormium (New Zealand Flax)	Tussock and Naturally Established Native Grasses	Fern, Scrub, and Second Growth	Standing Native Bush	Barren and Unproduc- tive Land	Total, Unim- proved Occu- pied Land
acres						
North Auckland ..	3,575	107,539	871,412	263,177	95,023	1,340,726
South Auckland ..	1,717	62,322	1,299,029	687,679	107,206	2,157,953
Gisborne ..	65	116,171	310,830	178,136	29,368	634,570
Hawke's Bay ..	55	286,719	341,212	69,538	42,198	739,722
Taranaki ..	61	4,295	150,328	193,136	17,863	365,683
Wellington ..	7,923	589,474	672,635	290,726	126,672	1,687,430
North Island	13,396	1,166,520	3,645,446	1,682,392	418,330	6,926,084
Marlborough ..	5,838	1,407,022	278,281	112,482	225,566	2,029,189
Nelson ..	2,089	200,676	380,029	190,723	41,938	815,455
Westland ..	4,323	43,758	207,166	214,841	126,146	596,234
Canterbury ..	4,897	3,931,458	242,723	113,033	539,795	4,831,906
Otago ..	2,031	5,054,486	614,061	250,702	439,049	6,360,329
Southland ..	6,956	1,231,629	303,981	147,452	67,201	1,757,219
South Island	26,134	11,869,029	2,026,241	1,029,233	1,439,695	16,390,332
New Zealand	39,530	13,035,549	5,671,687	2,711,625	1,858,025	23,316,416

REGISTRATION OF LAND OWNERS—Practically all title to privately owned land and interests in land in New Zealand is held under the land transfer system administered under the Land Transfer Act 1952. This system was introduced into New Zealand by the Land Transfer Act 1870. While that Act retained some of the provisions and innovations of the Land Transfer Act 1860 which it repealed and superseded, it was largely based on the revolutionary Torrens system of registration of title devised for South Australia.

Under this land transfer system, which with certain modifications has operated in New Zealand since 1870, the title to land is not secured or effected by the mere execution of deeds or documents. Registration of a valid title is the fundamental principle, and it is only by such registration that title to land or any interest therein may pass or be obtained. The District Land Registrar appointed in and for each of the land registration districts is responsible for the registration in his district, and any person named in the register as taking an interest under a registered instrument acquires a practically indefeasible title.

No instrument or dealing may be registered unless it is in accordance with statute or general law or if forbidden by positive law. An increasing number of statutes and regulations expressly impose upon the District Land Registrar the duty and responsibility of ensuring that no instrument is registered or no interests in land are acquired in contravention of the statutory provisions and requirements regulating the aggregation and subdivision of land, the alienation of Crown land, Maori land, or public reserves, the dedication or constitution of roads, streets, and access ways, and many other matters involving Government policy.

The land transfer system has proved so successful and has provided such a reliable record of dealings with land that over the last half century there has been an increasing tendency on the part of local authorities and other statutory bodies to use its facilities to give specific notice of obligations and restrictions attaching to land by virtue of their respective statutes. When national or district scheme or drainage, irrigation, water supply, or sewerage which result in improvement to land are undertaken today, statutory authority is customarily given to charge part of the cost against the land. These charges are recorded against the titles concerned. While entries of this nature on the register were not envisaged in the original land transfer system they do ensure that a prospective purchaser, by inspection of the Register, can acquaint himself with all matters affecting the property. The land transfer registration system is also used extensively to ensure that other statutory restrictions governing the acquisition and subdivision of land and dealings with land are not contravened.

Special procedures are necessary for the registration of dealings with Crown land and Maori land and these are contained in the Land Act 1948, the Maori Affairs Act 1953, and the various related Acts respectively.

The demand for land for housing development has resulted in adaptations to the system. The normal procedures relating to subdivision title and finance have been streamlined and, as in most forms of substantial purchase today, provision made for payment by instalment. The State-sponsored group building schemes, the Housing Act 1955, and the housing provisions in the Municipal Corporations Act 1954 and the Counties Act 1956 have met this situation. Agreements for sale and purchase and occupation licences are registered today in great numbers in the same way as the traditional forms of dealing with land.

The Joint Family Homes Act introduced in 1950 provides for settlements of land as "joint family homes" and increasing use is made of this procedure year by year. (See Section 19.)

Certificates of Title Issued—The following table shows the number of certificates issued for the latest 11 years.

Year Ended 31 March	Total	Year Ended 31 March	Total
1957	22,948	1963	28,764
1958	23,590	1964	29,049
1959	25,521	1965	35,258
1960	26,953	1966	39,760
1961	29,337	1967	42,692
1962	31,743		

LAND TRANSFERS—The following table shows transfers registered under the Land Transfer Act during the latest 11 years.

Year Ended 31 March	Urban Properties			Rural Properties					All Properties: Total Con- sideration
	Number	Area	Con- sideration	Freehold			Total Freehold and Leasehold		
				Number	Area	Con- sideration	Number	Con- sideration	
		acres	\$(m)		acres (000)	\$(m)		\$(m)	\$(m)
1957	38,066	9,578	151.2	6,677	1,205	72.2	7,268	78.1	229.4
1958	42,183	10,391	179.3	7,703	1,440	92.2	8,390	100.1	279.4
1959	41,854	10,283	170.4	6,796	1,072	79.2	7,299	84.8	255.2
1960	45,125	10,999	189.7	7,204	1,263	89.2	7,730	95.7	285.5
1961	52,233	16,000	239.8	8,403	1,710	124.4	9,179	135.8	375.6
1962	49,358	13,979	233.4	7,787	1,408	117.2	8,455	126.7	360.1
1963	46,277	15,108	237.3	6,782	1,135	92.5	7,289	99.1	336.4
1964	51,942	16,572	299.1	7,269	1,297	111.0	7,894	120.8	419.9
1965	59,983	18,207	362.7	8,642	1,589	156.6	9,565	173.5	536.2
1966	61,581	18,347	394.0	9,281	1,560	185.3	9,927	198.6	592.6
1967	59,151	15,237	394.0	8,914	1,592	184.0	9,488	195.2	589.2

The numbers of transfers shown in the table relate only to transfers of land on sale, i.e., they do not include transfers of land from trustees to beneficiaries or to new trustees, transfers of mortgages, easements, etc.

Regarding all land transfer statistics a word of caution is necessary. Very diverse types of property are included in the land transfer figures, and consequently the averages should not be taken for more than they purport to show, e.g., average consideration figures per acre for rural freehold properties should not be taken as representing average prices per acre for farm property.

In the case of town and suburban properties, however, the numbers involved are probably sufficient to smooth out changes from year to year in the proportions of different classes of property included in the total.

URBAN LAND TRANSFERS—The following table shows urban land transfers by consideration group for March years. The land transfers are also broken down into freehold and leasehold transactions. The majority of both urban and rural transactions are freehold.

Consideration Group	Freehold			Leasehold			All Urban Transfers		
	Number	Total Consider- ation	Average Consider- ation	Number	Total Consider- ation	Average Consider- ation	Number	Total Consider- ation	Average Consider- ation
\$		\$(000)	\$		\$(000)	\$		\$(000)	\$
1965-66									
Under 2,000 ..	16,726	19,795	1,184	402	332	824	17,128	20,127	1,176
2,000- 2,999 ..	5,930	14,107	2,378	126	299	2,374	6,056	14,406	2,378
3,000- 3,999 ..	4,077	13,813	3,388	106	366	3,450	4,183	14,179	3,390
4,000- 9,999 ..	22,773	156,208	6,860	525	3,589	6,836	23,298	159,797	6,858
10,000- 19,999 ..	8,855	113,336	12,800	241	3,210	13,318	9,096	116,546	12,812
20,000- 49,999 ..	1,452	40,203	27,688	73	2,121	29,058	1,525	42,324	27,754
50,000-199,999 ..	264	21,001	79,548	16	1,081	67,590	280	22,082	78,864
200,000 and over ..	13	3,987	306,724	2	516	258,184	15	4,504	300,252
Totals	60,090	382,450	6,366	1,491	11,514	7,722	61,581	393,964	6,398
1966-67									
Under 2,000 ..	15,150	17,868	1,179	346	269	777	15,496	18,136	1,170
2,000- 2,999 ..	5,816	13,847	2,381	99	236	2,385	5,915	14,083	2,381
3,000- 3,999 ..	4,053	13,713	3,383	91	309	3,400	4,144	14,022	3,384
4,000- 9,999 ..	21,631	149,666	6,919	487	3,307	6,790	22,118	152,973	6,916
10,000- 19,999 ..	9,484	121,660	12,828	200	2,671	13,356	9,684	124,331	12,839
20,000- 49,999 ..	1,442	39,692	27,526	54	1,487	27,538	1,496	41,179	27,526
50,000-199,999 ..	260	20,354	78,286	11	989	89,924	271	21,343	78,758
200,000 and over ..	25	7,485	299,417	2	414	207,100	27	7,900	292,579
Totals	57,861	384,285	6,642	1,290	9,683	7,506	59,151	393,968	6,660

In general, transactions included in the under \$2,000 group would involve vacant sections, although many building sections are now priced above this level.

Urban land transfers involving consideration between \$2,000 and \$19,999 would be, in the main, residential properties, although the group would include a considerable number of building sections, particularly in the main urban areas.

The \$4,000–\$9,999 group would include a very large number of the residential properties that changed hands.

The number of transactions in the \$10,000–\$19,999 group has been increasing substantially during recent years, probably as a result of higher prices paid for residential properties.

The range of transactions involving \$20,000 or above would represent mainly commercial and industrial properties, although increasing numbers of residential properties will be included near the lower end of the range.

The following table shows urban land transfers by land registration districts.

Land Registration District	1965–66			1966–67		
	Number	Area	Consideration	Number	Area	Consideration
		acres	\$(000)		acres	\$(000)
North Auckland ..	21,218	5,424	150,006	19,932	5,208	148,125
South Auckland ..	8,562	3,043	46,593	8,096	2,475	46,712
Gisborne ..	659	240	3,599	684	212	3,551
Hawke's Bay ..	2,214	1,331	13,112	2,145	533	12,473
Taranaki ..	1,387	336	8,132	1,409	352	7,654
Wellington ..	11,676	3,549	86,177	10,620	2,448	83,853
Marlborough ..	542	233	2,877	592	182	3,044
Nelson ..	1,427	481	7,272	1,299	338	7,297
Westland ..	349	107	1,071	382	110	1,106
Canterbury ..	7,832	1,724	45,293	8,215	1,795	48,573
Otago ..	3,877	1,340	20,008	3,939	963	21,297
Southland ..	1,838	541	9,824	1,838	623	10,283
Totals	61,581	18,349	393,964	59,151	15,237	393,968

Rural Land Transfers—The following analysis shows for 1966–67, transfers of country freehold properties classified by size groups.

Size Group (Acres)	Number	Area	Total Con- sideration	Average Con- sideration Per Acre
		acres	\$(000)	\$
Under 30 ..	3,943	29,683	36,569	1,231.99
30– 49 ..	512	20,159	7,173	355.85
50– 99 ..	1,122	82,793	25,122	303.43
100–149 ..	903	109,189	24,922	228.24
150–249 ..	904	173,757	28,060	161.49
250–499 ..	809	283,697	29,414	103.68
500 and over ..	721	892,467	32,747	36.69
Totals	8,914	1,591,744	184,007	115.60

The next table gives average consideration per acre by size group and weighted average price per acre of rural freehold land transfers for the latest five years. (Based on total acreages transferred during the period April 1953–March 1966.)

Size Groups (Acres)	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Under 30	1,020.90	983.02	1,114.04	1,169.94	1,231.99
30– 49	280.68	274.62	300.54	369.30	355.85
50– 99	209.76	223.26	234.20	265.30	303.43
100–249	128.40	135.00	155.63	178.61	187.25
250–499	71.50	80.24	95.00	102.98	103.68
500 and over	26.30	26.64	32.92	39.96	36.69
Weighted overall average price per acre ..	81.55	84.20	97.02	109.70	112.23

Further particulars relating to transfers of country freehold properties are contained in the next table.

Year Ended 31 March	Average Value per Transaction	Average Value per Acre	Year Ended 31 March	Average Value per Transaction	Average Value per Acre
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1954	8,670	53.38	1961	14,798	72.72
1955	10,100	51.54	1962	15,044	83.18
1956	10,508	60.42	1963	13,634	81.44
1957	10,810	59.88	1964	15,268	85.54
1958	11,972	64.06	1965	18,116	98.54
1959	11,660	73.94	1966	19,960	118.76
1960	12,376	70.60	1967	20,643	115.60

Differences exist in average consideration, average value per transaction, and average acreage per transaction in sales of rural freehold property in the North Island and in the South Island. The following table shows the figures for the two Islands for the year ended 31 March 1967. It will be noted that the average consideration per acre for properties of below 250 acres in extent was lower in the South Island, while for properties of 250 acres or above the average consideration in the South Island was above that in the North Island.

Item	Size Group (Acres)							Total Acreage
	Under 30	30–49	50–99	100–149	150–249	250–499	500 and over	
Average consideration per acre by size group—								
North Island \$	1,266.80	366.98	320.02	232.12	161.90	97.52	35.89	129.72
South Island \$	1,152.67	321.36	231.98	213.60	160.40	114.43	38.02	97.87
New Zealand \$	1,231.99	355.85	303.43	228.24	161.49	103.68	36.69	115.60
Average value per transaction by size group—								
North Island \$	10,374	14,487	23,761	28,103	30,984	34,205	41,662	21,255.4
South Island \$	7,330	12,551	16,674	25,705	31,192	40,109	52,899	19,259.3
New Zealand \$	9,274	14,011	22,390	27,599	31,040	36,358	45,418	20,642.5
Average area per transaction by size group—								
North Island acres	8	39	74	121	191	351	1,161	170.5
South Island acres	6	39	72	120	194	351	1,391	196.8
New Zealand acres	8	39	74	121	192	351	1,238	178.6

In 1966-67 rural freehold land transfers in the North Island totalled 6,177, involving 1,053,122 acres of land and a total consideration of \$131.3 million, as compared with the 1965-66 figures of 6,234 transfers, involving 990,860 acres and a total consideration of \$124.2 million.

South Island rural freehold land transfers in 1966-67 numbered 2,737, involving 538,621 acres and a total consideration of \$52.7 millions as compared with the 1965-66 figures of 3,047 transfers, involving 569,160 acres, and a total consideration of \$61.1 million.

The following table shows all rural land transfers, freehold and leasehold, by land registration districts for the year ended 31 March 1967.

Land Registration District	Freehold			Leasehold			Total		
	Number	Area	Consideration	Number	Area	Consideration	Number	Area	Consideration
		Acres	\$(000)		Acres	\$(000)		Acres	\$(000)
Northland ..	2,158	303,621	40,414	45	6,637	529	2,203	310,257	40,943
South Auckland ..	1,816	288,612	43,296	25	8,790	553	1,841	297,402	43,849
Gisborne ..	253	68,421	3,421	37	37,347	645	290	105,768	4,066
Hawke's Bay ..	409	102,677	9,946	33	13,420	831	442	116,097	10,777
Taranaki ..	519	89,396	11,752	60	19,865	1,416	579	109,261	13,168
Wellington ..	1,022	200,395	22,466	78	28,236	1,243	1,100	228,631	23,709
Marlborough ..	263	42,246	2,169	49	53,803	912	312	96,048	3,081
Nelson ..	367	35,936	3,019	49	15,769	418	416	51,705	3,437
Westland ..	38	11,652	316	18	8,165	160	56	19,817	476
Canterbury ..	1,076	222,780	24,557	50	45,114	1,406	1,126	267,894	25,963
Otago ..	478	121,847	9,854	88	68,816	1,873	566	190,663	11,727
Southland ..	515	104,160	12,798	42	14,732	1,251	557	118,892	14,049
Totals	8,914	1,591,744	184,007	574	320,692	11,237	9,488	1,912,436	195,244

LEGISLATION CONCERNING LAND DEVELOPMENT, SETTLEMENT, AND SALE OF LAND—Legislation governing this aspect is found in the Land Act 1948, the Land Settlement Promotion Act 1952, and the Marginal Lands Act 1950. The Land Act provides for the administration, development, and disposal of Crown lands and authorises the purchase and development of private land for settlement purposes. The Land Settlement Promotion Act provides for the closer settlement of farm land by preventing the undue aggregation of land and providing for the acquisition of farm land that is, or when subdivided will be, capable of substantially increased production. The Marginal Lands Act 1950 assists farmers to restore, maintain, and increase production on marginal lands, by providing finance where it is not available through normal lending channels. It also provides help in amalgamation of uneconomic units either by financing farmers into additional land or by purchase of land and allocation to adjoining holdings.

Land Settlement Promotion Act 1952—Part I of the Act authorises the Minister of Lands to take in certain circumstances any farm land that is suitable for settlement, and is, or when subdivided and developed will be, capable of substantially increased production. Land cannot be taken from any person owning less than the equivalent of two economic farms, and provision is also made for the retention of land for the owner's children. The owner may object to a Land Valuation Committee or the Land Valuation Court to the taking of land. The Court may also be called in to assess compensation for land taken if the owner does not accept the Crown's offer.

Part II deals with the control of sales and leases of farm land to prevent undue aggregation. The Act applies to sales of freehold farm land and, with certain exceptions, to leases of farm land for terms of three years or more. The consent of the Land Valuation Court is required to such transactions unless the purchaser or lessee files a declaration with the District Land Registrar within one month of the date of the transaction to the effect that he owns no farm land, has no interest in any estate or trust owning farm land, has not since the passing of the Act transferred any farm land to any person as trustee or created any trust in respect of farm land, and that he has entered into the transaction solely on his own behalf.

The Act prevents, without the consent of the Land Valuation Court or Committee, the purchase of farm land by a trustee for any person under the age of 17 years, or the purchase by a company or trustee for a company to be formed where the shareholders are less than 10 in number and any member of such company is under the age of 17 years or where shares will be held in trust for any person under that age at the date of the transaction.

Marginal Lands Act 1950—The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Minister of Lands and is carried out by the Department of Lands and Survey. Actual control is vested in the Marginal Lands Board. To assist it in the administration of the Act the Board has appointed Marginal Lands Committees in each land district. Each committee consists of three members—the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the land district, who is chairman, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, and one other person selected from a panel of farmers appointed for each committee. The farming members are selected for their experience in the farming or management of marginal lands.

The Board is empowered to make loans for the purchase of additional land, refinance, development—in fact for any purpose having for its object the successful development and farming of a property regarded as suitable for a loan.

It is the policy of the Board not to compete with existing lending institutions and before it will make an advance the applicant must satisfy the Board that finance cannot be obtained through normal business channels. The Board will not normally provide finance for the improvement of a property unless it is capable of being developed into an economic unit. The policy is to assist competent men not only to make their holdings economic but also help farmers already substantially established to bring into production additional land which could not be developed from their private resources or out of revenue.

The scheme is achieving its objective of increasing production from marginal country. Many farmers on difficult and unattractive properties have, with Marginal Lands Board assistance and with application and energy established and maintained profitable production. Many have completed their development programmes and, as a result, have been able to convert their current account mortgages to instalment mortgages, repaying the advances over a term of years, while other have repaid their advances in full.

An estimate of the area of grassing undertaken with Marginal Lands Act finance is 166,000 acres with increases in carrying capacity estimated at 360,000 sheep, 18,000 run cattle, and 16,000 dairy cows.

For the year ended 31 March 1967 the Board granted 97 loans totalling \$2,442,496. In all, from the inception of the marginal lands scheme, 1,374 loans have been approved, amounting to \$17,207,388.

The rates of interest payable on advances are:

Current account first mortgage	5½ percent.
Current account second and subsequent mortgages ..	6 percent.
Instalment mortgage, first	6 percent, reducible to 5½ percent.
Instalment mortgage, second and subsequent mortgages	6½ percent, reducible to 5 percent.

NATIONAL WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION AUTHORITY—A national organisation has been constituted under the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967 to promote a national policy in respect of natural water, and to make better provisions for the conservation, allocation, use, and quality of natural water. The chairman of the Authority is the Minister of Works and the Authority is served by three Councils, namely, a new Water Allocation Council, the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, and the Pollution Advisory Council. The Authority acts as a policy-making body and delegates water administration to the Councils and regional water boards. Existing catchment authorities now have extended functions as regional water boards.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND RIVERS CONTROL—The problem of damage by flooding and soil erosion, and of exhausted soils on hill country, deteriorating pastures, and increasing run-off led to the enactment of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941. This provided for the establishment of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, and catchment boards in problem districts. There are 13 catchment boards and three catchment commissions and the Waikato Valley Authority, covering three-quarters of New Zealand. The remaining parts of the country are served by the Ministry of Works district organisations.

River Control—New Zealand has a generous and well distributed rainfall exceeding 45 in. over about 70 percent of the country, and has only a very small area with less than 25 in. In some districts, such as the West Coast of the South Island and the western central plateaus of the North Island, annual rainfall exceeds 100 in., with extremes over 200 in.

The topography and soils over most of the country generally favour high run-off, both on total annual flow and peak flood discharges. There are, however, some areas in the North Island where flood peaks are greatly reduced by porous pumice soils, while on some river systems natural lake storage in headwaters helps to control flooding. Severe storms are likely to occur at any season of the year and extreme falls have been experienced of 12 in. to 20 in. in 24 hours in certain areas. It is therefore not surprising that flood control is a major problem in New Zealand, with total run-off and peak flood discharges being among the highest in the world.

With the passing of the Act and the setting up of catchment boards with their specialist staff, great progress has been made with river control throughout the country. Action has naturally been focused first on the major river valleys where there has been a history of severe flood damage and where the property owners have been able to meet their share of the cost. Schemes are now in hand, or planned, in the lower reaches of most of the major problem rivers. Schemes range from channel clearing, training, and bank protection, with partial flood protection up to 5–10-year frequency, to complete protection with stopbanks up to floods of 100-year frequency. Such schemes may involve expenditure up to \$5,000,000, and subsidies vary generally from \$1 for \$1 to \$3 for \$1 or more depending on the capacity of the property owners to meet their share of the cost.

The policy of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council is to foster catchment control schemes wherever possible, i.e., the integration of river control works with soil conservation practices on the land areas in individual river catchments. In the case of two large river schemes and several smaller schemes planning has included the whole catchment. Farmers are becoming increasingly aware of the benefits of soil conservation work and comprehensive planning for other river catchments will follow.

There are many rivers in New Zealand where major control systems cannot be justified at the present time, but where a great many smaller individual works covering clearing, training works, bank protection, minor stopbanking, and the like are being carried out. Such works primarily serve to hold the river in check and prevent serious deterioration until such time as more comprehensive planning can be justified. Type and cost of works have to be related to the financial capacity of the area. Subsidies are generally \$2 for \$1 but may be up to \$3 for \$1. Continuity of control and maintenance is of greatest importance in river work and the Council therefore encourages the planning of comprehensive schemes where rating districts are established to ensure the meeting of capital charges and adequate future maintenance. A subsidy of \$1 for \$2 is available for maintenance.

Most of the major river-control works are carried out by catchment boards, the Waikato Valley Authority, or river boards, but smaller works are also carried out by Ministry of Works, counties, and drainage boards.

Drainage—The high rainfall and run-off factors indicated above have created drainage problems in many areas, particularly in low-lying sections of valleys where river gradients are flat or in coastal areas. Drainage works are often carried out in conjunction with river-control schemes and include floodgates and pumping stations. Particularly in the North Island, there are large areas of peat swamps that pose a special problem of development because the danger of excessive shrinkage with overdrainage necessitates careful control of the water level. These areas have been largely held and developed by the Lands and Survey Department.

Drainage work is generally more straightforward with quicker returns, and subsidies rarely exceed \$1 for \$1. Only community drains giving benefit to more than one owner qualify for subsidy. Drain maintenance is also subsidised to encourage a higher standard of maintenance, the subsidy usually being \$1 for \$2.

Drainage works are carried out primarily through catchment authorities, Waikato Valley Authority, and a large number of drainage boards, but are also carried out by the Ministry of Works on behalf of the Lands and Survey Department and by counties. It is emphasised that drainage works must be properly co-ordinated with river works.

Soil Conservation—Soil erosion and inadequate management of soil resources occur on the hill country and mountain lands, especially where farming has forced grass to take over the protective functions of vigorous native forest, scrub, fern, and swamp vegetation. The changes in the vegetation brought about by developing farm resources have been reflected in drastic changes in the soil in the hill country. The protective, stabilising, and water-controlling combination of vigorous native vegetation, litter, and spongy soil has given

way to a shallow-rooted, less protective carpet of grass on compacted, impervious, and often exhausted soils. The problem is one of restoring an erosion-resistant and water-absorbent combination of soil and vegetation while ensuring that optimum production is maintained or achieved from various alternative systems of land use. Successful techniques which have been developed include spelling, control of burning and of animal pests, over-sowing, topdressing, strict grazing control, the wider use of cattle, soil conservation, fencing, stock water ponds, gully-control, contour ploughing, terraces, grassed waterways, and spaced and close tree planting for stability.

To assist farmers directly to tackle their own problems subsidies are made on farmers' contributions. These range from \$1 for \$1 on tree planting for stability, wind breaks, and contouring practices, to \$2 for \$1 on gully control planting and structures or flood control dams. Subsidy for control of on-site erosion by oversowing and topdressing varies from \$1 for \$4 to \$1 for \$1.

Land Capability and Catchment Control—Experience has proved that the American system of land classification for soil conservation purposes is very satisfactory. In this system an inventory is made of the physical factors of slope, soil type, climate, and soil erosion. Along with a knowledge of vegetation and farming experience a land capability map is prepared classifying the land into classes according to the way in which the land in each class can be used. The required soil conservation practices are also determined for each class.

From this basic classification of the land in a catchment more detailed surveys of individual farms provide the data necessary for detailed conservation farming plans. These plans are then discussed with the farmer and fitted into his capacity for implementing them over a period of years. Great care is taken to support the necessary special soil conservation practices with accepted good farm management practices. The conservation treatment and farm management practice can then be dovetailed with the river control and drainage plans for the lower catchment to provide the ultimate plan for catchment control. Allied operations of importance are soil conservation forestry, fire prevention, and animal pest destruction.

Plans have now been developed in this country to integrate farming practices with the physical limitations of the land in order to assure permanent production consistent with stability and permanence of the land and conservation of the rain that falls.

Hydrology—In 1959 New Zealand began a new phase in comprehensive hydrological work, patterned substantially on the methods of the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, an accepted leader in hydrological work. The effective use of new technologies on projects for the use and control of waters depends entirely upon the availability of accurate long-term data on river flow and other parts of the hydrological cycle.

There is now a regional system for collecting data comprehensively. It involves the subdivision of New Zealand into 89 regions, based on hydrological similarity, and is designed to avoid uneconomic fragmentation of work. For each region there is a representative catchment from which accurate run-off data are collected and published. Intensive observations of precipitation are made on these representative catchments. Flow measurement is carried out at many other stations to collect data for hydro-electric power development and for other purposes.

Since 1965 a programme of hydrological research on small catchments has been operating in accordance with a scheme developed as part of the International Hydrological Decade programme. This is the International Hydrological Decade Experimental Basin programme, and is designed to provide information to solve problems of land use.

The agency responsible for carrying out field and office activities is the Ministry of Works. It operates a Hydrological Survey Section with six principal district offices, and additional field parties throughout the country. The number of stations at which hydrological data were being collected, as at 1 January 1967, was: Experimental basins 6; representative basins 55.

Staffing and Finance—The Water and Soil Division of the Ministry of Works provides the technical and administrative services required by the Council. The Council and the catchment boards have built up a team of specialist engineers and soil conservators, which ensures that investigations, planning, supervision, and execution of work are carried out to high standards.

An administrative charge of up to $\frac{1}{12}c$ in the dollar on capital value over the district provides for the services of catchment authorities, but special rates struck on a classification according to the benefit accruing provide the local contribution for actual works.

Public Relations—The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council sponsors information services by way of publications, movie films, show displays, and radio and television broadcasts.

Publications—A list of the soil conservation, hydrological, and other publications available may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, P.O. Box 12-041, Wellington, New Zealand.

10 B—CROWN LAND

GENERAL—There are 15.2 million acres of Crown land which are held under lease or licence by individuals for farming or other purposes. Crown land permanently set aside for national parks, reserves, and domains comprises 6.2 million acres. The Department of Lands and Survey is also developing 1.1 million acres of land for subdivision and settlement as individual farms. Unoccupied Crown land can be broadly defined as land vested in the Crown which is not for the time being set aside for any public purpose, held by any person in fee simple or on lease or licence, or under development by the Department of Lands and Survey.

The total area of New Zealand, excluding the island territories, is 66,390,700 acres. However, only a small proportion of this area remains unoccupied in the ownership of the Crown land beyond the boundaries of national parks, reserves, domains and State forests. The following table illustrates this fact, and, further, shows that this small proportion is decreasing with time.

Category	1955	1965
	(acres)	
Occupied farm land	43,355,869	43,497,659
Land in cities and boroughs	332,360	387,026
National parks, reserves, and domains ..	4,528,405	6,192,009
State forests	9,636,262	9,884,360
Unoccupied (includes waste land such as mountain tops, bare rock, water surfaces, roads, etc.)	8,537,804	6,429,646
Totals	66,390,700	66,390,700

The Land Settlement Board, through the Department of Lands and Survey, disposes of Crown land for farming, urban, commercial, and industrial purposes. The demand for this land, particularly farm land, and for the other categories in and near to the main centres, has been considerable for some years and shows no sign of diminishing. What is diminishing, however, is the Crown's reserve of land suitable for subdivision and settlement. This has almost disappeared, and would in fact do so were it not for the fact that the Land Act 1948 gives the Land Settlement Board authority to purchase private land or the interest of any lessee or licensee in any Crown land or Maori land for the purposes of settlement as farming, urban, commercial, industrial, or pastoral land. In the last 10 years, 615,754 acres have been purchased under this provision, while 386,115 acres have been disposed of. Much of the balance of almost 230,000 acres is farm land which was in a reverted condition at the time of purchase and requires long-term development before it can be subdivided into what would be economic farms.

A further provision for the acquisition of land is contained in the Land Settlement Promotion Act 1952. This gives power to the Minister of Lands, under certain conditions, to take any farm land suitable for settlement where additional farm land is required for the settlement of landless discharged servicemen and others requiring land on which to establish themselves in farming. This provision has not been operated however.

ADMINISTRATION—Crown land is administered under the authority of the Land Act 1948. The Minister of Lands is charged with the administration of the Land Act, and his executive officer is the Director-General of Lands, who is the Permanent Head of the Department of Lands and Survey. New Zealand is divided into 12 land districts, the executive officer for each district being a Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The central authority under the Land Act is the Land Settlement Board consisting of the Minister of Lands (Chairman), the Director-General of Lands (Deputy Chairman), the Secretary to the Treasury, the Director-General of Agriculture, the Valuer-General, a representative of the State Advances Corporation, the Assistant Director-General of Lands, the Fields Director of the Department of Lands and Survey, and not more than two other persons appointed by the Governor-General.

The Land Settlement Board is required to appoint one or more Land Settlement Committees for each land district, and 20 of these committees have been set up. Each committee consists of three members with the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the land district as chairman and two private farmer members.

DISPOSAL OF CROWN LAND—Crown land is normally offered to the public at valuation and if necessary a ballot is conducted to decide the successful applicant, although in certain circumstances preferential allotment can be made. Any land may, however, be offered for disposal by tender at a minimum price or rental value or by public auction at an upset price.

Crown land may be acquired on the following tenures:

(1) Farm land, urban land, commercial or industrial land—(a) On renewable lease; (b) for cash; (c) on deferred payments. A renewable lease is for a term of 33 years with a perpetual right of renewal for the same term and, except where otherwise provided for, with a right of acquiring the fee simple.

(2) Pastoral land—(a) On pastoral lease for a term of 33 years with a perpetual right of renewal for the same term, but with no right of acquiring the fee simple; (b) on pastoral occupation licence for a term not exceeding 21 years, with no right of renewal or of acquiring the fee simple.

(3) Short tenancies for grazing or other purposes for a term not exceeding five years.

SELECTIONS—The following table shows details of the various freehold selections during the year 1966-67, together with totals for 1965-66.

Freehold	Number of Selectors	Total Area Selected	Purchase Price
Crown lands—		acres	\$
Farm	284	18,498	123,134
Urban	245	105	259,460
Commercial or industrial	37	23	162,160
Land Subdivision in Counties Act	9	3	6,050
Totals, 1966-67	575	18,629	550,804
Totals, 1965-66	663	7,665	599,596

Corresponding details concerning selections made under leasehold tenures are given for similar periods.

Leases and Licences	Number of Selectors	Total Area Selected	Annual Rental	Annual Instalment
Crown lands—				
Renewable leases—		acres	\$	\$
Farm	34	18,849	18,846	...
Urban	22	16	1,436	...
Commercial or industrial	4	1	2,656	...
Pastoral leases	6	96,499	2,644	...
Pastoral occupation licences	3	31,330	170	...
Deferred-payment licences—				
Farm	224	85,185	...	94,270
Urban	646	193	...	103,264
Commercial or industrial	43	220	...	23,058
Land Subdivision in Counties Act	71	18	...	10,724
Special leases (section 67, Land Act)	82	13,882	23,648	736
Licences for removal of minerals*	41	...	...	...
Licences to occupy	1,401	26,484	178,116	...
Totals	2,577	272,677	227,516	232,052
Endowment and other lands—				
Leases under section 169, Land Act	11	524	198	...
Leases under section 48, Land Act	47	1,698	7,610	...
Westport Harbour Board	15	459	96	...
Sundry endowment leases	56	5,012	5,226	...
Grand totals, 1966-67	2,706	280,370	240,646	232,052
Grand totals, 1965-66	3,074	376,530	252,866	201,546

*Areas and rents not shown; licences on royalty basis only.

LEASES AND LICENCES—The following table shows the total number of leases and licences current at 31 March 1967. This table is in two parts, the first (a), dealing with leases and licences issued under the Land Act 1948, and the second (b), with those issued under Acts other than the Land Act 1948 and still current at 31 March 1967.

Tenure	Number	Area	Annual Rent	Annual Instalment (Including Improvement Loading)
(a) Tenures Under the Land Act 1948				
Crown lands—		acres	\$	\$
Renewable leases—				
Farm	4,869	2,618,038	963,424	22,166
Urban	2,546	883	99,352	238
Commercial or industrial	84	103	50,692	...
Pastoral leases	488	7,263,048	195,646	2,948
Pastoral occupation licences	49	365,259	4,856	...
Deferred-payment licences—				
Farm	1,896	789,736	...	637,226
Urban	11,694	3,018	...	1,232,118
Commercial or industrial	443	3,313	...	292,914
Land Subdivision in Counties Act	1,053	243	...	113,888
Special leases (section 67, Land Act)—				
Renewable—				
Farm	240	56,239	20,832	3,184
Urban	13	17	40,478	80
Commercial or industrial	197	4,532	98,996	456
Non-renewable—				
Farm	92	53,205	13,300	766
Urban	17	40	568	...
Commercial or industrial	14	104	67,330	...
Licences for removal of minerals*	210	...	...	...
Flax leases	5	1,057	32	830
Communal grazing licences	2	244	108	...
Miscellaneous licences	4,923	382 456	273,802	...
Totals, Crown lands	28,835	11,541,535	1,829,416	2,306,814
Endowment and other lands—				
Leases under section 169, Land Act	55	4,630	1,948	...
Leases under section 48, Land Act	301	44,471	52,122	314
Leases under section 47, Land Act	10	103	2,182	...
Westport Harbour Board Endowment	112	3,548	518	...
Sundry endowment leases	218	194,130	21,824	1,046
Totals, tenures under Land Act 1948	29,531	11,788,417	1,908,010	2,308,174

*Areas and rents not shown; licences on royalty basis only.

Tenure	Number	Area	Annual Rent	Annual Instalment (Including Improvement Loading)
(b) Tenures Under Acts Other Than the Land Act 1948				
Crown lands—		acres	\$	\$
Renewable leases	4,509	1,255,603	276,142	3,360
Leases under section 5, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Amendment Act 1921-22 ..	1	227	84	...
Special tenure leases	307	116,256	26,986	52
Leases in perpetuity	6,337	1,284,367	306,736	518
Mining district land occupation leases ..	15	75	42	...
Pastoral regulation licences (mining districts)	7	978	70	...
Small grazing-run leases	2	18,104	594	...
Pastoral-run licences	31	476,774	8,742	...
Education reserves: Public Bodies Leases Act	93	6,275	2,254	66
Deferred-payment licences	294	72,264	...	32,730
Small-farm tenures	1	65	4	...
Leases under Education Lands Act—				
Leases	35	5,486	6,144	232
Temporary tenancies	3	5	62	...
Hanmer Crown leases	15	5	130	...
Former mining tenures (over Crown land) ..	2,390	930	2,170	...
Sundry leases	41	2,047	1,216	...
Totals, Crown lands	14,081	3,239,461	631,376	36,958
Endowment and other lands—				
Westport Harbour Board Endowment ..	549	8,901	6,144	...
Thermal Springs licences	31	25	158	...
Sundry other endowments	247	27,043	12,646	...
Former mining tenures—				
Over Maori land	61	27	94	...
Over freehold land	23	12	42	...
Over endowments	25	17	16	...
Miscellaneous licences	881	31,445	14,256	1,042
Totals, tenures under Acts other than Land Act 1948	15,898	3,306,931	664,732	38,000
Grand totals, all tenures	45,429	15,095,348	2,572,742	2,346,174

LEASES AND LICENCES FREEHOLDED—Over the past few years many Crown lessees have availed themselves of the provisions of the Land Act 1948 and have freeholded their leases, either for cash or on deferred-payment licence.

In 1966-67, 708 leases were freeholded, either for cash or on deferred payments. The area covered by these leases was 139,928 acres and the total purchase price \$2,697,624, of which \$2,297,104 was on deferred payments.

Leases and Licences Freeholded	Purchased for Cash			Purchased on Deferred Payments		
	Number	Area	Purchase Price	Number	Area	Purchase Price
Crown lands—		acres	\$		acres	\$
Farm	94	18,923	320,424	248	120,845	2,047,484
Urban	277	106	67,186	70	37	138,896
Commercial or industrial	13	2	7,600	3	13	100,400
Totals, Crown lands	384	19,031	395,210	321	120,895	2,286,780
Endowment and other lands—						
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	1	1	5,310	2	1	10,324
Grand totals	385	19,032	400,520	323	120,896	2,297,104

LAND DEVELOPMENT—The Land Settlement Board, constituted in 1941 to administer land policy and land development through the Department of Lands and Survey, has had the responsibility of developing, for the settlement of ex-servicemen of the Second World War, both Crown land and undeveloped private land purchased or acquired for the purpose. Initially all land developed was offered exclusively to ex-servicemen eligible for rehabilitation farming assistance, but with the commitment to settle ex-servicemen largely fulfilled, a civilian land settlement policy was introduced in 1961. The few remaining ex-servicemen awaiting farms still receive preference at ballots, but as few are applying, the great bulk of farms offered by the Land Settlement Board go to civilians.

Development of land for settlement includes clearing, cultivation, grassing, fencing, erection of buildings, and installation of water supplies. To consolidate pastures and to control regrowth of scrub and weeds, the land is farmed as part of the development process. This helps to meet the cost of development and to ensure that, when the farms are disposed of, the new settlers will not experience stock troubles or reversion.

The major development districts are Southland with 374,000 acres under development, Rotorua (249,000 acres), North Auckland (204,000 acres), Te Kuiti (124,000 acres), and Gisborne (83,000 acres).

The following table contains particulars of land acquired for development and settlement during the year ended 31 March 1967, and from the establishment of the Land Settlement Board in 1941 to 31 March 1967; also shown are those areas made available for settlement and the balance on hand at the latter date. The figures do not include particulars relating to ex-servicemen who have been assisted by way of rehabilitation loans to purchase established farms on their own account. Further information concerning the settlement of ex-servicemen on the land will be found in section 6B, Rehabilitation.

As the table shows, the bulk of the land has been purchased by voluntary negotiation or was formerly unoccupied Crown land which has been included in development blocks. All the land shown as acquired compulsorily was acquired between 1943 and 1953.

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended 31 March 1967		From Inception (1941) to 31 March 1967	
	Area	Units	Area	Units
ACQUISITIONS				
(a) Purchased by voluntary negotiation	acres 150,292	96	acres 1,876,827	..
(b) Compulsorily acquired (Servicemen's Settlement and Land Sales Act 1943 and Servicemen's Settlement Act 1950)	—	—	281,472	..
(c) Properties where ex-servicemen substituted under section 31 (3) (b), Servicemen's Settlement Act 1950..	—	—	17,390	..
(d) Crown land made available	17,154	5	872,719	..
Totals, acquisitions	167,446	101	3,048,408	5,816
DISPOSALS				
I—To Grade "A" Ex-servicemen				
(a) Developed units (including substitutions)	1,844	6	1,370,329	3,529
(b) Unimproved units	—	—	2,013	6
	1,844	6	1,372,342	3,535
II—To Civilians				
(a) Developed units	21,406	42	222,776	528
(b) Unimproved units	2,132	2	47,559	95
	23,538	44	270,335	623
III—Sundry Disposals				
(a) Transferred to Maori Affairs Department for settle- ment	262	2	12,378	33
(b) Adjacent owners, reserves, workers' homes, unsuitable for settlement, etc.	14,855	..	155,803	22
	15,117	2	168,181	55
Totals, disposals	40,499	52	1,810,858	4,213
Land on hand for development in farm settlements ..	—	—	1,237,550	} 1,603*
Maori land being developed with Crown land ..	—	—	10,816	

*Tentative figures only. Final subdivision and utilisation is decided as development is approaching completion.
NOTE—Areas include adjustments consequent on surveys.

RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS: History—Land has been set aside for public purposes from the early years of colonial administration in New Zealand. The New Zealand Act 1840 (Imperial) authorised the disposal of land "to any persons, bodies, public or corporate, for the public uses of our subjects there resident or any of them". Royal Instructions of 1840 to Governor Hobson elaborated on this and provided that such lands were not to be granted conveyed or demised or occupied by any private person or for any private purpose. A subsequent Royal Instruction dated 1846 and the New Zealand Company's Colonisation Act 1847 (Imperial) authorised the vesting of reserves in trust for public purposes or uses.

Scenic and historic reserves are controlled by scenic and historic boards, by local authorities, or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district. A large number of honorary rangers help in the supervision of these reserves. The legislation governing these and all other reserves is the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. Once land has been reserved for a specific purpose, either by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* or by deposit of a subdivisional plan, the purpose of the reservation can be changed or the reservation revoked only by the Minister of Lands.

Subdivision of land into residential sections is controlled by the local authority under the Municipal Corporations Act 1954 or the Counties Amendment Act 1961. Land is normally set aside as reserves, but the local authority may take a cash payment for reserve development. Local authorities are charged with ensuring that adequate provision is made on subdivision for reserves and with subsequent administration of reserves. The Crown is not bound by this legislation, but in practice refers its subdivisions to local bodies for approval and makes generous provision for reserves.

It was in 1887 that the three mountain peaks of Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro were given to the nation by Te Heuheu Tukino and associated chiefs as "a national park for the benefit of everybody". The gift area formed the nucleus of New Zealand's first national park—Tongariro—in 1894. The second national park—Egmont—was constituted by special legislation in 1900.

The first general legislation on national parks was enacted in 1928—this provided a uniform means of setting up and administering new parks. Under this legislation two new parks were established—Arthur's Pass in 1929 and Abel Tasman in 1942. Interest in national parks increased after the Second World War and a review of the administration led to the passing of the National Parks Act 1952. This made the Minister of Lands responsible to Parliament for national parks and laid the foundations for an integrated system of parks. Fiordland (part of which was first reserved in 1905) became a national park and four new parks were constituted—Mount Cook (1953), Urewera (1954), Nelson Lakes (1956), and Westland (1960). In 1964 the Mount Aspiring National Park was constituted.

The National Parks Act established the National Parks Authority consisting of the Director-General of Lands (Chairman), the Assistant Director-General of Lands, the Secretary for Internal Affairs, the Director-General of Forests, the General Manager of Department of Tourist and Publicity, three persons appointed by the Minister of Lands on the recommendation of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand and the Royal Society of New Zealand respectively, and one person appointed by the Minister of Lands to represent the national park boards. The National Parks Authority is serviced by the Department of Lands and Survey.

Each national park is under the control of a National Park Board of which the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District is chairman. Each Board comprises not more than eight persons appointed by the Minister of Lands but in the case of Egmont and Tongariro special provisions exist regarding the appointment of members to the Boards. Each Board employs salaried rangers responsible for development, protection, and interpretation, and their work is supplemented by the voluntary help of about 250 honorary rangers appointed from those whose interests bring them into the parks frequently or who live nearby. A voluntary body, "Friends of the Urewera National Park", has been formed to support the work of the Urewera National Park Board.

DESCRIPTION—Ten national parks have been constituted in New Zealand covering 5,070,668 acres or one-thirteenth of the country's land area. They are set aside as the law says "for the purpose of preserving in perpetuity as national parks, for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand that contain scenery of such distinctive quality or natural features so beautiful or unique that their preservation is in the national interest". The National Parks Act requires that parks be administered and maintained so that they are preserved as far as possible in their natural state; that their value as soil, water, and forest conservation areas is maintained; that, as far as possible, native flora and fauna is preserved and introduced flora and fauna exterminated; and that, subject to restrictions necessary to preserve native flora and fauna or for the general welfare of the parks, the public has freedom of entry and access. The only restricted area is the "special area" set aside to protect the habitat of the takahe (notornis)—128,000 acres out of the three-million acre Fiordland National Park.

Any form of development not provided for in the National Parks Act must be sanctioned by Act of Parliament. Permitted development includes the erection of houses for park rangers and huts for Government employees engaged in noxious animal destruction, the erection of

huts by mountaineering, tramping, or other similar clubs, the erection of ski tows and similar facilities. Appropriate commercial undertakings may operate in the parks under licence while boards controlling the parks may, with the consent of the Authority, establish camping grounds, huts, hostels, accommodation houses, or other buildings, and may help private enterprise in their establishment. "Wilderness areas" where development is restricted to access by foot track are provided for in the Act and a number have been set aside. Virtually all the finance for parks is provided by the Government, but donations by private individuals or organisations are encouraged and earn \$2 for \$1 subsidy from the Government.

Three of the 10 national parks are in the North Island and seven in the South.

Urewera National Park (493,032 acres), surrounds Lake Waikaremoana and contains the largest remaining forest area in the North Island. Kiwi, kaka, and most other native birds are found and the area is rich in Maori history.

Tongariro National Park (166,561 acres), includes the three volcanoes—Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro—and is the ski-ing playground of the North Island.

Egmont National Park (82,476 acres), contains one of the world's most symmetrical mountains and preserves forests within a 6-mile radius. It varies from heavily forested lower slopes to the bare scoria, rock, snow, and ice of the upper levels.

Abel Tasman National Park (45,134 acres), contains coastal and elevated bush-clad country along the shores of Tasman Bay and includes off-shore islands and reefs. It has a broken coastline with many bays, coves, and beaches of golden sand.

Nelson Lakes National Park (141,127 acres), is centred on the twin lakes of Rotoiti and Rotorua and is surrounded by mountainous country with extensive beech forests on the lower slopes.

Arthur's Pass National Park (243,081 acres), preserves an alpine and forested area straddling the Southern Alps.

Mount Cook and Westland National Parks (172,979 and 210,257 acres), share a common boundary along the main divide of the Southern Alps. Westland includes forest and lake country and a small strip of sea coast as well as the Franz Josef and Fox Glaciers. Mount Cook contains most of New Zealand's highest mountains, including the highest—Mount Cook (12,349 ft)—and includes the 18-mile-long Tasman Glacier.

Mount Aspiring National Park (492,308 acres), embraces the alpine region in north-west Otago and south Westland extending from the Haast Pass to the Routeburn area at the head of Lake Wakatipu and including Mount Aspiring (9,957 ft).

Fiordland National Park (3,023,713 acres), one of the world's largest national parks, contains majestic scenery with fiords, mountains, forests, and lakes. It includes Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau while the road through the Homer Tunnel gives access to Milford Sound. The park is the only known habitat of the takahe (notornis) and the kakapo.

Scenic Reserves—Scenic reserves, of which there are 917 with a total area of 625,198 acres, preserve native forest, and preserve access by the public to other scenic features such as the sea coast, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, limestone caves, thermal areas, and vantage points. Forest areas range from large tracts of remote forested land with considerable conservation value to small remnant areas in developed districts. Large scenic reserves have been set aside along main highways, but, in general, barren mountainous regions not included in national parks remain Crown land.

There are 17 reserves in excess of 5,000 acres and some are larger than the smallest national park, Abel Tasman. Some areas at present set aside as scenic reserves could, in future years, achieve national park status.

Scenic reserves over 5,000 acres are: Lewis Pass, Wanganui River, Buller Gorge, Rakeahua (Stewart Island), Lake Kaniere, Goulard Downs, South Cape (Stewart Island), Glenhope, Lake Brunner, Tennyson Inlet, Rahu (Reefton), Mangamuka Gorge, Tangarakau, Te Tapui (Cambridge), Pihanga, Waioeka Gorge, and John Coull Memorial Reserve (Wanganui River).

Public use of scenic reserves varies greatly, as does the extent of their development. Some are well developed with cleared areas used for camping and picnics and have formed tracks. Facilities on those flanking highways are mainly the provision of off-road parking combined with picnic areas. Many reserves have no facilities as yet. Among the best known reserves not in the preceding list are Tounson Kauri Park in North Auckland, Huka Falls, near

Taupo, Hongi's Track, and various thermal areas near Rotorua, Waitomo Caves, Ball's Clearing in Hawke's Bay, Pelorus Bridge and Hundalee in Marlborough, the Summit Road Scenic Reserves and Peel Forest in Canterbury, Punakaiki, and Lake Ianthe in Westland, and Forest Hill and Curio Bay in Southland.

In an endeavour to recreate the natural New Zealand scene in an area where exotic trees, noxious weeds, and engineering development have intruded, the Department of Lands and Survey has established a plant nursery at Taupo where native trees and shrubs are being propagated for beautification of reserves in the Taupo basin.

There is provision in the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 for land to be declared private scenic reserves—this land remains in private ownership, but receives the protection of the Act. There are 3,999 acres in 22 private scenic reserves and these include White Island, where grey faced and other petrels nest in large numbers, as well as about 3,000 pairs of gannets annually. The Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust area is a private scenic reserve near New Plymouth in native bush being planted with native trees as well as rhododendrons. One new private reserve near Awaka provides, in an area of 1,360 acres, shelter for native birds. Other large private scenic reserves are Moncrieff, near Nelson, and Makarora on the Haast Pass Road.

Historic Reserves—Fifty-four areas of historic interest totalling 3,297 acres are set aside as historic reserves and the Department of Lands and Survey co-operates closely in the administration and investigation of historic sites with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. Historic reserves mark the landfall and landing places of early voyagers such as Tasman and Cook, the site of missionary Samuel Marsden's first sermon on New Zealand soil, sites of early fortifications, of engagements during the Maori wars, and buildings of historic value. Sites of Maori rock drawings and places of significance in New Zealand's early constitutional history are also preserved.

The Treaty House area at Waitangi, administered by the Waitangi National Trust, is not an historic reserve, in the strict sense.

Bird Sanctuaries and Allied Reserves—Land is reserved for bird sanctuaries, for the preservation of flora and fauna, or some similar purpose in cases where the land provides a habitat for bird or plant life of such importance that some control on public access is desirable. Such areas are now reserved under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. In all there are 39 reserves in this category with a total area of 450,741 acres; some of them are mainland areas, but most are off shore, outlying, and subantarctic islands. Major areas of particular public interest include Little Barrier Island in Hauraki Gulf, the only known habitat of the stitch bird; Cape Kidnappers gannet colony in Hawke's Bay; Kapiti Island off Wellington's west coast; the white heron colony in South Westland; and the Taiaroa Head albatross colony near Dunedin.

All of New Zealand's subantarctic islands, except for a small area surrounding the meteorological station on Campbell Island, are reserved for the preservation of flora and fauna and provide a habitat for marine mammals and millions of sea birds. As well as Campbell Island, the reserves include the Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Antipodes Islands, and Snares Islands. To the north of New Zealand, most of the land in the Kermadec Islands is similarly reserved.

A committee convened by the Department of Lands and Survey has been set up as an advisory body for the administration of subantarctic reserves.

Generally, access to reserves of this type is by permit only, a policy followed solely in the interests of preservation of the plant and bird life to ensure an absolute minimum of human interference to anything living and growing naturally there.

Nature Conservation Council—The Nature Conservation Council Act 1962 provides for the establishment of a Nature Conservation Council. This Council of independent members, expert in the field of conservation, has been set up to co-ordinate scientific and technical information on nature conservation, to inquire into the effect of proposed public works on any aspect of nature conservation and to act as an advisory body to Government on matters affecting nature conservation which is defined in the Act as "the preservation of the native flora and fauna and the natural features and natural beauty of New Zealand".

Wildlife Refuges and Sanctuaries—The Wildlife Act 1953 provides for the constitution of wildlife sanctuaries, these being areas devoted primarily as habitat areas for wildlife where the maximum degree of protection can be afforded. Restrictions are imposed on entry into the

sanctuaries and certain prohibitions dealing with killing or disturbance of wildlife are imposed. The former game sanctuaries are now termed wildlife refuges. Occupiers of any land in wildlife refuges can be authorised to carry out certain operations necessary for the normal use of land.

Public Domains—Domains of which there are 914 covering 62,195 acres provide districts with land for the recreational needs of the people as a whole. Many domains are designed primarily to provide for organised sport but there are a large number which preserve for public use attractive natural areas, particularly along the coastline, and provide facilities for camping. Some outstanding examples of coastal domains are Orewa, near Auckland, Ohope Beach, near Whakatane, Queen Elizabeth Park, near Wellington, Momorangi Bay in the Marlborough Sounds, Kaiteriteri and Pohara in the Nelson district, and Waikuku Beach in Canterbury. Universally known city domains are the Auckland Domain and Hagley Park, Christchurch. Native bush is protected on domain land.

Summary of Areas Reserved—The following table records the main classes of reservations at 31 March 1967.

Type of Reservation	No.	Acres
National parks	10	5,070,668
Scenic reserves	917	625,198
Historic reserves	54	3,297
Bird sanctuaries and allied reserves ..	39	450,741
Public domains	914	62,195

10 C—MAORI LANDS

GENERAL—Before European settlement, all the land in the country was held by the various groups and tribes of the Maori people in accordance with their traditional customs and usages, and the land so held was described as Maori customary land. By the Treaty of Waitangi the exclusive right to purchase such land was reserved to the Crown. Practically all of the land which was formerly Maori customary land has now been converted to other forms of title by one or other of the following processes:

- Purchase or other acquisition by the Crown (from whom in turn the European colonists obtained land for farms, etc.).
- The issue of a Crown grant to a Maori owner on the recommendation of the Maori Land Court.
- The issue of a freehold order by the Maori Land Court in favour of the Maori or Maoris found entitled upon an investigation of title. This process was used instead of process (b) after the introduction of the land transfer system into New Zealand.

Land which was included in titles issued under processes (b) and (c) became known as Maori freehold land.

Maori freehold land becomes Crown land if all interests in it are purchased or otherwise acquired by the Crown, or becomes non-Maori land when bought or inherited by a person of less than half Maori blood, or is declared to be so by the Maori Land Court.

Since 1954, by virtue of various provisions in the Maori Affairs Act 1953, emphasis has been placed on the need for the improvement of existing Maori land titles by the elimination of small fractional interests and the reduction in the number of owners. The idea behind this is to clear the way for the better use of the land in an attempt to keep Maori freehold land in the possession of the Maori people.

In 1965 an analysis was made of Maori land in connection with the Committee of Inquiry into Laws Affecting Maori Land and the Powers of the Maori Land Court. The area of Maori land in the North Island (3,680,565 acres) is classified in the following table; (in the South Island there are only some 220,000 acres of Maori land).

Classification	Area
	acres
Leased or under development by Board of Maori Affairs ..	1,281,240
Under active incorporation	537,868
Under inactive incorporation .. .	81,585
Farmed but not leased .. .	518,166
Unoccupied but suitable for development .. .	515,026
Unoccupied but probably suitable for forestry .. .	399,844
Unoccupied and probably of no use .. .	271,226
Maori reserved land .. .	75,610
Total	3,680,565

With regard to Maori freehold land, the Court during 1966-67 approved of leases comprising 33,744 acres to non-Maoris and 23,078 acres to Maoris, the previous year's figures being 21,312 and 12,718 acres respectively. It confirmed transfers (apart from sales to the Crown) affecting 32,938 acres of freehold land to non-Maoris and 6,147 acres to Maoris in 1966-67, the corresponding 1965-66 figures being 49,098 and 4,822 acres respectively. During the year ended 31 March 1967 timber cutting rights were confirmed by the Court in respect of 39,233 acres. The Court, before confirming an alienation, must satisfy itself, among other things, that it is not contrary to the interests of the Maori owners.

MAORI LAND DEVELOPMENT—Maori land development policy is directed to the settlement of Maori farmers on farms which will assure them of a reasonable standard of living based on today's costs and standards; to secure them the best possible tenure for the lands they farm; to assist them to develop the land and to teach them modern methods of farming. The means at the Department's disposal have permitted the development of approximately 10,000 acres of new land annually. In the year ended 30 June 1966 there were 19 farms settled. Up to 30 June 1966 the Department had settled 2,310 Maori farmers on farms.

The estimated area of Maori land suitable for settlement is limited to 725,000 acres (210,000 acres under departmental control and 515,000 acres of idle land), on which about 500 Maori sheep farmers and 3,300 dairy farmers could be settled eventually.

BOARD OF MAORI AFFAIRS—The Board of Maori Affairs constituted under the Maori Affairs Act 1953 consists of the Minister of Maori Affairs, the Secretary for Maori Affairs, the Director-General of Lands, the Valuer-General, the Secretary to the Treasury, the Director-General of Agriculture, the member of the Executive Council representing the Maori race or, if there is no such member, any member of the Executive Council appointed by the Governor-General to be a member of the Board, and three other members appointed by the Governor-General.

The functions of the Board include, among other things, the following:

- The control of the development and settlement of Maori land or land owned or occupied by Maoris.
- The approval of investment and advances, and of certain expenditure from the Maori Trustee funds.
- The control of negotiations for the acquisition of Maori lands by the Crown.
- The control of expenditure on housing operations under the Maori Housing Act 1935.

MAORI LAND COURT—The Maori Land Court consists of a Chief Judge and such other Judges as the Governor-General may think fit to appoint. Its general function is to deal with problems peculiar to multiple ownership of Maori lands and includes appointing successors to deceased owners, partitioning or combining titles, granting probate of wills or letters of administration of deceased Maoris, appointing trustees for minors and other persons under disability, and confirming sales, leases, and other dealings with Maori land; it also deals with Maori claims under the Family Protection Act 1955 and performs other miscellaneous functions.

The Maori Appellate Court consists of any two or more Judges of the Maori Land Court, provided that two Judges at least shall concur in every decision of the Court. With certain exceptions, the Appellate Court determines appeals, whether on law or on fact, from all final orders of the Maori Land Court.

MAORI TRUSTEE—The Maori Trust Office was originally created to take over from the Public Trust Office the administration of certain Maori reserves and the administration of the estates of deceased Maoris and those under disability. The Maori Trust Office now forms part of the Department of Maori Affairs and is headed by the Maori Trustee, comparable in status and functions with the Public Trustee. The control of most Maori Trustee activities has been decentralised by the delegation of wide powers to the District Officers of the Department of Maori Affairs, who deal primarily with all Maori Trustee matters in their districts.

In addition to the administration of Maori reserves, situated mainly in Taranaki, and in Nelson, Greymouth, and other South Island localities, the Maori Trustee has the responsibility for the administration of large areas of Maori land elsewhere. Most of these lands are, like the Maori reserves, vested in the Maori Trustee, who is responsible for leasing them and distributing the proceeds to the owners.

The Maori Trustee has extensive lending powers used principally for the settlement and improvement of Maori land, for the establishment of Maoris in business, and for housing purposes. Most advances are made on the security of Maori land.

The following table is a summary of the assets and liabilities of the Maori Trustee as at 31 March in the latest two years.

Item	As at 31 March	
	1965	1966
Assets—	\$(000)	\$(000)
Cash	268	248
Investments—		
Government securities.. ..	5,134	5,547
Local authority debentures	286	399
Mortgages, charges, and advances on overdraft ..	3,567	3,732
Land, buildings, and miscellaneous	442	458
Totals	9,696	10,384
Liabilities—		
Amounts held for beneficiaries and sundry depositors	6,786	7,297
Reserves and Appropriation Account	2,896	3,081
Sundry creditors, etc.	14	6
Totals	9,696	10,384

10 D—SURVEYS AND MAPS

GENERAL—In earlier years surveys of land subdivisions for the purpose of issuing title comprised the major function of the Survey Division of the Lands and Survey Department, but now there is an increasing demand for engineering survey information on which to plan major construction works, and for topographical and cadastral information on which to plan the future development of the country. Mapping efforts are being concentrated on completing the topographical map coverage of the unmapped areas of the country as quickly as possible. Much work is being carried out on control surveys, especially in the investigation of electric power projects, and this is designed to fit into a system of national coverage of precise levelling.

Surveys of private lands for the purpose of the Land Transfer Act 1952 are carried out by registered private surveyors and are examined and approved by the Lands and Survey Department.

Statutory authority for the surveyor to enter upon any land and to place survey marks thereon is contained in several Acts, and the wilful destruction of these marks is subject to a severe penalty.

All surface surveys are made in accordance with regulations laid down and are subject to field check (if thought necessary) and to office examination prior to approval and deposit.

The standard of length is the chain of 22 Imperial yards divided into 100 links, and all linear measurements have to be expressed in terms thereof, and areas in acres, roods, and perches, with decimals of a perch.

In the 1957 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook* there is described the survey system of minor triangulation adopted in 1876 to enable settlers to be given possession of definite pieces of land, with each section having for the purpose of record and title registration a complete identification by means of its number, the number of the block, and the name of the district.

A national series of completely contoured maps is being produced with the assistance of photogrammetrical plotting machines, but progress with these maps has been slow and it has been found necessary to resort to a system of interim stream and ridge-pattern maps using aerial photographs with slotted template assembly and radial line plotting in some areas.

STANDARD SURVEYS—In order to more adequately correlate and redefine old boundary marks for land-title purposes and to provide a permanent standard of reference for future surveys in cities and boroughs where land values are high, and on highways and on main arterial roads where modern road surfaces have eliminated survey marks, a precise survey is carried out, all intersections being referenced with permanent standard marks, normally iron tubes in concrete blocks protected by an iron cover.

These surveys are of two classes—(1) those in the cities and boroughs, being of standard of accuracy of 2 inches to the mile, the cost of which is borne partly by the local authority concerned and partly by the Department of Lands and Survey and (2) those carried out on highways and arterial roads to a lesser standard of accuracy, for the purpose of referencing survey marks lost or obliterated by road works and surfaces.

These standard traverses will in the future be correlated with precise levelling traverses, thus providing a standard level datum for engineering works.

PRECISE LEVELLING—Precise levelling is being extended continuously for the purpose of correlating the level data of irrigation and drainage and other engineering works. This type of levelling has been carried out in accordance with international standards of accuracy—namely, 0.012 feet or 0.144 inches per mile.

These levels are at mean sea-level datum determined from the tidal records of the principal tidal stations or of tide gauges established specially for that purpose. The traverses are referenced at approximately 25-mile intervals by fundamental bench marks and at approximately 1-mile intervals by standard bench marks.

This work is being further extended to meet the requirements of national drainage, irrigation, hydro-electric, and river-control development, where related and co-ordinated levels in terms of a fixed datum are essential.

AERIAL SURVEY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING—Extensive use is made of aerial photographs for other than purely mapping purposes. All types of land and engineering development, investigations into geological resources, afforestation, and town and rural plan-

ning are now based on data extracted from the aerial photographs. The Department is responsible for the maintenance of a complete library of aerial photographs, which are made available for all national purposes. At present the North Island has been completely photographed while two-thirds of the South Island has been covered.

There is an increasing demand for topographical maps of all scales for land development, forestry, engineering, geological and soil survey, and other governmental purposes. New cartographic techniques have revolutionised the production of better and more varied scales and types of maps. In consequence it can now be claimed that New Zealand has a mapping organisation that compares more than favourably with overseas mapping agencies.

Mapping is also undertaken of islands and territory within the Ross Dependency, Antarctica. Information for these maps is based on aerial photography supplied by the United States, field work from New Zealand field parties, and maps prepared by other countries.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD—The New Zealand Geographic Board, constituted under the provisions of the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, is the official place-names authority.

The main function of the board is to adjudicate on matters pertaining to place and feature names in New Zealand. The board has authority to assign new names for localities, geographical features, post offices, railway stations, etc., and to alter existing names subject to the right of appeal vested in the general public and to the rights of local authorities concerning names within the areas administered by such local authorities.

The board together with three co-opted members also acts as the Antarctic Place Names Committee. This committee is the official New Zealand authority for approval of names in the Antarctic. Its activities are confined mainly to the Ross Dependency but liaison is maintained with the place-name authorities of other countries.

The membership of the board comprises the Surveyor-General, two representatives of the Maori race, a representative of the New Zealand Geographical Society, a representative of the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, and two members appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Lands.

MAPS—Map sales agencies are maintained at each of the district offices except Wellington and at the Head Office of the Department of Lands and Survey. In addition 385 private selling agents have been appointed throughout the country and overseas. All maps for sale are listed in the *Catalogue of Maps* published by the Department.

10 E—VALUATION OF LAND

GENERAL—Equitable land values are a basis for many of the relations of the Central Government and local authorities with the individual. In particular they are required in connection with the following: (a) the levying of land tax; (b) the apportionment of rating levies over contributory local authorities; (c) the levying of rates by local authorities; (d) the advancing of money on mortgage by Government Departments and by trustees under the Trustee Act; (e) the assessing of stamp, estate, and gift duties; (f) the fixing of prices payable to the Crown or by the Crown for transfers of land.

SYSTEM AND PROCEDURE—The Government Valuation of Land Act 1896 set up a separate Government Department charged with the duty of assessing the values of real estate for taxation and other purposes of the Central Government and for local rating purposes. The present law relating to the valuation of land is contained in the Valuation of Land Act 1951, and in the Land Valuation Court Act 1948.

The work of the Valuation Department is directed by the Valuer-General, the actual work of valuing being done by district valuers and assistant valuers. The duty of a valuer is to examine each property and to estimate to the best of his ability (1) the unimproved value of the land contained therein, (2) the value of the buildings (if any) or other improvements (if any) upon such land, and (3) the capital value of the property.

Valuers are enjoined not to strain after high values, nor to accept special prices paid for land in exceptional circumstances, but to determine the value neither above nor below the fair selling value in view of the many and diverse purposes for which the values are used.

Generally, under the New Zealand law, the increased value attaching to any piece of land which is due to the successful working of other lands in the district, or to State or local

authority expenditure on public works, or to the general prosperity and development of the country, forms portion of the "unimproved value".

"Improvements" on land are defined, with certain provisos, as any work done or materials used on or for the benefit of the land by any owner or occupier resulting in an increase in the value of the land.

The "capital value" is the sum of the "unimproved value" plus the value of "improvements".

THE VALUATION ROLL—A valuation roll is prepared for each district over which a territorial local authority has rating jurisdiction, setting forth the ownership, description, and valuation of each property.

Revision of Rolls—District valuation rolls are revised by the Valuer-General at intervals of not more than five years unless the Governor-General in Council directs otherwise.

Equalisation of Values—The Valuation Equalisation Act 1957 provides for an equitable adjustment of rates and of levies based on rateable values as between the several constituent districts comprising the district of an *ad hoc* local authority where those constituent districts have been revalued by the Valuer-General at different times.

The Supplementary Roll—There is, in addition to the district valuation roll for each district, a supplementary roll for that district. Generally, all special valuations of land made during the currency of a district roll for particular purposes—e.g., the granting of loans by Government Departments or trustees on the security of lands, the assessment of stamp, gift, and estate duties—are entered on the supplementary roll.

Objections to Valuations—In the case of a revision of a district roll, the Valuer-General, any local authority, or any owner whose name appears on the roll, may object to any valuation thereon. Where a particular property only is revalued, only the owner has a right of objection. If, after the Valuer-General has reconsidered the matter, the objector is still dissatisfied he may ask for the objection to be heard by the Land Valuation Court.

LAND VALUATION COURT—The Land Valuation Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor-General in Council, one of whom is the Judge of the Court. In addition to its jurisdiction under the Valuation of Land Act 1948, the Court hears claims for compensation under the Public Works Act 1928 and determines values under the Land Settlement Promotion Act 1952. Land valuation committees for particular localities operate under the general jurisdiction of the Court.

Except that the Judge of the Court may on the application of any party to proceedings, or of his own motion, state a case for the opinion of the Court of Appeal on a question of law, the decisions of the Land Valuation Court (either decisions of the Court itself or orders of the committees sealed by the Registrar) are final.

If any owner who has objected to a valuation made at a revision of a district roll is not satisfied with the value of the land as fixed by the Land Valuation Court's order, he may, within 14 days of the sealing of the order, give notice to the Valuer-General that he requires the capital value to be reduced to the value which he (the owner) considers to be the fair selling value as specified in his notice (but not less than the aggregate amount owing on mortgages or other charges on the land), or the land to be acquired on behalf of Her Majesty, or sold, at that value. There is also provision that if the Valuer-General is of the opinion that the value has been fixed by the Court at less than the capital value, he may within 14 days after the sealing of the Court's order require the owner to consent to what he (the Valuer-General) considers is the fair capital value, and, failing such consent being given within 30 days after notice is delivered, he may, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, acquire the property at that value on behalf of Her Majesty.

VALUATIONS IN RELATION TO RATING—The district valuation roll so long as it continues in force is by law the roll from which the valuation roll of every local authority rating on the capital or on the unimproved value is framed.

The Urban Farm Land Rating Act 1932 provides for rating relief for farm lands subject to rates levied by borough (or city) councils, independent town councils, and county councils in respect of county towns. The Act provides that these local authorities may assess valuations for rating purposes for such farm lands lower than the values for the same lands appearing on the district valuation rolls.

The Valuation of Land Amendment Act 1965 provides for the making of rates-postponement values and special rateable values of industrial or commercial land in residential or rural areas. This enables local authorities rating on the capital value or on the unimproved value, to grant relief for certain residences in industrial or commercial zones, certain farm lands with valuations reflecting potential use for urban development and also non-conforming industrial or commercial property.

Local authorities can rate on the annual (rental) values of properties within their areas, these values being assessed by the local authorities' own valuers. The annual value is defined as the rent at which a property would let from year to year reduced by 20 percent in the case of houses, buildings, and other perishable property, and by 10 percent in the case of land, but it may not be less than 5 percent of the value of the fee simple. A new valuation roll in this regard is prepared either annually or triennially.

CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES OF LAND—The figures in the following table show valuations over a long period of years for the whole of New Zealand; they are gross values and include the value not only of rateable properties but also of churches, schools, unoccupied Crown lands, and other lands exempt from local rating.

At 31 March	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)	At 31 March	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)
	\$ (million)			\$ (million)	
1878	199.1	125.1	1936	1,271.6	591.4
1885	226.5	..	1937	1,264.5	575.7
1888	222.3	151.0	1938	1,272.7	564.7
1891	244.4	151.7	1939	1,305.8	565.6
1897	277.2	168.8	1940	1,321.0	557.8
1902	309.6	189.7	1941	1,346.2	555.1
1906	395.4	245.9	1942	1,363.8	553.8
1907	473.3	299.4	1943	1,368.4	553.8
1909	543.0	345.5	1944	1,377.6	554.1
1911	586.2	368.1	1945	1,394.7	555.0
1913	681.1	425.9	1946	1,420.9	558.4
1915	742.1	461.4	1947	1,492.8	568.5
1916	778.3	482.6	1948	1,592.1	583.2
1917	810.9	502.2	1949	1,778.5	614.3
1918	842.8	521.8	1950	1,971.8	648.9
1919	891.1	552.0	1951	2,225.5	698.3
1920	940.2	581.8	1952	2,629.8	788.5
1921	1,037.2	635.3	1953	3,064.7	899.6
1922	1,089.0	658.3	1954	3,405.5	974.3
1923	1,106.8	661.6	1955	4,136.6	1,158.2
1924	1,137.0	667.7	1956	4,613.2	1,288.8
1925	1,174.7	678.6	1957	4,992.7	1,395.1
1926	1,206.5	682.1	1958	5,354.5	1,502.3
1927	1,236.5	683.0	1959	5,664.5	1,610.6
1928	1,262.9	670.4	1960	6,132.5	1,779.6
1929	1,301.8	689.5	1961	6,497.4	1,905.7
1930	1,329.1	677.8	1962	6,945.7	2,061.1
1931	1,335.6	663.3	1963	7,373.6	2,212.1
1932	1,325.7	643.6	1964	7,760.4	2,345.8
1933	1,307.4	629.1	1965	8,459.2	2,644.5
1934	1,300.7	619.5	1966	9,085.0	2,865.5
1935	1,275.2	602.3	1967	9,836.1	3,184.2

The table shows a continuous decrease in land values from 1929 to 1943. Probably the lowest point in real values was reached about 1934, and the decreases shown after that year merely indicate that the new valuations being made were still at levels lower than the existing

pre-depression figures. After 1943 land values were stabilised through the operation of the Servicemen's Settlement and Land Sales Act 1943, and the increases shown to 1950 mainly reflect the writing into new valuations of increases which had occurred prior to 1943.

The lifting of land sales control on urban properties from 23 February 1950 was reflected in the 1951 general revaluations of boroughs and cities. County revaluations did not, however, reflect the transition to a free market basis until the 1952 revaluations, the effect of the higher basis having been postponed 12 months as provided for by section 38 of the Statutes Amendment Act 1950.

The fact that land valuations are not continuously up to date has the effect in the preceding table of delaying the appearance of other than the steepest movements and of reducing their apparent magnitudes. Rural land values are generally conditioned by the prices received for exports of primary products, improved efficiency in farming methods, growth of population, improved internal transport, and other facilities, etc.

In the following table the gross values are analysed in more detail.

As at 31 March	North Island		South Island		New Zealand	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)
\$ (million)						
<i>Counties</i>						
1962	1,907.0	544.6	999.6	379.0	2,906.6	923.6
1963	1,989.5	583.7	1,051.5	402.1	3,040.9	985.7
1964	2,112.9	630.8	1,093.6	414.7	3,206.5	1,045.5
1965	2,243.2	662.6	1,155.6	435.5	3,398.7	1,098.1
1966	2,223.7	640.8	1,271.4	494.4	3,495.1	1,135.2
1967	2,371.7	682.8	1,456.3	602.2	3,828.0	1,285.0
<i>Boroughs</i>						
1962	2,960.1	864.4	1,056.2	269.3	4,016.3	1,133.7
1963	3,205.0	939.4	1,106.2	283.6	4,311.3	1,223.0
1964	3,380.7	996.4	1,150.4	300.1	4,531.1	1,296.5
1965	3,795.3	1,186.6	1,242.4	355.7	5,037.7	1,542.2
1966	4,286.2	1,366.8	1,285.4	360.8	5,571.6	1,727.6
1967	4,622.7	1,495.6	1,365.5	400.6	5,988.2	1,896.2
<i>Independent Town Districts</i>						
1962	18.7	3.4	4.2	0.3	22.9	3.7
1963	17.0	3.1	4.3	0.3	21.4	3.4
1964	18.3	3.5	4.5	0.3	22.8	3.8
1965	19.2	3.8	3.6	0.3	22.8	4.1
1966	14.3	2.6	4.1	0.3	18.3	2.8
1967	15.6	2.8	4.3	0.2	19.9	3.1
<i>Grand Totals</i>						
1955	2,955.9	810.4	1,180.7	347.9	4,136.6	1,158.3
1957	3,500.6	953.6	1,492.1	441.5	4,992.7	1,395.1
1958	3,741.5	1,022.5	1,613.0	479.7	5,354.5	1,502.3
1959	3,955.1	1,099.1	1,709.4	511.5	5,664.5	1,610.6
1960	4,318.9	1,224.1	1,813.5	555.6	6,132.5	1,779.6
1961	4,575.0	1,306.6	1,922.4	599.1	6,497.4	1,905.7
1962	4,885.7	1,412.4	2,060.0	648.7	6,945.7	2,061.1
1963	5,211.5	1,526.2	2,162.1	686.0	7,373.6	2,212.1
1964	5,511.9	1,630.7	2,248.5	715.1	7,760.4	2,345.8
1965	6,057.6	1,853.0	2,401.6	791.5	8,459.2	2,644.5
1966	6,524.2	2,010.2	2,560.9	855.5	9,085.0	2,865.5
1967	7,010.0	2,181.2	2,826.1	1,003.0	9,836.1	3,184.2

RATEABLE VALUES—The following summary indicates rateable values for counties, boroughs, and independent town districts as at 31 March 1967. The value of improvements in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas.

Local Authority District	North Island		South Island		New Zealand	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (Included in Previous Column)
			\$ (million)			
Counties	2,153.1	646.8	1,340.9	578.3	3,494.0	1,225.1
Boroughs	4,105.7	1,352.2	1,202.0	363.3	5,307.7	1,715.5
Town districts (independent) ..	12.8	2.4	3.8	0.3	16.6	2.7
Totals	6,271.6	2,001.4	2,546.7	941.9	8,818.3	2,943.3

The next table shows the percentage distribution of area and population as at 1 April 1967, and of rateable property values between the different types of local authority districts as at 31 March 1967.

Local Authority District	Area	Population	Rateable Property Values		
			Capital Value	Unimproved Value	Value of Improvements
			<i>Percentage Distribution</i>		
Counties	99.2	31.6	38.9	40.4	38.2
Boroughs	0.8	68.0	60.9	59.6	61.5
Town districts (independent) ..	- -	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Particulars of values for each county, borough, and independent town district in considerable detail are contained in the *Report on Local Authority Statistics*, where similar data are also given for dependent town districts and for road districts

VALUERS' REGISTRATION BOARD—The Valuers Act 1948 provides for the registration of land valuers and for some control of their work. There is a Registration Board under the chairmanship of the Valuer-General, which issues certificates for registration to all valuers and annual practising certificates to public valuers. The main objects of the Act are to secure a high standard of valuation work throughout the country and to encourage competent valuers. There were 378 classified as rural valuers, 401 as urban valuers, and 54 as both rural and urban valuers at 31 March 1967.

Section 11

TRANSPORT

11 A—SHIPPING

PORT DEVELOPMENT—The trend today is for fewer harbours to cater for overseas vessels, and for each port to be equipped with modern facilities to obtain a better turnaround of ships. An Exports and Shipping Council was set up in 1965 to promote economy and efficiency in the handling of New Zealand's exports and to speed up the turnaround of ships by streamlining procedures. Also, a Transport Commission is currently inquiring into port development, into carriage of goods to ports and cargo movements; a report *New Zealand Ports* was published in 1967.

Streamlining primarily involves a reduction in the number of calls made by overseas ships at New Zealand ports, and such activities arise partly from the need to offset increases in the freight bill following rises in freight rates. (Outward freight on exports exceeds \$90 million and inward freight on imports exceeds \$70 million.) Planning is now taking place for prospective developments in the wider use of containers and other forms of unit loading in keeping with world-wide advances in cargo handling. There is a cargo-handling co-ordination committee serviced by the Marine Department and affiliated to an international association with a control office in the United Kingdom.

In recent years most harbour boards have undertaken extensive port development. New Zealand's first loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) was authorised in 1963 for port development. It involved \$5.08 million which was loaned to the harbour boards of Auckland, Lyttelton, Napier, Timaru, and Whangarei.

Among major port improvements in recent years have been: a new wharf at Whangarei for the Marsden Point oil refinery; new overseas passenger terminal buildings at Auckland and Wellington; facilities for roll-on roll-off vessels at Wellington, Picton, Auckland, Lyttelton, and Otago; the installation of all-weather mechanical loaders at Bluff and Timaru; extensions to the port of Tauranga to serve the growing timber, woodpulp, and paper industries of the Bay of Plenty area.

Additional information to that contained in this section on port, cargo, and shipping statistics may be found in the *Report on Transport Statistics*, an annual publication of the Department of Statistics.

PORT STATISTICS—Demands made on ports by overseas and coastal vessels is illustrated in the following table, which gives the total number and tonnage of all calls made each year.

Year	Overseas Vessels		Coastal Vessels		Total	
	Number of Calls	Net Tonnage	Number of Calls	Net Tonnage	Number of Calls	Net Tonnage
		tons (000)		tons (000)		tons (000)
1956	2,268	9,753	12,984	4,855	15,252	14,608
1957	2,443	10,305	12,927	4,828	15,370	15,133
1958	2,977	11,880	12,735	4,793	15,712	16,673
1959	2,875	12,700	10,999	4,973	13,874	17,672
1960	3,124	13,549	10,249	4,978	13,373	18,527
1961	3,652	16,177	10,247	5,036	13,899	21,213
1962	3,603	16,457	10,654	5,467	14,257	21,924
1963	3,764	16,433	11,076	6,189	14,840	22,622
1964	3,568	15,690	10,653	7,022	14,221	22,711
1965	3,452	15,486	9,766	7,213	13,218	22,699
1966	3,605	16,783 _x	9,427	8,063	13,032	24,845 _x
1967	3,331	15,621	9,156	8,791	12,487	24,412

Up to and including 1963, overseas ships made an increasing number of calls at ports while on the New Zealand coast. Since 1964 there has been some reduction in calls as the recommendation of Exports and Shipping Council have been adopted. For instance, calls by ships to load under 1,000 tons of cargo were cut back from 366 in 1962 to 82 in 1966. The average number of coastal calls by each overseas ship was 3.7 in 1963; 3.3 in 1964; 3.2 in 1965; 3.2 in 1966; and 3.2 in 1967. Movements of coastal vessels declined from 1953 to 1962 when the rail-road ferry *Aramoana* came into operation. The *Aramoana* displaced

other coastal vessels but its daily return trips between Wellington and Picton have added to the number of calls at ports. The second rail-road ferry, *Aranui*, was brought into service in June 1966 and had a similar effect. Nevertheless, the use of coastal vessels other than the ferry services has fallen away considerably. A roll-on roll-off freighter specially constructed for containerised cargo entered service on 11 November 1967 between the ports of Auckland, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers, doing the round trip in one week; three conventional cargo ships operated by the shipping company were withdrawn at the same time.

The following table shows for the three latest years the total entrances of shipping at the various ports. Overseas and coastal vessels calling at more than one port in the course of a single voyage have been recorded as entered at every port visited. The figures given in this section include all registered merchant vessels trading at New Zealand ports: thus they exclude naval vessels when engaged in their normal duties, private launches, lighters engaged in loading or unloading vessels in roadsteads, trawlers, other fishing vessels, and pleasure craft.

Port	1964		1965		1966	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Houhora	—	—	7	1,065	21	2,861
Awanui	82	7,476	97	12,473	45	5,373
Mangonui	22	1,192	31	3,783	50	4,546
Whangaroa	57	1,415	51	3,077	30	1,993
Bay of Islands	68	164,908	87	192,512	57	189,847
Whangarei	912	1,444,970	997	2,188,051	907	2,440,242
Auckland	3,004	4,437,635	2,668	4,504,795	2,634	4,850,710
Onehunga	217	82,181	240	96,134	280	107,764
Raglan	54	19,414	48	15,412	49	15,621
Thames	55	488	14	1,946	57	7,933
Coromandel	119	5,183	88	3,947	115	5,242
Tauranga	336	920,882	325	860,513	371	1,037,033
Ohope	28	10,731	26	10,125	14	5,651
Tokomaru Bay	9	3,006	7	2,338	3	1,002
Tolaga Bay	7	2,099	4	1,323	4	1,097
Gisborne	228	191,519	212	182,312	182	138,366
Napier	468	1,268,073	454	1,215,968	452	1,376,191
Taranaki	293	925,841	285	880,162	275	903,985
Wanganui	183	68,774	148	63,275	156	74,635
Wellington	2,593	4,837,350	2,361	4,585,509	2,340	5,112,044
Picton	635	959,567	619	956,228	777	1,185,770
Wairau	78	7,722	39	3,862	—	—
Nelson	821	372,730	796	371,170	700	421,337
Motueka	235	25,652	200	23,153	146	15,918
Tarakohe	187	127,753	224	127,724	216	126,740
Westport	172	133,975	161	116,646	166	128,320
Greymouth	94	77,828	116	96,906	104	78,921
Jackson Bay	10	4,158	15	7,018	14	6,446
Kaipoi	119	8,393	124	8,729	106	7,750
Lyttelton	1,235	3,194,046	1,140	3,116,594	1,131	3,420,324
Timaru	421	814,800	329	723,308	318	711,972
Oamaru	148	69,906	116	53,127	110	47,413
Otago	612	1,438,208	502	1,299,388	511	1,352,431
Deep Cove	32	38,066	27	31,036	25	54,324
Bluff	544	1,005,669	514	898,103	514	961,893
Half-moon Bay	143	40,826	146	41,751	152	43,644
Totals	14,221	22,712,436	13,218	22,699,463	13,032	24,845,339

In the case of Wellington, Lyttelton, and Picton, the figures are inflated by the recording of the daily inter-island steamer services.

All Calls of Overseas Vessels—The following table shows for the three latest years the number of calls and net tonnage of overseas vessels arriving at New Zealand ports, either direct or coastwise.

Port	1964		1965		1966	
	Number of Calls	Tonnage of Vessels	Number of Calls	Tonnage of Vessels	Number of Calls	Tonnage of Vessels
Bay of Islands	30	160,744	34	189,131	37	186,586
Whangarei	100	902,564	138	1,299,025	151	1,426,971
Auckland	881	4,108,642	899	4,153,682	959	4,483,664
Onehunga	2	770	9	3,362	13	4,922
Raglan	2	770	—	—	1	385
Tauranga	280	897,535	270	841,129	303	1,009 908
Gisborne	27	123,323	26	131,412	22	96,622
Napier	265	1,116,575	245	1,038,992	267	1,173,279
Taranaki	186	868,198	158	775,196	164	798,544
Wanganui	5	1,162	2	768	1	384
Wellington	571	2,457,314	509	2,250,497	520	2,492,492
Picton	22	124,207	18	127,014	23	139,706
Nelson	71	231,972	73	227,578	64	261,174
Westport	11	4,042	11	3,559	12	6,501
Greymouth	—	—	1	1,239	—	—
Lyttelton	457	1,863,154	455	1,917,051	464	2,098 038
Timaru	147	697,640	144	638,238	135	624,826
Oamaru	2	2,530	3	6,279	3	5,281
Otago	289	1,209,862	263	1,069,300	270	1,125,838
Deep Cove	4	15,717	9	9,222	6	13,254
Bluff	216	903,281	185	803,533	190	834,394
Totals	3,568	15,690,002	3,452	15,486,207	3,605	16,782,769

The inward overseas tonnages of ships in the preceding table are converted to percentages for the major ports in the next table.

Port		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		percent				
Whangarei		1.3	1.6	5.8	8.4	8.5
Auckland		25.2	25.1	26.2	26.8	26.7
Tauranga		4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.0
Napier		7.6	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.0
Taranaki		5.8	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.8
Wellington		18.3	18.1	15.6	14.6	14.9
Other North Island		2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7
North Island		65.3	65.8	67.8	69.0	69.6
Lyttelton		12.8	13.2	11.9	12.4	12.5
Timaru		5.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.7
Otago		8.8	8.2	7.7	6.9	6.7
Bluff		5.6	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.0
Other South Island		2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
South Island		34.7	34.2	32.2	31.0	30.4

OVERSEAS SHIPPING: Ports of Arrival and Departure—The next table shows the extent to which various ports were made the first port of arrival or the last port of departure by overseas vessels during the latest three years.

Port	Entered as First Call			Cleared as Last Call		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
net tonnage of vessels						
Whangarei ..	737,052	1,143,428	1,189,926	761,209	1,100,738	1,203,710
Auckland ..	2,768,302	2,663,286	2,782,909	1,821,978	1,902,390	2,034,885
Onehunga ..	770	1,480	2,963	—	1,874	4,184
Raglan ..	385	—	385	—	—	385
Tauranga ..	164,226	157,135	233,728	501,527	515,189	636,161
Gisborne ..	7,583	8,435	—	4,240	6,941	4,555
Napier ..	98,052	81,778	161,115	284,575	218,054	373,154
Taranaki ..	117,531	127,181	139,511	238,713	175,204	245,040
Wanganui ..	—	770	—	288	385	—
Wellington ..	857,700	808,534	904,482	680,081	614,327	639,769
Picton ..	19,993	12,886	22,719	21,054	44,730	45,915
Nelson ..	24,091	58,484	44,810	43,157	15,147	14,310
Greymouth ..	1,171	1,908	—	—	477	220
Lyttelton ..	420,644	344,112	429,045	233,603	253,340	296,740
Timaru ..	87,891	66,339	33,392	91,519	121,430	84,181
Otago ..	47,370	63,302	57,648	290,546	323,123	287,861
Deep Cove ..	6,511	1,992	—	10,222	7,060	—
Bluff ..	81,957	83,402	125,836	375,729	244,732	229,837
Totals	5,441,229	5,624,452	6,128,469	5,358,441	5,545,141	6,100,907

As will be seen, in 1966, 60 percent of overseas vessels (on a tonnage basis) arriving in New Zealand made Auckland or Wellington their first port of entry, and 44 percent used one of these two ports as the final departure point. Most of the tonnage at Whangarei comprises overseas oil tankers, whose calls are practically limited to that port.

Passengers—The overseas passenger traffic is concentrated principally at Auckland and Wellington. Small numbers of overseas passengers, however, arrive at and leave from the other ports. The following table gives the numbers of passengers arriving at and departing from each port for the latest five years.

Port	Passengers Arriving from Overseas					Passengers Departing for Overseas				
	Year Ended 31 March					Year Ended 31 March				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Auckland ..	29,310	23,885	26,845	25,671	29,000	23,089	21,954	22,938	23,534	26,473
Napier ..	32	36	29	29	15	156	165	51	145	100
Wellington ..	19,922	21,455	15,413	15,224	15,225	12,153	12,725	10,163	10,790	10,202
Lyttelton ..	1,160	334	297	309	134	208	290	221	212	230
Dunedin ..	88	17	22	17	14	515	53	98	84	88
Invercargill ..	..	..	62	33	12	..	..	115	114	47
Other ..	104	364	222	557	395	219	569	138	361	916
Totals	50,616	46,091	42,890	41,840	44,795	36,340	35,756	33,724	35,240	38,056

Entrances and Clearances of Overseas Vessels—The following table gives the number and net tonnage of overseas vessels entering and clearing New Zealand ports during the last 11 years (recorded at the first port of arrival and final port of departure only), and distinguishes those entered and cleared “with cargo” from those “in ballast”.

Year	With Cargo		In Ballast*		Total	
	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage
<i>Entered</i>						
1957	795	3,503,875	101	436,064	896	3,939,939
1958	794	3,445,543	135	608,225	929	4,053,768
1959	750	3,355,648	133	671,477	883	4,027,125
1960	818	3,800,255	154	700,637	972	4,500,892
1961	865	4,150,015	173	803,914	1,038	4,953,929
1962	850	4,054,820	141	734,012	991	4,788,832
1963	883	4,145,525	146	764,313	1,029	4,909,838
1964	901	4,592,275	169	848,954	1,070	5,441,229
1965	897	4,637,483	171	986,969	1,068	5,624,452
1966	915	4,981,326	203	1,147,143	1,118	6,128,469
1967	788	4,179,566	244	1,657,999	1,032	5,837,565
<i>Cleared</i>						
1957	549	2,488,506	346	1,451,350	895	3,939,856
1958	554	2,495,808	357	1,478,484	911	3,974,292
1959	577	2,506,593	326	1,608,136	903	4,114,729
1960	610	2,643,682	351	1,764,743	961	4,408,425
1961	651	2,999,025	380	1,924,397	1,031	4,923,422
1962	680	3,064,190	320	1,821,239	1,000	4,885,429
1963	730	3,043,665	304	1,832,120	1,034	4,875,785
1964	733	3,385,294	319	1,973,147	1,052	5,358,441
1965	743	3,280,389	325	2,264,752	1,068	5,545,141
1966	737	3,294,918	381	2,805,989	1,118	6,100,907
1967	730	3,149,429	327	2,736,951	1,057	5,886,380

*“In ballast” means (a) inwards—“having no cargo for discharge in New Zealand”, such as cruise ships and vessels to load exports; (b) outwards—“having no cargo loaded in New Zealand”, such as cruise ships, empty tankers, and phosphate ships.

Direction of Overseas Shipping—Particulars of the number and net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared between New Zealand and various countries are given in the following table.

Country	1965				1966			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Australia	376	1,411,045	408	1,407,240	404	1,573,807	415	1,478,817
Bahrein	—	—	3	19,369	2	15,640	4	39,953
Belgium	2	8,392	1	6,187	1	5,615	—	—
Canada	33	155,428	24	139,112	16	104,958	6	26,892
Fiji	47	195,094	39	183,423	44	192,982	59	296,892
France	3	10,927	26	136,324	9	44,137	30	152,182
French Polynesia ..	13	63,624	21	134,841	9	47,988	20	136,960
Germany, West ..	19	91,087	5	25,625	16	83,763	11	52,695
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	10	59,584	13	68,645	13	69,459	14	77,045
Hong Kong	10	29,468	12	40,681	13	39,615	9	21,591
India	9	35,647	5	22,437	5	31,356	2	11,111
Iran	17	222,592	31	365,514	6	74,420	20	267,948
Japan	93	324,548	119	394,165	106	371,668	131	483,902
Kuwait	28	489,956	15	252,723	35	671,433	22	411,233
Malaysia*	17	133,416	16	146,190	10	70,707	10	59,292
Nauru	27	158,543	21	123,365	44	260,660	43	246,119
Netherlands Antilles	3	17,746	1	7,784	3	20,934	1	6,938
South Africa	14	39,831	3	8,183	10	26,874	7	23,773
Tonga	17	39,504	8	25,793	5	3,514	4	30,108
United Kingdom ..	143	1,057,467	155	1,122,901	155	1,227,301	142	1,247,078
United States	83	510,421	53	358,398	107	619,964	70	405,686
Other countries ..	104	570,132	89	556,241	105	571,674	98	623,692
Totals	1,068	5,624,452	1,068	5,545,141	1,118	6,128,469	1,118	6,100,907

*Excludes vessels entering from or clearing to Singapore from 9 August 1965.

CARGO STATISTICS—With cargo statistics it should be noted that the term “ton” does not invariably denote a weight of 2,240 lb. It is practicable to obtain the actual weights involved for only a portion of the goods handled. In other cases close approximations are made by applying uniform formulas as to the number of bales, cases, sacks, etc., to the ton. A considerable portion of trading goods, however, is recorded in measurement tons, 40 cubic feet of space being regarded as the equivalent of a ton. As the practice is uniform, comparisons from year to year are not appreciably affected, nor are comparisons between ports, unless there is a radical difference in the class of trade carried on, in which case recourse should be had to consideration of items of trade. Since a much larger proportion of imports are in measurement tons direct comparisons of tonnages of imports and exports are not always valid.

The following table gives a summary of the tonnage of cargo handled at all ports for the last 11 years.

Year	Inward*		Tranship-ments	Outward*		Total Tonnage†
	Coastal	Overseas		Coastal	Overseas	
manifest tons (000)						
1957	2,253	5,169	174	1,964	1,611	11,345
1958	2,259	4,865	148	2,018	1,665	11,104
1959	2,180	4,495	128	1,930	1,913	10,772
1960	2,283	5,059	110	1,996	1,933	11,490
1961	2,433	5,704	158	2,164	1,983	12,600
1962	2,464	5,157	116	2,231	2,045	12,130
1963	2,882	5,697	109	2,550	2,120	13,467
1964	3,838	7,187	103	3,504	2,593	17,328
1965	4,945	7,181	85	4,688x	2,574	19,558x
1966	5,542x	7,942	74	5,214x	2,677	21,523x
1967	5,407	6,887	52	5,105	2,927	20,431

*Excluding transhipments.

†Transhipments included twice.

Since the opening of the oil refinery at Whangarei on 30 May 1964 the pattern of the statistics for coastal shipping has been substantially altered. Oil is now brought to New Zealand mostly in crude form to Whangarei, and the oil products amounting to some 2 million tons annually are distributed as outward coastal cargo from Whangarei and as inward coastal cargo at the other major ports which previously received the oil products direct from overseas.

The next table shows for each port the total inward and outward cargo in 1966. Loadings of bunker fuels amounting to 326,521 tons are not included.

Port	Inward*		Transship- ments	Outward*		Total Tonnage†
	Coastal	Overseas		Coastal	Overseas	

manifest tons						
Houhora ..	4,551	—	—	38	—	4,589
Awanui ..	9,802	—	—	188	—	9,990
Mangonui ..	5,469	—	—	—	—	5,469
Whangaroa ..	2,628	—	—	—	—	2,628
Bay of Islands ..	3,586	949	—	—	27,584	32,119
Whangarei ..	192,493	2,991,271	—	2,549,901	143,427	5,877,092
Auckland ..	1,374,471	1,916,584	31,455	115,381	634,038	4,103,384
Onehunga ..	140,021	990	56	180,995	4,349	326,467
Raglan ..	12,650	697	—	1,518	—	14,865
Thames ..	—	—	—	16,266	—	16,266
Tauranga ..	289,019	270,496	—	24,293	679,603	1,263,411
Ohope ..	322	—	—	9,849	—	10,171
Tokomaru Bay ..	—	—	—	411	—	411
Tolaga Bay ..	—	—	—	818	—	818
Gisborne ..	32,460	3,334	—	19,916	13,782	69,492
Napier ..	276,269	401,252	556	16,726	189,215	884,574
Taranaki ..	179,056	301,956	—	6,082	159,633	646,727
Wanganui ..	105,333	622	—	1,892	—	107,847
Wellington ..	1,176,911	884,025	32,941	697,276	194,682	3,018,776
Picton ..	417,244	232	—	411,826	16,951	846,253
Nelson ..	133,791	36,687	1,701	93,621	74,978	342,479
Motueka ..	5,567	—	—	10,970	—	16,537
Tarakohe ..	28,430	—	—	201,496	—	229,926
Westport ..	3,805	9,592	—	220,835	—	234,232
Greymouth ..	5,511	—	—	126,708	—	132,219
Jackson Bay ..	4	—	—	7,110	—	7,114
Kaiapoi ..	11,580	—	—	12,482	—	24,062
Lyttelton ..	603,198	640,681	1,719	297,221	171,938	1,716,476
Timaru ..	89,231	33,964	—	71,698	118,082	312,975
Oamaru ..	9,216	1,423	—	23,324	—	33,963
Otago ..	236,449	239,568	5,665	62,256	89,011	638,614
Deep Cove ..	23,597	2,607	—	—	—	26,204
Bluff ..	167,213	204,752	—	31,281	159,547	562,793
Half-moon Bay ..	2,584	—	—	1,271	—	3,855
Totals	5,542,461	7,941,682	74,093	5,213,649	2,676,820	21,522,798

*Excluding transshipments.

†Transshipments included twice.

Transshipments—Developments in shipping and other transport services have led to a decline in the volume of cargo transhipped, the tonnage handled during 1966 being the lowest ever recorded. Transshipments during 1966 totalled 74,093 tons, of which 32,941 tons (44.5 percent) were handled at Wellington, and 31,455 tons (42.5 percent) were handled at Auckland. Wellington continues to handle the bulk of the overseas to coastal trade, but Auckland's position in relation to the Pacific Islands makes this the natural port for the transshipment of overseas cargo to this area.

Inward Overseas Cargo—The following table shows the tonnages of some major items of inward overseas cargo handled in 1966. Transhipments are included.

Port	Fresh Fruit	Grain	Gypsum, Plaster of Paris	Iron and Steel	Machinery	Fertilisers	Motor Spirit, Kerosene
manifest tons							
Bay of Islands ..	—	—	—	—	—	949	—
Whangarei ..	—	—	11,927	6,476	6,820	134,523	—
Auckland ..	68,958	72,181	51,113	240,388	68,443	393,632	147,330
Tauranga ..	—	29,841	—	17,309	3	178,433	—
Gisborne ..	—	—	—	1,797	—	—	—
Napier ..	—	—	73	16,800	1,879	318,801	12,989
Taranaki ..	—	—	—	7,642	—	264,613	9,316
Wellington ..	12,332	16,143	462	99,391	59,383	3,220	134,197
Nelson ..	—	—	10,068	4,074	1,969	4,484	—
Westport ..	—	—	9,215	—	—	—	—
Lyttelton ..	19,586	—	20,350	61,974	23,934	154,566	106,584
Timaru ..	1,924	—	—	3,316	1,894	1,876	8,870
Otago ..	—	—	7,468	23,272	5,094	120,751	7,957
Bluff ..	—	—	690	15,848	3,741	149,864	4
All other ports ..	232	—	—	512	462	—	—
Totals	103,032	118,165	111,366	498,799	173,622	1,725,712	427,247

Port	Motor Vehicles and Parts	Oil, Other Minerals	Sugar	Textiles	All Other Goods	Total
manifest tons						
Bay of Islands ..	—	—	—	—	—	949
Whangarei ..	50	2,824,782	—	—	6,693	2,991,271
Auckland ..	106,640	14,534	136,240	61,303	583,161	1,943,923
Tauranga ..	3	—	—	—	44,907	270,496
Gisborne ..	—	—	—	—	1,537	3,334
Napier ..	177	—	—	52	50,729	401,500
Taranaki ..	1,231	—	—	—	19,154	301,956
Wellington ..	211,299	36,492	196	35,708	302,885	911,708
Nelson ..	10,722	—	618	136	5,887	37,958
Westport ..	—	—	—	—	377	9,592
Lyttelton ..	29,100	2,030	23	26,407	197,584	642,138
Timaru ..	107	11	—	141	15,825	33,964
Otago ..	6,489	868	—	6,358	66,783	245,040
Bluff ..	2,443	—	—	341	31,821	204,752
All other ports ..	19	—	—	1	5,345	6,571
Totals	368,280	2,878,717	137,077	130,447	1,332,688	8,005,152

Outward Overseas Cargo—In the section dealing with the export trade it is pointed out that pastoral products make up over 90 percent of New Zealand's exports. The following table shows how the various ports participated in the handling of the main items in the

outward overseas cargo, including transshipments, during 1966. Although pastoral products constitute the bulk of New Zealand's exports on a value basis, a number of other types of commodities constitute an important part of the total outward overseas cargo. The table shows the extent to which ports of loading participated in the handling of the major remaining items.

Port	Butter	Cheese	Other Milk Products	Frozen and Preserved Meat	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
manifest tons							
Bay of Islands	11,825	—	5,033	9,145	186	1,308	57
Whangarei ..	25,219	—	4,031	9	37	83	—
Auckland ..	124,669	23,920	186,981	106,662	17,361	18,265	59,859
Onehunga ..	34	7	54	290	—	12	—
Tauranga ..	—	9	7,192	—	—	431	911
Gisborne ..	4,626	—	—	6,472	433	247	1,787
Napier ..	—	100	881	63,403	8,493	8,002	61,451
Taranaki ..	17,095	70,605	12,513	44,187	3,366	3,777	4,410
Wellington ..	13,938	4,372	18,652	62,982	9,942	6,772	42,423
Picton ..	—	—	—	7,943	—	344	403
Nelson ..	—	1,118	215	2,640	69	606	327
Lyttelton ..	5	212	700	57,902	7,474	7,953	35,067
Timaru ..	—	1,568	—	42,824	3,180	3,926	20,715
Otago ..	105	791	436	33,607	4,019	3,919	31,841
Bluff ..	151	4,976	524	91,131	7,150	8,997	41,201
Totals	197,667	107,678	237,212	529,197	61,710	64,642	300,452

Port	Fresh Fruit	Beans and Peas	Paper, Newsprint, etc.	Timber, Softwood	Wood Pulp	All Other Goods	Total
manifest tons							
Bay of Islands	—	—	—	—	—	30	27,584
Whangarei ..	—	—	459	—	—	113,589	143,427
Auckland ..	6,540	127	2,997	4,333	380	92,129	644,223
Onehunga ..	410	—	112	432	—	2,998	4,349
Tauranga ..	12	—	107,831	476,533	81,253	5,431	679,603
Gisborne ..	—	—	—	—	—	217	13,782
Napier ..	31,433	16	—	258	—	15,491	189,528
Taranaki ..	—	—	—	—	—	3,680	159,633
Wellington ..	2,186	2,436	222	2,247	—	32,364	198,536
Picton ..	7,039	27	—	—	—	1,195	16,951
Nelson ..	57,918	274	—	9,555	—	2,256	74,978
Lyttelton ..	1,736	12,671	206	56	—	48,186	172,168
Timaru ..	—	2,756	—	37,607	—	5,506	118,082
Otago ..	1,875	592	9	29	—	11,788	89,011
Bluff ..	—	30	—	76	—	5,311	159,547
Totals	109,149	18,929	111,836	531,126	81,633	340,171	2,691,402

Shipping Between New Zealand and Island Dependencies—In the tables of overseas shipping no account is taken of ships moving between the main islands of New Zealand and the island dependencies. Information on cargoes will be found in Section 38, N.Z. Territory Overseas.

SHIPPING ON INLAND WATERS—Although New Zealand is well supplied with rivers few can be used by shipping for other than short distances. There are no regular passenger or cargo services of any size on any of the rivers. The only inland-water shipping of consequence is the service on Lake Wakatipu operated with the *Earnslaw*. This vessel is the property of the New Zealand Railways. Passengers and cargo are carried from the rail head at Kingston to Queenstown and to other points on the shores of the lake. Farmers made use of this service for transporting livestock until the construction of a new road from Queenstown to Glenorchy. The next table shows the operations of this service during the latest five years.

Year Ended 31 March	Passengers	Livestock	Timber	Other Goods	Revenue	Expenditure
	No.	No.	super. ft. (000)	tons	\$	\$
1963	36,651	11,909	140	3,611	45,014	71,002
1964	36,978	12,296	162	3,577	42,294	69,552
1965	25,432	3,242	139	4,158	38,254	69,648
1966	21,943	827	304	4,144	35,816	71,526
1967	23,007	3,542	331	3,658	37,360	73,016

REGISTRY OF OVERSEAS SHIPS—The following table shows the country of registry of vessels arriving in New Zealand during the latest six years.

Country of Registry	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
British Commonwealth—	net tons (000)					
United Kingdom	2,541	2,516	2,561	2,704	2,605	2,544
New Zealand	428	422	423	472	470	463
Other British Commonwealth	269	214	130	29	35	46
With cargo	2,812	2,702	2,609	2,728	2,618	2,521
In ballast	426	450	505	477	493	532
Totals, British Commonwealth countries ..	3,238	3,152	3,114	3,205	3,111	3,053
Percentage of total ..	65	66	63	59	55	50
Other—						
Norway	363	334	428	469	500	576
Sweden	91	95	91	140	159	140
Netherlands	373	398	353	343	321	375
Panama	80	111	98	111	59	34
United States of America ..	372	278	222	213	187	192
Remaining countries ..	437	421	604	960	1,287	1,758
With cargo	1,338	1,353	1,537	1,864	2,019	2,460
In ballast	378	284	259	372	494	615
Totals, other countries ..	1,716	1,637	1,796	2,236	2,513	3,075
Percentage of total ..	35	34	37	41	45	50
Grand totals	4,954	4,789	4,910	5,441	5,624	6,128

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING REGISTER—The figures for vessels registered in New Zealand as at the end of each of the last 11 years are as follows.

Year	Steam and Motor Vessels			Other Vessels*			Totals		
	Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage
1957	490	264,309	134,669	36	1,821	1,487	526	266,130	136,156
1958	495	271,179	137,660	36	1,821	1,487	531	273,000	139,147
1959	490	260,248	131,409	41	2,338	1,898	531	262,586	133,307
1960	491	243,008	122,631	42	2,471	2,031	533	245,479	124,662
1961	503	241,096	120,992	42	2,471	2,031	545	243,567	123,023
1962	493	250,399	124,724	40	2,652	2,096	533	253,051	126,820
1963	496	244,047	120,603	50	4,051	3,505	546	248,098	124,108
1964	521	251,032	122,798	53	4,180	3,628	574	255,212	126,426
1965	534	235,506	114,309	60	4,273	3,699	594	239,779	118,008x
1966	556	238,149	112,520	65	4,335	3,720	621	242,484	116,240
1967	581	223,434	102,984	75	5,373	4,689	656	228,807	107,673

*Includes sailing vessels, and barges, dredges, etc., not self-propelled.

In the table which follows, the vessels on the New Zealand register at 31 December 1966 are classified and listed for the various ports of registry.

Port of Registry	Steam Vessels			Motor Vessels			Other Vessels*		
	Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage
Whangarei	—	—	—	6	893	53	4	74	46
Auckland ..	13	3,986	1,772	351	67,979	32,289	45	3,998	3,469
Napier ..	1	819	449	7	2,998	1,209	—	—	—
Wellington	20	45,101	20,639	77	75,582	37,653	13	168	116
Nelson ..	—	—	—	24	7,973	3,280	—	—	—
Lyttelton ..	6	4,695	1,774	15	2,981	1,372	1	5	2
Timaru ..	—	—	—	2	1,299	516	1	5	2
Otago ..	2	2,435	995	13	19,596	9,794	—	—	—
Bluff ..	2	969	368	17	843	357	1	85	85
Totals	44	58,005	25,997	512	180,144	86,523	65	4,335	3,720

*Includes sailing vessels and barges, dredges, etc., not self-propelled.

Auckland is the port of registry of the majority of the vessels forming New Zealand's "mosquito" fleet, the average net tonnage of the 409 vessels on the Auckland register being only 92 tons.

Of the 594 vessels registered in New Zealand at the end of 1965 only 135 were classified as employed in the coastal or foreign trade. A great number of vessels are employed exclusively within "restricted limits" or are pleasure craft.

MARINE OFFICERS' CERTIFICATES—The examinations for masters, mates, and engineers serving in the Mercantile Marine are conducted by the Marine Department, the regulations relating to these examinations being based upon those of the United Kingdom Board of Trade with such modifications as are necessitated by local conditions. The Board of Trade recognises the following certificates only as of Commonwealth validity: extra master, master, first mate, and second mate foreign-going ships, first- and second-class steam and motor engineers. It is a condition of such recognition that candidates must possess service qualifications and pass

examinations similar and not inferior to those prescribed by the Board of Trade. There are examinations for masters and mates for marine engineers in both the foreign-going and home trade.

SHIP SURVEY STATISTICS—The Marine Department carries out the survey of ships as required by the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952, and 445 certificates of survey were issued in 1966. The Department is also required to issue certificates to vessels engaged in international voyages in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1960, to which New Zealand is a signatory. Also special surveys are made for seaworthiness after damage, for efficiency of equipment, and for tonnage measurement.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE—On headlands, capes, reefs, and shoals around the 4,330 miles of coastline there are 270 navigational aids. These aids comprise 25 manned lighthouses, 117 automatic lights, 106 day beacons, 6 navigational buoys, three fog signals and 13 radio beacons, and represent a capital investment of \$4 million approximately. Their maintenance and servicing is a responsibility of the Marine Department and involves an expenditure of over \$509,000 annually. Light dues collected from ships meet most of the running costs of the service.

The "Xenon gas" light installed on Tiri Tiri Island, the main coastal approach light tower to Waitemata Harbour, is of 11 million candlepower, and is one of the most powerful in the world. Over half of the lighthouses are fitted with marine radio beacons.

WRECKS—In the case of any wreck or shipping casualty in New Zealand waters a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, or other person empowered by the Minister of Marine, institutes an inquiry into the cause and circumstances of such casualty. If necessary, a formal investigation is held by a Magistrate, who has power to cancel or suspend the certificate of any officer from whose wrongful act or default damage has resulted.

Should any wreck occur on the coast, or in any river or lake, the Receiver of Wrecks for that district, usually an officer of the Customs, has the necessary authority to be used in the preservation of life and property.

The numbers of shipping casualties reported to the Marine Department during the year ended 31 December 1966 are shown in the following table. It should be noted that figures list all casualties including small craft.

Type of Ship	Miscellaneous, Berthing, Machinery Breakdown, etc.	Collision	Fire	Foundering	Stranding and Grounding	Total
Passenger ..	2	2	—	2	2	8
Cargo ..	3	2	1	1	8	15
Fishing ..	11	6	3	11	10	41
Miscellaneous	6	8	12	6	4	36
Totals	22	18	16	20	24	100

11 B—RAILWAYS

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT—A network of railways extending over more than 3,000 route miles links almost all the principal centres of population in New Zealand and carries a large share of the passenger and freight traffic to and from the towns and cities. Practically all the railway services in the country are provided by the New Zealand Government Railways Department, using the title New Zealand Railways for trading purposes. The Department also operates road services over more than 5,000 route miles of highways; a rail- and road-vehicle and passenger-ferry service across Cook Strait between Wellington and Picton; an air-freight service across Cook Strait; and a steamer service on Lake Wakatipu in the South Island. A total staff of about 23,000 people is employed by the Department.

Recent years have witnessed notable progress in development of the system and a steady increase in the carrying capacity of its main lines. Extensive use is being made of the latest

developments in railway-transport technology, including diesel and electric traction, transistorised equipment for centralised traffic control, mechanised equipment for freight handling and track-maintenance work, and electronic data-processing machines to assist with accounting and statistical operations. Many new types of goods wagons have been and are being introduced, and numerous station buildings, goods sheds, bridges, etc., are being replaced by up-to-date structures in a continuing programme.

Major projects in the course of construction are a 15-mile railway link, including a 5½-mile tunnel through the Kaimai Hills, to shorten the railway distance between the Waikato and the Bay of Plenty districts, and of a large new marshalling yard with associated servicing and repair depots at Te Rapa on the northern outskirts of Hamilton.

A World Bank loan of \$30 million was made available in 1965 for a rolling stock re-equipment programme estimated to cost \$50 million and planned for completion by March 1969.

BRIEF HISTORY—In 1860 a contract was let by the provincial government of Canterbury for the construction of a railway from Lyttelton to Christchurch, and the first portion of this line was opened on 1 December 1863.* A line from Invercargill to Bluff Harbour was opened on 5 February 1867, and meanwhile, in 1865, the Auckland Provincial Council had begun construction of a line from Auckland to Drury.

In 1870 the General Government established an Immigration and Public Works Department which had as one of its main objects the building of a system of railways to open up the country for settlement. By 31 March 1880, 1,182 route miles of State-owned railways were open for traffic, and by 31 March 1900 more than 2,100 route miles in 10 separate sections were in use. The 369-mile trunk line between Christchurch and Invercargill was complete in January 1879, but it was November 1908 before the 426-mile North Island main trunk railway between Auckland and Wellington was ready for traffic throughout.

More recently other main lines have been completed, to link most of the short isolated sections. The last link to be completed was that from Christchurch to Picton, in 1945. Since then, between 1950 and 1957, 63 miles of branch lines have been built in the North Island to serve the extensive man-made forests.

In 1957 the main highway between Blenheim and Nelson was deemed, for the purpose of calculating passenger fares and freight charges, to be a "notional railway" connected at Blenheim to the railway system.

Over the years since the railways were first built, vast improvements have been made and many sections reconstructed at considerable expense to ease gradients, shorten distances, and reduce curvature. Several of these major railway deviations involved the boring of long tunnels, such as those on the Wellington-Tawa deviation, opened in June 1937; the Turakina-Okoia deviation, opened in December 1947; and the Rimutaka deviation between Upper Hutt and Featherston, opened in November 1955.

EXTENT OF THE SYSTEM—The total route mileage of railways vested in the New Zealand Government Railways Department and open for traffic at 31 March 1967 was 3,212—1,636 miles in the North Island and 1,576 in the South Island. In addition, the Railways Department was working traffic over a further 4 miles of railways owned by other Government Departments. Double line was provided over a total of 157 route miles, of which 126 miles were in the North Island. Several short uneconomic branch lines were closed down in 1967.

A total of 68 route miles has been electrified since 1922 on the 1,500-volt direct-current, overhead contact system. The 8½-mile Otira - Arthur's Pass section of the South Island trans-alpine line, including the Otira Tunnel, was electrified in 1923; the 6½-mile Christchurch-Lyttelton section in 1929; the 6½-mile Wellington-Johnsonville line in 1938; and the 24½-mile Wellington-Paekakariki line in 1940. The first section of the Wellington-Hutt Valley electrification was brought into operation in 1953, and the last stage of this project, covering 22 route miles, was completed in July 1955.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING—In most instances, Government railways in New Zealand have been constructed by the Public Works Department, now the Ministry of Works, and handed over to the Railways Department upon completion. Recent practice has been for the Ministry of Works to construct the earthworks, bridges, tunnels, and buildings, and for the Railways Department to lay the track and install signals.

*A special article in the 1963 issue of the *Yearbook* (pp. 1175-1195) outlined the first 100 years of railway development in New Zealand.

Track—All track is laid to a gauge of 3 ft 6 in. Steel rails for main lines weigh 91 lb per yard, but several secondary and branch lines have been laid with rails weighing 72 lb per yard. Much of the track, not yet renewed since these standards were adopted in 1950, is still laid with rails weighing 85, 70, and 55 lb per yard. About 90 miles of track are completely renewed each year. Timber sleepers, laid 2,400 to the mile, have traditionally been of Australian hardwood, but since 1960 substantial and increasing use has been made of treated radiata pine sleepers from New Zealand mills.

Bridges—To carry the railways across gorges, rivers, and streams in New Zealand, more than 2,600 bridges and viaducts have been built with an aggregate length of 55 miles. The longest railway bridge is that over the Rakaia River, 34 miles south of Christchurch. Completed in 1939 to replace an original timber structure of the 1870s, it is 5,720 ft (1.08 miles) long.

The highest viaduct is the Mohaka, completed in 1937 to carry the Napier-Gisborne railway 318 ft above the bed of the Mohaka River. Twenty New Zealand railway viaducts altogether carry the rails more than 110 ft above the streams they cross.

Tunnels—At the close of March 1967, a total of 189 railway tunnels with an aggregate length of 53½ miles were in use, 108 in the North Island and 81 in the South Island. The two longest tunnels are the Otira (5 miles 26 chains) on the Midland Line in the South Island, opened in 1923; and the Rimutaka (5 miles 37 chains) on the Wairarapa line in the North Island, opened in 1955. Excluding city tube railways, these stand fifteenth and twelfth respectively in a list of the world's longest railway tunnels. The Kaimai Tunnel, to be constructed on the Kaimai deviation, will be 5 miles 39 chains long.

Cook Strait Rail/Air Freight Service—An air freight service across Cook Strait was commenced in February 1947; information on its operation is given in Subsection 11D.

Cook Strait Rail Ferry Service—Two ferries carrying rail and road vehicles, and passengers, are operated by the Railways Department between Wellington and Picton. The *Aramoana* (4,160 tons) and *Aranui* (4,542 tons) are each designed to carry a maximum of 34 railway wagons, or about 85 motorcars, on the vehicle deck and a further 30 motorcars in an upper-deck garage. There is all-weather accommodation in lounges and cabins in each vessel for about 500 passengers, but it is possible to carry up to 1,150 passengers per ship on special occasions. Regular sailings with the *Aramoana* began on 13 August 1962 and a two-ship timetable was introduced with the advent of the *Aranui* on 27 June 1966.

ROLLING STOCK—Information as to the rolling stock in use on the State railways as at 31 March 1967 is given in the following table.

Locomotives—				Wagons—		Four Wheeled	Bogie
Steam (tender)	..	..	192	Horse boxes	..	2	30
Steam (tank)	..	..	16	Cattle	..	902	133
Electric	..	..	28	Sheep	..	2,219	11
Diesel-electric	..	..	201	Frozen and chilled meat	..	646	849
Diesel-electric shunting	..	..	60	Cool, ventilated	..	1,409	—
Other diesel shunting (200 h.p. or more)	..	..	86	Covered goods	..	2,097	468
			—	High side	..	18,064	177
		Total	583*	Low side	..	977	—
			—	Platform	..	509	1,473
				Bulk cement	..	66	59
Passenger vehicles—				Coal hopper	..	933	—
Sleepers	..	..	18	Vegetable	..	—	18
First class	..	..	75	Brake vans	..	7	424
Second class	..	..	529	Heating vans	..	—	6
Composite	..	..	1	Postal vans	..	—	6
Railcars	..	..	50	Other	..	1,921	500
Electric multiple units	..	..	128				
			—				
		Total	801			Totals	29,752 4,154
			—				33,906

*In addition, there are five small diesel-electric shunting locomotives in use in workshops and 102 diesel and petrol shunting tractors (under 200 h.p.), both road and rail, in use at stations and in depots.

To the extent that local resources permit, locomotives and rolling stock are constructed in railway workshops. Additional requirements are met by importations from overseas.

Dieselisation of motive power began in 1949 with the purchase of four 25-ton diesel-mechanical shunting locomotives. The first diesel-electric locomotives for main-line services were imported in 1951–52.

Main-line diesel locomotives were used primarily in freight service at first, and by 1964–65 were handling almost two-thirds of this traffic, but diesel haulage of the Limited express trains in the North Island was accomplished in April 1963, and of other regular express trains between Auckland and Wellington (except for electric traction south of Paekakariki) in February 1965.

Eighteen 40-ton diesel-electric shunting locomotives were imported from England in 1959 for heavy shunting duty, and by 31 March 1967 another 42 had been built in railway workshops, and more were under construction.

The first diesel railcars on New Zealand Railways were placed in service in 1936. At 31 March 1967 a fleet of 50 was in use on fast passenger services. Because the railcar services as a whole were losing approximately \$500,000 a year the Government decided early in 1967 that the 35 twin-unit railcars should be phased out wherever possible in favour of road services, when they became due for replacement of engines and transmissions.

Multiple-unit electric coaches were first introduced on the Johnsonville line in 1938. By 1955 a fleet of 49 motor coaches and 79 trailer coaches was in use on Wellington suburban train services. A typical three-coach set comprising one 600 h.p. motor coach and two trailer coaches weighs 96 tons unladen, measures 188 ft 6 in. overall, and seats 200 passengers. This stock can accelerate rapidly from stops and operates up to 50 m.p.h. in normal service.

Standard main-line passenger cars are 56 ft in length, have reversible chair seats, and are steam heated and electrically lit. Some are pressure ventilated. Sleeping cars have wash basins, wall mirrors, reading lights, and plug-in sockets for electric razors in each two-berth cabin.

Wagon Stock—Of the total of 33,463 goods and livestock wagons in stock at 31 March 1967, more than half have been built since 1945. Typical of the modern wagons now in use are steel high-side open wagons with a capacity of 15 tons; double-deck sheep wagons each able to carry 80 sheep; long, covered wagons for express goods trains; and high-capacity, all-steel, insulated wagons for frozen-meat traffic. A special type of wagon was designed for the Murupara-Kawerau log traffic, and deliveries of a new type of 14-ton-capacity covered wagon for palletised goods traffic began in 1960. Other special types of wagons have been developed for the conveyance of packaged timber, containers, cement in bulk, heated bitumen, and other bulk commodities. In addition to the wagons owned by the Department another 236 privately owned wagons were also in use, mainly for petrol and cement traffic.

The proportions of railway traffic moved by the different types of motive power are shown in the following table. In recent years, diesel power has become steadily more important at the expense of steam.

In these traffic figures, the weight of motive power is excluded—except in the case of diesel railcars and multiple-unit electric trains.

Types of Trains	1964–65		1965–66		1966–67	
	Gross Ton-miles (Million)	Percent	Gross Ton-miles (Million)	Percent	Gross Ton-miles (Million)	Percent
Passenger trains—						
Steam locomotives	186.4	24.2	111.2	14.6	95.8	12.5
Diesel locomotives	162.7	21.1	236.3	30.9	251.7	32.9
Diesel railcars	179.2	23.2	174.5	22.8	174.0	22.8
Electric locomotives	50.2	6.5	47.4	6.2	47.9	6.3
Electric multiple unit	193.4	25.0	195.2	25.5	194.9	25.5
Totals, passenger	771.9	100.0	764.6	100.0	764.3	100.0

Types of Trains	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Gross Ton-miles (Million)	Percent	Gross Ton-miles (Million)	Percent	Gross Ton-miles (Million)	Percent
Mixed and goods trains—						
Steam	1,249.6	32.1	1,133.7	28.6	939.8	23.6
Diesel	2,554.3	65.7	2,741.5	69.2	2,959.1	74.2
Electric	84.8	2.2	86.0	2.2	86.7	2.2
Totals, mixed and goods	3,888.7	100.0	3,961.2	100.0	3,985.6	100.0
All trains—						
Steam locomotives	1,436.0	30.8	1,244.9	26.3	1,035.6	21.8
Diesel locomotives	2,717.0	58.3	2,977.8	63.0	3,210.8	67.6
Diesel railcars	179.2	3.8	174.5	3.7	174.0	3.7
Electric locomotives	135.0	2.9	133.4	2.8	134.6	2.8
Electric multiple unit	193.4	4.2	195.2	4.2	194.9	4.1
Grand totals, gross ton-miles	4,660.6	100.0	4,725.8	100.0	4,749.9	100.0

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—Gross revenue and expenditure on the railways (including subsidiary services) are shown in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Gross Revenue	Expenditure	Net Revenue
	\$(thousand)		
1962 ..	73,279	73,603	— 324*
1963 ..	72,887	76,588	—3,701*
1964 ..	79,477	78,399	1,078
1965 ..	85,318	82,948	2,370
1966 ..	87,552	84,184	3,368
1967 ..	88,756	87,878	878

*Loss recovered from General Reserve.

The chief items of expenditure for 1966-67 were: wages \$54,371,022; locomotive fuel (including electricity), \$2,835,886; stores and material, \$11,112,160; depreciation and renewals, \$9,473,550; miscellaneous, \$10,085,016.

The revenue and expenditure for recent years, distinguishing between railway operation and other items, are given in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Gross Revenue		Expenditure		Net Revenue or Loss	
	Railway Operation	Subsidiary Services, etc.	Railway Operation	Subsidiary Services, etc.	Railway Operation	Subsidiary Services, etc.
	\$(thousand)					
1962 ..	63,390	9,890	63,632	9,972	— 242	— 82
1963 ..	62,752	10,134	66,874	9,712	—4,122	+ 422
1964 ..	67,648	11,828	67,946	10,452	— 298	+1,376
1965 ..	72,786	12,531	71,932	11,015	+ 854	+1,516
1966 ..	74,753	12,799	73,228	10,956	+1,525	+1,843
1967 ..	75,028	13,728	75,151	12,727	— 123	+1,001

The respective Island figures of revenue and expenditure for railway operation only (i.e. omitting subsidiary services) are given below for the 1966-67 year.

Area	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Revenue or Loss	Ratio of Expenditure to Revenue
	\$ (thousand)			percent
North Island ..	52,925	49,048	+3,877	92.7
South Island ..	22,103	26,103	-4,000	118.1
Totals	75,028	75,151	- 123	100.2

The revenue and expenditure of the various subsidiary services conducted by the Railways Department, is set out in the following table. Full working costs are charged against these services, and interest which is debited to road services and rail ferries is credited to miscellaneous receipts as revenue.

Service	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ (thousand)			
Lake Wakatipu steamer ..	36	37	72	73
Advertising service ..	213	213	192	197
Departmental dwellings ..	869	928	2,118	2,318
Rental of buildings to subsidiary services	240	267	271	279
Road services—				
Passenger and goods ..	6,385	6,670	6,343	6,660
Cook Strait rail ferry service ..	3,785	4,180	1,960	3,200
Miscellaneous receipts ..	1,271	1,433	...	...
Totals	12,799	13,728	10,956	12,727

Revenue—In the following table the railway operating revenue is classified according to the class of traffic, etc., from which it was derived.

Year Ended 31 March	Passenger Traffic	Goods, Livestock, and Parcels	Refreshments and Bookstalls	Total
	\$ (thousand)			
1963 ..	5,852	55,466	1,434	62,752
1964 ..	5,864	60,334	1,450	67,648
1965 ..	5,760	65,546	1,480	72,786
1966 ..	5,897	67,313	1,543	74,753
1967 ..	5,915	67,448	1,665	75,028

The revenue from passenger fares and luggage during the year 1966-67 represented an expenditure on railway travel of \$2.19 per head of mean population. The total railway operating revenue was equal to \$27.84 per head.

Expenditure—The railway operating expenditure under various heads is now given.

Year Ended 31 March	Maintenance of Way and Works	Maintenance of Rolling Stock	Locomotive Transportation	Traffic Transportation	Head Office and General Charges*	Refreshments and Bookstalls	Total
\$ (thousand)							
1963	17,312	15,018	11,294	19,876	1,880	1,494	66,874
1964	16,962	15,822	11,484	20,300	1,852	1,526	67,946
1965	17,298	17,000	12,226	21,798	2,040	1,570	71,932
1966	17,923	17,176	12,211	22,118	2,134	1,666	73,228
1967	19,012	17,671	12,105	22,383	2,232	1,748	75,151

*Includes superannuation subsidy.

The increase in expenditure has arisen chiefly from an increased wage bill, mainly the result of higher rates of pay and improved conditions of employment.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—From 1958 to 1965 the number of journeys represented by railway passenger tickets sold remained over the 25 million mark, reaching a peak of 26,324,017 in 1961-62. The traffic had shown a steady upward trend since 1951-52, when the number of journeys was 21,292,556. This trend reflected the improvements in service made possible by completion of the suburban railway electrification at Wellington in 1955 and by the introduction of fast railcar services between 1955 and 1959. In 1966-67, however, the annual figure declined to 23,723,256 journeys.

The annual number of suburban passenger journeys at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill attained a record total of 23,311,438 in 1961-62. Although suburban traffic at Wellington continued to increase after that year (until 1966-67), the opening of the Lyttelton road tunnel in February 1964 and other factors caused a decline in other districts, so that the total suburban journeys in 1966-67 were 21,209,003. This traffic produced revenue of \$2,005,496, or 9c per journey.

In the same year, 1966-67, revenue from non-suburban rail passenger traffic was \$3,671,688 representing an average of \$1.46 in respect of each of 2,514,253 journeys. Since 1957 this traffic has fluctuated between 2,500,000 and 3,200,000 journeys a year. Prior to 1957 there had been a generally steady but tapering decline from the wartime peak of 15,733,306 non-suburban journeys in 1943-44. This decline was attributable to numerous factors; among them the reduction of troop movements, the increased use of private cars as post-war economic conditions improved, the curtailment of train services because of wartime and post-war coal and staff shortages, the development of air services, the transference of school-children traffic in country districts from train services to school buses, the elimination of passenger services on many branch lines and the discontinuance of numerous local passenger train and mixed train services in country areas. Much of the short-distance passenger traffic formerly carried by train in rural areas was taken over by road services operated by the Railways Department. The operations of the Department's Road Services Branch are outlined under another heading at the end of this section.

The following table shows rail passenger journeys over the latest four years.

Type of Journey	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Non-suburban—				
Ordinary—				
Standard fares	1,827,227	1,706,695	1,699,052	1,657,169
Reduced fares	373,332	310,943	280,854	269,074
Season	873,890	791,250	674,360	588,010
Totals, non-suburban ..	3,074,449	2,808,888	2,654,266	2,514,253
Suburban—				
Ordinary	4,438,964	4,185,675	4,446,029	4,617,303
Season	18,221,100	18,142,680	16,788,340	16,591,700
Totals, suburban ..	22,660,064	22,328,355	21,234,369	21,209,003
Grand totals	25,734,513	25,137,243	23,888,635	23,723,256

Computed passenger miles are shown in the following table.

Year	Passenger Miles	Year	Passenger Miles	Year	Passenger Miles
	(000)		(000)		(000)
1955-56	469,424	1959-60	447,644	1963-64	455,585
1956-57	471,912	1960-61	446,244	1964-65	431,729
1957-58	442,830	1961-62	449,261	1965-66	421,094
1958-59	441,604	1962-63	452,300	1966-67	421,984

The following table shows the revenue received from passenger journeys over the latest four years.

Type of Fare	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Non-suburban—				
Ordinary—				
Standard fares	3,345	3,225	3,297	3,333
Reduced fares	299	265	278	246
Season	93	101	95	93
Miscellaneous	262	247	251	237
Totals, non-suburban ..	3,999	3,838	3,921	3,909
Suburban				
Ordinary	564	545	584	607
Season	1,301	1,377	1,392	1,398
Totals, suburban ..	1,865	1,922	1,976	2,005
Grand totals	5,864	5,760	5,897	5,914

GOODS TRAFFIC—The volume of goods traffic carried by New Zealand Railways increased steadily year by year until 1930, but declined considerably during the depression until 1933. Since then there has been a steady upward trend, with only occasional and brief recessions reflecting fluctuations in economic activity.

The volume of revenue-earning goods and livestock traffic in 1966–67 decreased slightly by 3.0 percent to 11,534,110 tons, mainly because of adverse economic conditions. An increase in the average length or haul, however, resulted in a fractional rise in the net ton-miles to a new record of 1,484 million.

The following table shows the tonnage of goods and livestock between stations, net ton-miles, goods and mixed train-miles run, and goods and livestock revenue, together with associated significant averages. These figures exclude traffic carried wholly within station yards, and the revenue quoted excludes that derived from demurrage, cramage hire, engine hire, etc., and from parcels traffic. Non-revenue-earning traffic, such as coal and oil fuel to locomotive depots, is also excluded.

Year Ended 31 March	Tonnage Carried Between Stations	Ton-miles	Average Length	Goods and Mixed Train-miles	Gross Revenue			
					Total	Per Ton	Per Train-mile	Per Ton-mile
	(000)	(000)	miles	(000)	\$(000)	\$	\$	c
1963 ..	10,029	1,156,432	115	8,796	52,424	5.22	5.96	4.53
1964 ..	11,077	1,303,029	117	9,084	57,248	5.17	6.30	4.39
1965 ..	11,713	1,406,830	119	9,547	62,348	5.32	6.53	4.43
1966 ..	11,645	1,473,135	126	9,648	63,988	5.49	6.63	4.34
1967 ..	11,340	1,483,878	131	9,614	64,636	5.70	6.72	4.36

The numbers of livestock carried by rail have declined in recent years following the complete removal in 1961 of restrictions on the road transport of livestock; figures for recent years are shown in the following table.

Item			1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Cattle and horses	..	..	850,267	793,228	723,224	567,170	476,917
Calves	..	..	588,864	585,885	560,143	506,624	451,388
Sheep	..	..	5,962,373	5,885,771	4,894,436	3,724,171	3,501,727
Pigs	..	..	396,274	400,186	378,742	318,446	249,421
Totals	..	..	7,797,778	7,665,070	6,556,545	5,116,411	4,679,453
Equivalent tonnage	..	..	571,112	548,880	483,554	374,022	329,407

Parcels Traffic—Revenue from parcels traffic, for which tonnage figures are not recorded, amounted to \$2,082,356 in 1966–67, compared with \$1,934,722 in 1965–66 and \$1,780,422 in 1964–65.

Rail Ferry Traffic—Traffic statistics for the rail ferry service since 13 August 1962 are given in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Return Crossings	Passenger Journeys	Motor Vehicles		Freight in Railway Wagons		
			Number	Manifest Tonnage	Deadweight Tons	Manifest Tons	
1963*	..	246	123,520	21,474	107,370	48,922	93,100
1964	..	505	186,139	37,362	186,810	143,655	267,738
1965	..	571	206,712	45,592	227,960	180,650	361,110
1966	..	563	211,520	51,396	256,980	215,480	432,142
1967†	..	810	322,224	60,690	303,450	294,933	521,383

*Seven and one-half months only, from 13 August 1962. †Two-ship service from 27 June 1966.

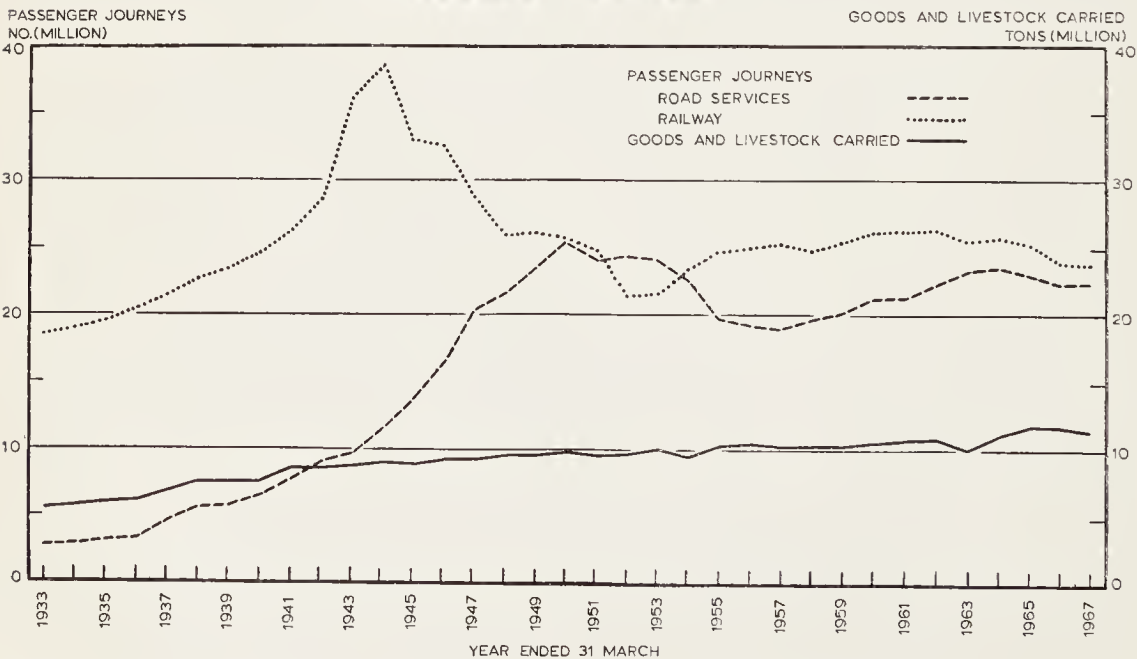
Financial statistics for the Cook Strait ferry service are as follows.

Year Ended 31 March		Revenue					Expenditure, Total
		Passengers	Refreshments	Motor Vehicles	Other Goods	Total	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963*	..	305,560	34,140	305,586	659,644	1,304,930	858,460
1964	..	442,662	59,482	480,300	1,717,202	2,699,646	1,629,526
1965	..	442,594	74,012	534,190	2,316,804	3,367,600	1,777,690
1966	..	431,124	79,476	481,040	2,793,054	3,784,694	1,960,180
1967	..	553,324	137,288	619,914	2,869,574	4,180,100	3,199,628

*Seven and one-half months only, from 13 August 1962.

The following diagram illustrates the traffic on the railways and road services.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS



RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—The average number of persons employed by the State railways throughout the year ended 31 March 1967 was 23,381. The staff is divided into two divisions—namely, the salaried division and the general division—and is further classed in a number of branches as shown in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Traffic	Way and Works	Locomotive Running	Workshops	Road Services	Other	Total
1963 ..	7,374	6,121	3,632	4,891	1,513	1,274	24,805
1964 ..	7,202	5,932	3,590	5,019	1,498	1,274	24,515
1965 ..	7,125	5,674	3,593	4,940	1,499	1,276	24,107
1966 ..	7,073	5,492	3,518	4,822	1,508	1,259	23,672
1967 ..	7,136	5,259	3,458	4,757	1,499	1,272	23,381

A system of classification, first introduced in 1896 and revised at various times since, applies to railway employees. A Board is constituted to hear appeals of members against decisions in regard to promotion, loss of status, or breaches of discipline. The board consists of a Magistrate and two members of the Railways service, one appointed by the Minister of Railways and the other elected by the members of the Department. The Government Railways Amendment Act 1944 provided for the establishment of a tribunal of three members whose principal functions are to prescribe scales of salaries and rates of wages for railway employees; conditions in regard to hours of work, overtime, etc.; and terms and conditions in regard to leave of absence, railway travel concessions, etc. This tribunal, known as the Government Railways Industrial Tribunal, is deemed to be a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908. The members, who must not be members of the railway employees' organisations, are appointed for a term of three years.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—Although no passengers lost their lives in train accidents during the year ended 31 March 1967, 22 persons were killed and 317 injured in all kinds of accidents associated with train working and movements of rolling stock. Comparative figures for the previous year were 21 killed and 400 injured. These figures do not include employees who were killed or injured whilst engaged in other duties, e.g. railway workshops. Accidents at level crossings with roads resulted in the death of 10 people and injury to 70 others in 1966–67; in the previous year 15 were killed and 54 injured. An additional 36 automatic road-crossing alarms were installed in 1966–67, bringing the total number of automatic alarms now in operation up to 559.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS—There are a number of short private railways in New Zealand, principally lines serving collieries and sawmills. The most important are the 7-mile line of the Ohai Railway Board, extending from Wairio (north-west of Invercargill) to coal mines at Ohai, and the 4-mile line from Stirling to the State Mines at Kaitaugata (South Otago). These lines carry substantial coal traffic in departmental wagons. The Whakatane Board Mills Ltd. in the North Island operates a 6½-mile private line from Awakeri to their mill at Whakatane in the Bay of Plenty.

RAILWAY-OPERATED ROAD SERVICES: Road Passenger Services—There is a network of railway-operated road services whose origin dates back to November 1926 when a bus service between Napier and Hastings was purchased. Others were acquired in the following years (notably the services within the Hutt Valley and between the Hutt Valley and Wellington in 1927 and 1928), but it was 1934 before the first long-distance coach service was taken over. The main development of the network took place between 1936 and 1951, when the route mileage over which licences were held rose from 260 to 5,995. Now the Railways Department runs more than 25 percent of the total vehicle mileage of all licensed road passenger service operators in New Zealand (see section 11c), and maintains in its fleet more than 25 percent of all the vehicles used to provide road passenger

services throughout the country. During the year ended 31 March 1967, the Railways Department's Road Services Branch employed a staff of 1,499 on average.

Suburban bus services at Auckland, Hastings, Hutt Valley, Wellington-Khandallah, Titahi Bay, Paekakariki, and Dunedin, with a fleet of 220 vehicles at the end of the year, carried 12,941,024 passengers for a total revenue of \$1,185,634. All the other road passenger services, both long and short distances, with 598 coaches, buses, and other vehicles, carried 9,298,851 passengers for a revenue of \$4,169,300. The routes of the services in operation at 31 March 1967 covered 5,411 miles of highway.

In addition to the road passenger services, a small number of road goods services were operated. Goods traffic on these services, together with the hire of vehicles to the Rail Ancillary Goods Service, produced a further \$1,314,656. Some 288 motor trucks and vans were maintained for the goods services.

Rail Ancillary Goods Services—These services which have been developed since 1945, are operated by the Department's Traffic Branch for the carriage of goods consigned to or from wayside stations. The ancillary services are complementary to and fully co-ordinated with the train services and worth-while economics in railway operation followed from their use. The haulage of small loads in high-capacity railway wagons is considerably reduced, so that a better utilisation of wagon stock is obtained, and the costly stopping and starting of heavy goods trains is kept to a minimum.

The following selected statistics illustrate the development of the Railways Department's road services operations since 1930.

Year Ended 31 March	Route Miles at 31 March*	Number of Passenger Vehicles at 31 March	Number of Other Vehicles at 31 March	Total Passenger Journeys	Total Passenger and Goods Revenue	Total Expenditure, Including Interest Charges
				(000)	\$ (000)	\$ (000)
1931	101	60	—	3,188	206	218
1936	260	66	—	3,242	206	190
1941	3,453	288	39	7,731	936	866
1946	4,507	464	154	16,588	2,198	1,918
1951	5,992	749	301	24,091	4,216	4,320
1956	5,842	763	356	19,271	5,170	5,036
1961	5,754	735	332	21,370	5,674	5,638
1963	5,862	749	322	23,143	5,928	5,768
1964	5,873	720	345	23,465	6,062	5,842
1965	5,819	738	347	22,955	6,098	6,054
1966	5,858	729	378	22,297	6,385	6,343
1967	5,872	748	386	22,240	6,670	6,660

*Route mileage for which licences are held.

11 C—ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

GENERAL—Capital investment in New Zealand's roading and road transport system exceeds that of all other forms of transport services. There are over 57,000 miles of roads and over 1 million motor vehicles, while the population census in 1961 revealed that there were 31,316 road transport drivers, 11,064 persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads, 13,790 persons whose occupation involved carrying and cartage services, 17,796 persons occupied in the repair of motor vehicles, and 5,851 persons engaged in motor-vehicle assembly and body building.

Road transportation has become an integral part of the economy and grows along with it. Primary production, for example, relies heavily on road transport. An increasing amount must be spent on the roading system not only to maintain and increase national production

but also, among other things, to prevent economic waste due to congestion on main traffic routes. Urban motorways are absorbing an increasing proportion of the available funds of the National Roads Board which has an impressive record of road improvements since 1954.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Two noteworthy constructions have been the Auckland Harbour Bridge and the Christchurch-Lyttelton Road Tunnel; tolls are charged to users to provide for upkeep and repay the loans raised for their construction. The Auckland Harbour Bridge, with its approaches, is nearly 2 miles long and was opened in 1959. The Christchurch-Lyttelton Road Tunnel, which was opened in 1964, comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of motorway, of which $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles is actual tunnel.

Another major development has been the construction of the 130-mile Haast Pass Road in South Westland which was opened on 6 November 1965; construction extended over 19 years and involved an expenditure of \$9 million. It connects Westland and Otago and opens up areas of scenic beauty.

Details of formed roads are given in the following table.

Nature of Surface	Cities and Boroughs	Counties		Road Districts	Town Districts	Total
		County Roads	State Highways and Motorways			
Miles						
Paved	5,090	10,535	5,564	7	93	21,289
Metal or gravel	678	29,277	1,397	62	63	31,477
Unmetalled	105	5,088	—	3	19	5,215
Totals: formed roads	5,873	51,861		72*	175	57,981

*All on county roads.

The configuration of the country has presented problems in the construction of roads, while the numerous rivers and streams have called for many bridges. The following table shows the numbers and total lengths of bridges incorporated in the roads system at 31 March 1966. Only bridges of 25 ft or over in length have been taken into account. There is an average of slightly under 15 ft of bridging per mile of formed road.

Materials of Which Bridge Constructed	Cities and Boroughs		Counties		Road Districts		Town Districts		Totals	
	No.	Total Length	No.	Total Length	No.	Total Length	No.	Total Length	No.	Total Length
Concrete reinforced or stone ..	297	ft 29,512	3,007	ft 288,355	—	—	9	ft 715	3,313	ft 318,582
Steel girders and concrete deck* ..	83	15,959	1,326	131,037	—	—	5	242	1,414	147,238
Timber with steel or concrete ..	69	7,460	1,898	169,199	2	62	5	212	1,974	176,933
Timber	91	7,544	2,590	207,322	—	—	—	—	2,681	214,866
Totals	540	60,475	8,821	795,913	2	62	19	1,169	9,382	857,619

*Includes Bailey bridges erected as a temporary measure.

Auckland Harbour Bridge Traffic—Before the Auckland Harbour Bridge of four lanes was opened in 1959, it was expected that it would take 19 years for traffic to reach 8 million vehicles a year, but instead it took only five years. Extensions are now being made by way

of two additional lanes on each side of the existing bridge making a total of eight traffic lanes. Traffic totals for March years are shown in the following table.

Class of Vehicle	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(000)				
Cars	5,946	6,914	8,141	9,471	10,559
Motor cycles, etc. .. .	287	283	255	240	213
Buses	245	255	265	268	268
Trucks	425	486	523	478	444
Non-revenue traffic .. .	92	112	139	146	171
Totals	6,995	8,050	9,323	10,603	11,655

Christchurch-Lyttelton Road Tunnel—There is an increasing volume of traffic using the Christchurch-Lyttelton road tunnel as shown in the following table.

Class of Vehicle	Year Ended 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
Cars	697,789	771,737	916,546
Motor cycles, etc. .. .	76,473	98,781	99,734
Buses	12,342	12,780	14,149
Trucks	72,715	112,776	137,016
Non-revenue traffic .. .	26,593	31,082	34,144
Totals	885,912	1,027,156	1,201,589

ROADS ADMINISTRATION—The main statutes covering roads administration in New Zealand are the Public Works Act 1928, the Municipal Corporations Act 1954, the Counties Act 1956, and the National Roads Act 1953. Administration of the country's roading system is exercised by municipalities in respect of streets, by county councils in respect of county roads, and by the National Roads Board in respect of State highways. There are 7,190 miles of State highways.

By the National Roads Act a National Roads Board was established from 1 April 1954, and its functions are defined as follows:

- (a) To administer the National Roads Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) To provide an advisory service in respect of the whole roading system of counties, boroughs, and town districts throughout New Zealand, and to report to the Government from time to time on the progress being made in providing a roading system adequate for needs arising from current developments in motor traffic.
- (c) To advise the Government of any changes necessary in the legislation and regulations relating to the use of roads.
- (d) To act as the final authority in disputes relating to road classifications.
- (e) To advise the Government of changes necessary in the provision of finance for road construction and maintenance, particularly of changes considered advisable in the levying and collection of motor taxation, including exemptions therefrom.
- (f) To assist and advise local authorities generally on roading matters and any special roading problems arising from development of industries, etc.
- (g) To undertake at not more than five- or less than three-year intervals a comprehensive survey into the roading position in New Zealand, including standards, growth of traffic, traffic, adequacy, etc.
- (h) To give effect to any special matter of roading policy communicated to it by the Government.
- (i) To initiate and conduct research into roading problems in New Zealand.

- (j) To collect information on roading developments in other countries and make this available to roading authorities in New Zealand.
- (k) To undertake any other activity for the provision of a roading system adequate both for the needs of an efficient road transport system and for the benefit generally of motor-vehicle operators and the safety of the public in relation to motor traffic.

The composition of the National Roads Board is: (a) one member, to be appointed Chairman of the Board; (b) the person holding the appointment in the Ministry of Works as Director of Roading; (c) an officer of the Ministry of Works; (d) an officer of the Transport Department; (e) two nominees of the New Zealand Counties Association (incorporated); (f) two nominees of the Municipal Association of New Zealand (incorporated); (g) a representative of commercial road users; and (h) a representative of private motorists.

District Roads Councils—New Zealand is divided into 21 roads districts, composed of local authorities grouped according to geographic situation and community interest.

For each roads district there is an advisory body, known as the District Roads Council, which is constituted to include the District Commissioner of Works, one representative of each constituent county and road district, one person to represent boroughs and independent town districts for each two members representing counties or roads districts but where the number of borough councils and town districts exceeds the number of county councils and road boards, the Board may appoint such additional persons as it thinks fit to represent borough councils and town districts, a representative of commercial road users, a representative of private motorists, and a nominee of the Commissioner of Transport.

District Roads Councils function as advisory bodies, with the principal duties of recommending upon the maintenance and improvement programmes for State highways, and upon the yearly allocation of subsidies and grants from the National Roads Fund for local authority roading. They also make recommendations to the National Roads Board on standards and requirements for roads and highways in their particular districts, and on general matters affecting road users or road safety.

Finance—A National Roads Fund has been established within the Public Account, the revenue of the Fund being derived mainly from motor taxation together with an annual contribution from the Government. Expenditure from the Fund is for the purpose of developing State highways to modern standards and of subsidising the roading programmes of local authorities.

Motor spirits tax of 14.80c per gallon is paid into the National Roads Fund; additional tax of 3.33c per gallon imposed on 4 May 1967 is credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account. Quarterly licence fees under the Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations range from \$4.83 (not above 2½ tons) to \$63 (11 tons), with \$7 for each additional ton above 11. The fees for farmers' trucks range from \$2.66 on a corresponding basis. Heavy traffic fees, less the cost of collection, are paid into the National Roads Fund.

Following is a statement of receipts and expenditure of the National Roads Fund for the latest two March years.

Item						1965-66	1966-67
Receipts—						\$	\$
Petrol tax (net)	..	..	..	..	..	48,588,434	50,756,452
Milage tax	..	..	..	..	..	2,595,864	2,892,518
Fees and charges—							
Registration and licence fees	..	..	..	..	..	6,451,208	7,358,182
Heavy traffic fees	..	..	..	..	..	7,225,144	7,224,798
Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous receipts—							
Repayments of plant purchases	..	..	..	..	..	24,270	13,448
Repayments of advances to local authorities	..	..	..	..	..	23,268	12,964
Rents	..	..	..	..	..	114,482	142,502
Sales of land and buildings	..	..	..	..	..	54,788	15,750
Interest on plant purchases	..	..	..	..	..	1,676	648
Interest on advances to local authorities	..	..	..	..	..	724	346

Item	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$
Transfer of bridging material	14,544	1,070
Bailey bridging hire	117,920	19,746
Interest on investments	85,500	39,500
Miscellaneous	1,324	2,192
Contribution from local authorities for work done by Ministry of Works	26,562	20,912
Total receipts	65,335,708	68,511,028
Expenditure—		
Highways maintenance	9,260,430	9,469,566
Highways construction	29,012,058	26,368,170
Local authority roading subsidies and grants ..	27,094,660	28,939,638
Administration and general expenses—		
Ministry of Works administration	3,126,326	3,271,930
Fees and travelling expenses	14,406	11,716
Miscellaneous expenses	158,632	251,404
Bridging expenses—		
Bailey bridging	34,548	33,308
Unauthorised expenditure	5,018	3,350
Total expenditure	68,706,078	68,349,082
Balance in Fund at end of year	2,863,660	1,512,803

In the following table are shown the amounts which have been expended on State highways construction, renewal, or maintenance during the last five years. Maintenance figures include the cost of flood damage restoration when applicable. There are 7,190 miles of State highways, of which 83 percent are now sealed.

Class of Expenditure	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ (thousand)				
Construction and improvement	13,666	19,307	19,158	26,424	23,821
Renewal of bridges	2,194	2,230	2,227	2,588	2,547
Maintenance, repairs, etc.	8,479	8,786	8,857	9,260	9,469
Totals	24,340	30,323	30,241	38,272	35,837

An analysis of the actual expenditure on maintenance in each Island, as compared with the number of motor vehicles in each Island at 31 March of each of the last five years, appears in the following table, the percentages relating to New Zealand totals.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
North Island—	<i>Percentage of New Zealand Totals</i>				
Maintenance expenditure	68.91	66.22	67.16	66.72	66.83
Motor vehicles	67.82	68.21	68.56	68.66	68.98
South Island—					
Maintenance expenditure	31.09	33.78	32.84	33.28	33.17
Motor vehicles	32.18	31.79	31.44	31.34	31.02

The following table shows the milage of State highways in the North and South Islands at 31 March 1967, together with a classification as to the type of construction or surface.

Island	Length of Highways		
	Sealed Surface	Gravel or Macadam Surface	Total
	miles		
North Island ..	3,233	579	3,812
South Island ..	2,744	632	3,376
Totals	5,977	1,211	7,188

State Highways—The National Roads Act provides for the declaration of roads as State highways with the approval of the Minister of Works. In 1964 the National Roads Board reviewed the State highway system. It determined that the network must continue to be based on the pattern of national development, needs of defence, and directness of route and main travel desire lines. It reaffirmed the most important basic principles in designing a State highway system to be that the total milage of the system must be based on routes of primary importance; that routes must be equitably distributed in relation to the pattern of national development; that routes must be confined to those which have characteristics in keeping with the function of the system. It is estimated that an average increase of traffic of at least 5 percent a year can be expected on the State highways until 1974 at least.

The National Roads Board has the sole power of construction, maintenance, and control of all State highways. These powers may be delegated, for any State highway or portion thereof, to the local authority in whose district the road is situated. Any construction or maintenance work that is not delegated by the Board to a local authority is carried out by or through the agency of the Ministry of Works and the cost borne by the Fund. The Board may also delegate to the Ministry of Works its duties in connection with design, supervision, construction, or maintenance, or the administration of any specified State highway.

Highway Standards—In order to qualify for highway subsidies local authorities are required to carry out works to a standard approved by the National Roads Board. Subsidies are not payable unless the approved standard is observed, although work of a higher standard may be undertaken provided that the additional expenditure involved is found by the local authorities concerned. From time to time the Board's standards are revised to meet the latest developments in highway practice and engineering design and also to cater for the requirements of increasing traffic. Roadmaking materials used in highway works are subject to standard tests.

Motorways—The Public Works Act makes provision for the declaration of motorways. Motorways provide efficient and economic means of communication, while the control of access and the total elimination of ribbon development will go far to improve road safety and prevent obsolescence.

The total milage of motorways in use at 31 March 1967 was 51.80 miles. During 1966–67, 8 motorway bridges, totalling 1,329 ft, were completed. Additional lengths are under construction at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The figures quoted for motorways' milages and bridging are included in those shown under highways.

Activity During the Year Ended 31 March 1967—During the year ended 31 March 1967, 145 miles of new sealing on highways were completed, giving an aggregate of 5,977 miles sealed, or 83 percent of the total highway milage. In addition, improvements to existing sealed surfaces were effected on 395 miles of highways.

New bridging totalled 7,871 linear feet, compared with 14,932 linear feet in the previous year.

Local Authority Roading—The National Roads Board pays a subsidy at the rate of \$1.50 for each \$2 that is spent by local authorities out of their own funds on such programmes of subsidised works as have been accepted for a financial year by the Board; the amount of subsidy is not less than 14 percent of the Board's revenue in the case of boroughs and independent town districts, and not less than 26 percent in the case of counties, dependent town districts, and road districts.

Within the above percentage allocations, the Board may make a grant to a local authority, having regard to its particular financial problems or special circumstances.

In recognition of the urgency and importance of the country's bridge renewal problem, the Board makes generous grants for bridge replacement. Wooden bridges built 50 and 60 years ago, which have served the country well, continue to deteriorate at a greater rate than replacements can be built. In the seven years to March 1967 there were 2,042 bridges completed.

For the year ended 31 March 1967 the following amounts were paid to local authorities from the National Roads Fund for roading.

Local Authority	Subsidy	Grants	Total
	\$ (thousand)		
Municipalities	7,650	2,457	10,107
County councils (including road boards)	10,126	8,134	18,260
Totals	17,776	10,591	28,367

Loan Assistance—In special circumstances the Board may advance money by way of loan to local authorities to provide for the proportion of cost payable by a local authority in respect of a subsidised work. Such loans must be repaid by instalments extending over a period (not exceeding 10 years) to be agreed upon between the Board and the local authority, and interest is payable at a rate approved by the Minister of Finance.

The Board is also empowered to sell roadmaking machinery, plant, and equipment to local authorities on such terms as it thinks fit, including terms for the repayment of the purchase money by instalments extending over not more than four years, with interest on the unpaid balance at such rate as is fixed by the Board. Since this scheme was introduced by the Main Highways Board, plant, etc., has been purchased to the value of \$2,347,720. Repayments received during 1966-67 totalled \$13,448.

Development Roothing—In addition to the expenditure on roading from the National Roads Fund, moneys are provided annually by the Consolidated Revenue Account (Vote Roads) for development road construction. Under this heading subsidies are paid to local authorities for the construction of new roads giving access to farm lands being brought into production. This Vote also finances access roading to lands being prepared for farm settlement by the Lands and Survey and Maori Affairs Departments, as well as certain new roading of a national development character such as the through road linking Paringa - Haast - Haast Pass.

New roads constructed for farm access are handed over to the care of local authorities, while national roading normally becomes the responsibility of the National Roads Board for maintenance as part of the State highway system.

Government roading expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Account (Vote Roads) for the year ended 31 March 1967 was approximately \$1,849,370.

Overall Roothing Expenditure—The following table shows the total expenditure on roading from all sources for the year ended 31 March 1967.

National Roads Fund—	\$ (000)	\$ (000)
State highways	35,838	
Subsidies, etc. - local roading	28,940	
		64,778
Consolidated Revenue Account (Vote Roads) ..		1,849
Local authority funds—		
Municipalities	17,055	
County councils, etc.	15,155	
		32,210
Total		98,837

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES—From 1 July 1967 initial registration fees are: motor cars, from \$16 to \$50 according to engine capacity; motor cycles, \$10; power cycles, \$6; light trucks, \$30; heavy trucks, \$50; trailers, \$10. Annual licence fees are as follows: Power cycles, \$4; motor cycles, \$6; motorcars and private station wagons, \$10; traction engines, \$3; motor vehicles not otherwise specified, \$10; trailers (not exceeding 2 tons laden weight), \$6. Other fees include drivers' licences, 50c; changes of ownership, \$5; and dealers' licences (motor cycles, \$4; any other motor vehicles, \$6). All such fees, except those for drivers' licences which are payable to the local authorities, were credited to the National Roads Fund until 30 June 1967; since 1 July 1967 they have been credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account.

The following table shows the numbers of the various types of motor vehicles licensed as at 31 March in each of the last five years.

Type of Vehicle	Licensed as at 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cars	583,867	630,490	688,534	724,582	781,047
Rental cars	2,916	2,777	2,976	3,100	3,087
Private taxicabs	207	146	256	187	188
Light goods service vehicles (i.e. gross laden weight 2 tons and under)	55,484	58,438	59,626	64,701	88,732
Heavy goods service vehicles (i.e. gross laden weight over 2 tons)	77,542	79,886	94,147	98,698	74,310
Contract vehicles	1,776	1,761	2,404	1,659	1,403
Omnibuses	2,472	2,558	2,661	2,734	2,744
Public taxicabs	2,859	2,615	2,950	3,133	2,915
Service coaches	537	487	520	502	466
Vehicles including cycles exempted from payment of annual licence fees	71,270	74,910	80,056	87,508	76,958
Government vehicles	18,307	19,647	*	*	*
Motor cycles	32,488	31,030	32,482	31,731	31,337
Power cycles	13,195	15,881	17,636	17,971	18,291
Totals, motor vehicles	862,920	920,626	984,248	1,036,506	1,081,478
Trailers, including trailers exempted from payment of annual licence fees	138,734	148,056	163,879	180,616	189,735
Dealers' cars	3,236	3,249	3,398	3,110	3,760
Dealers' motor cycles	133	140	141	104	101
Totals, all vehicles	1,005,023	1,072,071	1,151,666	1,220,336	1,275,074

*From 1 July 1964 Government vehicles are classified according to type.

Motor vehicles exempted from the annual licence fee include a miscellaneous collection of machines such as farmers' motor vehicles used solely on the farm and only venturing on roads to proceed from one part of the farm to another, or from farm to garage for repair, etc., excavators, scoops, trench diggers, logging machinery, cranes, etc.

The rate of increase in the number of motor vehicles has exceeded the rate of increase in population. The following table shows the changes in relationship between the number of licensed vehicles and population as at 31 March in the latest 12 years.

As at 31 March	Number of Persons in Population per Car	Number of Persons in Population per Motor Vehicle (Excluding Trailers)	As at 31 March	Number of Persons in Population per Car	Number of Persons in Population per Motor Vehicle (Excluding Trailers)
1956	5.5	3.5	1962	4.5	3.0
1957	5.2	3.4	1963	4.3	2.9
1958	4.8	3.2	1964	4.1	2.8
1959	4.8	3.2	1965	3.8	2.7
1960	4.7	3.2	1966	3.7	2.6
1961	4.6	3.1	1967	3.5	2.5

The countries with fewest persons per motor vehicle are, in order, United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

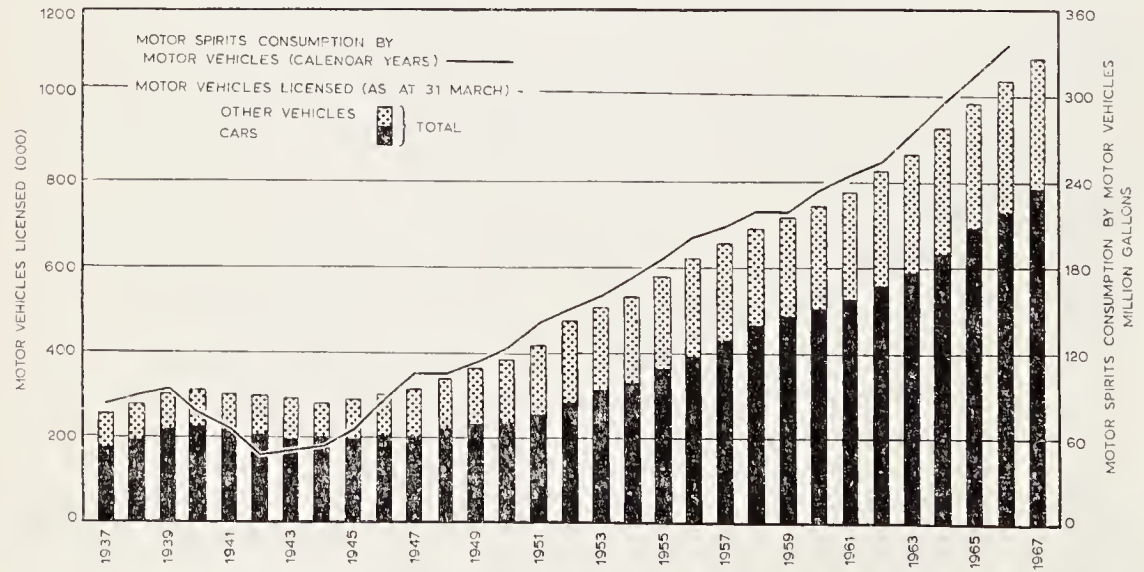
The next table shows the estimated total consumption of motor spirits in New Zealand, together with the quantity consumed by motor vehicles on public roads, for each year during the last 12 years.

Calendar Year	Consumption of Motor Spirits		Calendar Year	Consumption of Motor Spirits	
	By Motor Vehicles on Public Roads	Total Consump- tion		By Motor Vehicles on Public Roads	Total Consump- tion
	million gallons			million gallons	
1955	185.0	228.5	1961	245.4	296.4
1956	200.7	244.6	1962	253.0	298.7
1957	207.0	252.4	1963	273.0	317.1
1958	217.0	263.7	1964	294.9	339.7
1959	218.5	261.0	1965	312.7	356.8
1960	234.3	280.4	1966	333.8	373.8

Sellers of petrol must be licensed under the Motor Spirits Distribution Act 1953. There are over 4,400 licensed petrol outlets.

The following diagram illustrates the movement that has taken place in the number of motor vehicles licensed, and in the consumption of motor spirits by motor vehicles.

MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED⁽¹⁾
AND MOTOR SPIRITS CONSUMPTION⁽²⁾



(1)Includes Diesel Vehicles, Excludes Trailers
(2)Excludes Diesel Fuel

The following table gives particulars of the numbers of motor vehicles newly registered during each of the last 11 financial years. It should be noted that if a vehicle is again brought into use after its registration has been cancelled, it is treated as a new registration.

Year Ended 31 March	Cars	Motor Cycles (including Power Cycles)	Commercial Vehicles	Trailers	Total Registrations
1957	38,348	5,106	19,821	14,275	77,550
1958	41,178	7,682	17,957	15,771	82,588
1959	31,644	7,757	26,085	15,704	81,190
1960	30,932	5,980	24,291	16,667	77,870
1961	36,385	6,640	17,711	29,182	89,918
1962	40,400	6,705	20,720	24,577	92,402
1963	45,260	6,623	18,586	21,091	91,560
1964	62,320	6,207	19,955	21,583	110,065
1965	69,071	8,074	22,091	23,034	122,270
1966	70,361	6,194	22,517	26,551	125,623
1967	64,465	6,097	23,414	30,540	124,516

Registrations of new vehicles and those vehicles previously registered only in another country are available separately from total new registrations. Particulars (which exclude re-registrations) are as follows for the six latest years.

Year Ended 31 March	Cars	Motor Cycles (Including Power Cycles)	Commercial Vehicles	Trailers	Total Registrations
1962	39,050	5,288	14,126	17,033	75,497
1963	43,360	4,665	13,002	18,194	79,221
1964	60,912	4,350	14,805	17,129	97,196
1965	67,426	5,934	16,162	19,261	108,783
1966	68,530	4,786	15,959	22,743	112,018
1967	62,982	4,827	17,791	24,942	110,542

Road Transport—The Transport Act 1962 is the main legislation governing road transport and the operations of the Transport Department; attendant regulations set out the rules of the road, the requirements as to motor vehicle equipment, and the obligations of motor drivers and owners and pedestrians.

Transport Licensing—Transport licensing is primarily an economic measure to achieve better co-ordination of road and rail transport and to prevent excessive competition and duplication of services within the road transport industry. Public passenger buses, taxicabs, rental vehicles and harbour ferries can only be operated with a licence. A transport licence is also needed for the cartage of goods in the following circumstances:

- (a) When they are carried for hire or reward by means of a motor vehicle.
- (b) When they are carried in competition with the New Zealand Railways beyond specified distances whether for hire or reward or not, except with vehicles which together with their load weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons or less ($6\frac{1}{2}$ tons or less for farmers' vehicles).

Thus goods service licensing extends beyond the common carriers operating throughout the country and can include farmers and businesses carrying their own goods in their own vehicles, if these vehicles are over the laden weights prescribed above and they wish to operate them beyond certain distances.

In general, goods cannot be carried by road between places where a route is available which includes at least 40 miles of rail. However, certain commodities (particularly some food-stuffs) can be carried without this restriction up to 50, 75, or 100 miles, and in some instances,

such as livestock, there is no restriction at all. In addition, this restriction ceases to apply where use of the railway would increase the journey by more than one-third of the shortest road route available. The licensing authorities (see below) may also grant exemption from the railway restriction in particular cases where this is in the public interest.

Apart from these exemptions in respect of competition with the railways, there is complete freedom from transport licensing for certain special or limited transport services.

New Zealand is divided into 16 licensing districts, each with a licensing authority appointed by the Minister of Transport. Five full-time appointees administer the districts and, subject to the transport legislation, may regulate their own procedure. They adjudicate on applications for a licence to enter the industry, on transfers or renewals of licences, and on changes to or withdrawals of transport services.

The factors to be considered in dealing with these applications are specified in the Transport Act 1962, and emphasis is placed on consideration of the public interest and of users of public transport. There is a right of appeal from the decisions of licensing authorities to the Transport Licensing Appeal Authority.

Charges for transport services do not come within the jurisdiction of the licensing authorities. Public bodies operating public passenger services fix their own charges; the Commissioner of Transport all others. In every case there is a right of appeal to a Transport Charges Appeal Authority.

Both the Minister of Transport and licensing authorities have powers in respect of public enquiries into or reviews of transport services and licences. Reviews of taxicab services must be made at least every three years in the four main centres and in other centres with a population of more than 10,000.

In general, licences may be either continuous, seasonal or temporary (not more than 14 days). However, all rental service licences have a duration of three years after which application must be made for their renewal.

Operations of Licensed Goods and Passenger Services—The following tables review the operations of licensed road transport services. The first of these tables gives the estimated overall figures concerning licensed road goods services for each of the four latest years ended 31 March.

Road Goods Services	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Revenue \$ (000)	90,000	102,000	114,000	126,000
Capital invested .. \$ (000)	62,000	84,000*	84,000*	96,000*
Total vehicle-miles .. (000)	259,000	275,000	288,500	315,000
Number of goods-service licences	6,690	6,699	6,781	6,865
Average revenue per vehicle-mile c	34.71	37.21	39.62	40.20
Average number of miles per vehicle	15,268	15,786	15,825	16,463

*Figure for capital invested now includes buildings, plant, etc. Figures for previous years comprised capital invested in vehicles only.

The second table shows traffic data, revenue, and number of vehicles used by the road passenger services operating in New Zealand, and is inclusive of services in the four metropolitan transport districts, for each of the four latest years ended 31 March.

Road Passenger Services	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*	1965-66*
Traffic statistics—				
Passengers carried .. (000)	189,994	201,029	195,207	183,009
Vehicle-miles .. (000)	79,899	83,134	83,898	79,548
Total revenue \$(000)	23,439	24,359	25,085	24,036
Total revenue, per mile .. c	29.33	29.30	29.89	30.21
Number of vehicles included ..	3,875	4,135	4,076	3,594

*Not fully comparable with preceding years as some operators transferred to goods service table.

Statistics on bus services run by the New Zealand Railways (included above) are given separately in Section 11B.

The following table sets out statistics of taxicab services for the four latest March years.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Passengers carried .. (000)	26,500	27,000	27,500	28,000
Milage run (000)	91,000	93,000	94,000	99,000
Total revenue \$ (000)	10,800	11,200	12,000	12,600
Revenue per mile .. c	11.87	12.04	12.77	12.73
Number of vehicles*	3,064	2,761	3,206	3,320

*Also includes private-hire taxicabs. At 31 March 1967, there were 2,889 cab authorities issued by transport licensing authorities.

Statistics of the rental vehicle industry are set out in the following table.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of cars	2,594	2,824	3,052	3,249
Number of other vehicles ..	784	816	874	938
Milage run (000)	36,000	41,350	42,600	48,800
Estimated total revenue .. \$ (000)	3,000	3,800	4,000	4,800
Revenue per mile .. c	8.68	9.22	9.61	9.73

Economic Research—The Economic Research branch of the Transport Department was established in 1963 and during the first three years it has: (a) Carried out a survey on the general transport situation in New Zealand with its findings published in a bulletin *Transport in New Zealand*. (b) Conducted a survey into the demand for freight transport. (c) Collected and analysed statistical data for a new publication *Car and Truck Operating Costs*. (d) Analysed the financial and operating statistics of the licensed road transport industry with its findings published in *Statistics of the Road Transport Industry*. (e) Conducted studies into commodity transport, the economic cost of road accidents and other varied research work on transport economics.

In addition, investigations have been carried out for the newly formed Transport Commission.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ON ROADS—Motor-vehicle accidents involving death or personal injury are required by law to be reported to the Police. For the year ended 31 December 1966, 12,484 such accidents, resulting in 549 fatalities and in injuries to 18,194 other people were reported. Comparative figures for 1965 and 1964 were (1964 figures being given in parentheses): Number of accidents, 11,871 (11,336); fatalities, 559 (428); persons injured, 17,093 (16,268). The increases must be related to the growing number of vehicles on

the roads. Details of the number and nature of road accidents for the latest five calendar years, which have been compiled by the Transport Department, are as follows:

Nature of Accident	Number of Accidents				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Collisions—					
Between two or more motor vehicles ..	4,248	4,453	5,207	5,609	5,893
Between motor vehicle and bicycle ..	1,364	1,297	1,303	1,297	1,223
Between motor vehicle and pedestrian ..	1,422	1,490	1,495	1,586	1,613
Between motor vehicle and fixed object ..	794	925	999	1,036	1,013
Between motor vehicle and animal or horse vehicle	51	66	68	71	66
Between motor vehicle and railway train ..	53	38	45	41	43
Multiple and other collisions	260	294	360	335	306
Totals, collisions	8,192	8,563	9,477	9,975	10,157
Non-collisions—					
Drove off road	326	346	408	550	995
Went over bank	342	372	432	431	397
Overtaken on roadway	600	650	808	713	742
Person fell from vehicle	145	115	171	136	148
Other	39	25	40	66	45
Totals, non-collisions	1,452	1,508	1,859	1,896	2,327
Total accidents	9,644	10,071	11,336	11,871	12,484

Particulars of fatal motor vehicle accidents included in the foregoing table are now given.

Nature of Accident	Number of Fatal Accidents				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Collisions, motor vehicle with —					
Pedestrian	84	93	94	118	109
Motor vehicle	105	93	103	153	158
Train	9	6	6	9	7
Bicycle	31	26	26	32	29
Horse vehicle or animal	—	—	1	—	—
Other	59	63	51	62	58
Otherwise	86	76	95	120	137
Totals	374	357	376	494	498

Statistics of deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents are available for many years from vital statistics, these figures being discussed briefly in Section 4c.

The following table shows motor accident death and injury rates in 1966 for New Zealand in comparison with other countries.

Country	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Killed per 10,000 Vehicles	Killed per 100,000 Population	Injured per 10,000 Vehicles	Injured per 100,000 Population
New Zealand	549	18,194	5.2	20.5	171.6	679.7
Australia	3,176	76,843	8.0	28.0	201.0	671.0
Great Britain	7,985	384,472	6.0	15.0	291.1	721.8
United States of America ..	52,500	1,900,000	5.5	26.8	197.7	970.0

ROAD SAFETY: Enforcement of Traffic and Other Laws—Traffic on roads in eleven cities and boroughs is controlled by local authorities. Elsewhere throughout the country it is controlled by the Transport Department which is also responsible for traffic on motorways within all urban areas. In national emergencies or major disasters, all traffic control comes under the supervision of the Transport Department.

In addition to regulation of traffic and standards of driving, traffic officers enforce the laws relating to heavy traffic, tyre pressures, and the allowable weights of vehicles and loads on different classes of road. They also enforce the legislation concerning the licensing of road transport services.

Traffic officers are not part of the Police and do not engage in criminal investigations. They form however, a uniformed and disciplined enforcement body and a close liaison is maintained with the Police. Some senior traffic officers of the Transport Department have the power to arrest without warrant persons incapable of proper control of vehicles.

Offences—Penalties are awarded by Courts for driving and other offences under the Transport Act 1962 and attendant regulations. There is also a system in operation whereby points are automatically registered according to a fixed scale against persons convicted of driving offences.

The Commissioner of Transport has authority to suspend drivers' licences for six months where 100 or more demerit points are received in less than one year, or for three months where this number of points are received within two years. Official warnings are issued and compulsory interviews take place before these levels are reached.

Speed Limits—The maximum speed limit on roads is 55 miles per hour. However, lower limits are prescribed for certain vehicles, e.g., 45 mph for motor cycles with pillion passengers (but 30 mph for motor cyclists not wearing safety helmets); 45 mph for heavy passenger vehicles; and 40 mph for heavy goods vehicles and vehicles drawing trailers.

A general speed limit of 30 mph is fixed in cities, boroughs, town districts, or other localities declared to be closely populated districts. Zones with a speed limit of 40 mph may also be specified by the Minister of Transport; and limited-speed zones may be established for which the maximum speed may vary from 55 mph to 30 mph depending on conditions and circumstances.

Inspection of Motor Vehicles—All vehicles using the road must be inspected every six months to ensure that the standard of mechanical fitness is satisfactory. Generally speaking, light vehicles need a warrant of fitness which can be issued at approved garages, or at testing stations operated by local authorities or the Transport Department. All heavy motor vehicles, with minor exceptions, undergo a more exacting examination for a certificate of fitness, which, in respect of passenger service buses, has special regard for the safety and comfort of passengers. Taxicabs and rental vehicles also require a certificate of fitness.

The design and standard of construction of vehicles manufactured, assembled or modified in New Zealand are also regulated to ensure safety.

Third-Party Insurance—Every motor vehicle operated on the road is required to be insured against the owner's (or his driver's) liability for damages as a result of injury or death arising from the negligent use of the vehicle. The transport legislation also provides indemnity in respect of victims killed or injured by the negligent use of uninsured or unidentified vehicles. The premium for third-party insurance is paid with the annual licence fee.

Road Safety Education—Publicity directed towards road safety is carried out through the press, radio and television and by means of posters, etc. Special road safety campaigns and traffic improvement courses are held from time to time. Great emphasis is placed on instruction in schools by uniformed road traffic instructors who visit all schools at least twice a year, and also lecture to teachers' colleges and other groups.

Road Safety Council—The New Zealand Road Safety Council also advises the Government on matters of road safety. Safety committees deal with local issues and make recommendations to the Council.

The following table shows the nature of the offences resulting in convictions during the four latest years ended 31 March. The table covers only offences reported by officers of the Transport Department; in addition some city councils employ their own traffic control staff and total convictions are therefore rather higher. Convictions in Magistrate's Courts for the calendar year 1965 were, for instance, 144,289.

Type of Offence	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
(a) Road traffic offences—				
Intoxicated in charge	301	264	288	286
Reckless or negligent driving	25	36	38	55
Driving in a dangerous manner	267	299	357	353
Dangerous speed	108	122	213	240
Careless or inconsiderate driving	1,339	1,693	2,346	2,563
Exceeding 30 m.p.h.	8,336	10,310	13,857	19,643
Overtaking offences	853	1,005	1,288	1,677
Failing to keep left	834	1,042	1,496	1,935
Failing to yield right of way	550	723	1,906	1,139
Driver's licence offences	2,379	3,324	4,410	5,260
Licensing and registration offences	1,229	1,187	1,634	2,159
Lighting offences	1,828	2,133	2,735	3,162
Defective brakes	328	386	389	336
No warrant of fitness	5,926	6,828	6,776	7,523
Loading offences	136	176	235	302
Exceeding 55 m.p.h.	1,744	2,785	4,809	6,971
L-plate offences	604	698	649	465
Cycling offences	943	946	1,055	1,233
Failing to dip	136	180	239	256
Failing to give right of way to pedestrians	126	131	187	213
Exceeding 40 m.p.h. with pillion passenger	368	354	344	386
Crossing railway line	127	100	97	174
Compulsory stop	2,094	2,453	2,029	3,471
Parking	8,563	13,430	13,909	14,492
Miscellaneous	3,461	4,654	6,462	7,969
(b) Heavy-motor-vehicle offences—				
Exceeding heavy-traffic licence	896	1,130	1,668	1,730
Exceeding axle load	2,299	2,042	2,470	2,831
No heavy-traffic licence	773	841	1,119	1,142
Speeding	947	487	629	844
Miscellaneous	99	121	295	281

Type of Offence	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
(c) Transport licensing offences—				
Unlicensed goods service	160	199	101	119
Breach of goods-service licence	78	80	99	153
Unlicensed passenger service	2	5	3	2
Breach of passenger-service licence	2	5	3	7
No certificate of fitness	340	455	525	662
No vehicle authority	68	106	133	143
Drivers' hours breaches	18	6	173	110
Overloading	111	190	170	176
Rental vehicle offences	86	90	74	64
Miscellaneous transport offences	76	109	119	86
(d) Miscellaneous offences under miscellaneous Acts and regulations	93	101	55	93
Totals	48,653	61,226	75,384	90,706

URBAN PASSENGER SERVICES OPERATED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES—The data provided in this section covers the whole of the urban passenger transport services operated by local authorities, and no account is taken of the various motor-bus services operated by the New Zealand Government Railways, or by any private enterprise.

In recent years the use of the motor and trolley bus service has increased and electric tramways have been superseded. Electric tramways reached the peak of mileage of track in use in 1929 when 170 miles of line were operated by local authorities. A steady decline took place until 1950 when 158 miles of track were in use; thereafter trams were rapidly replaced by motor and trolley buses. The last tramway system serving a city area was in Wellington, and this was terminated in May 1964. Wellington, however, still retains 31 chains of track for the only electric cable tram service now operating in New Zealand.

Details of revenue and expenditure are given in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Revenue		Average Fare per Passenger	Revenue per Mile Run	Expenditure			Expenditure per Mile Run
	Passenger Fares	Total			Operating Expenses	Capital Charges	Total	
	\$ (000)	\$ (000)	c	c	\$ (000)	\$ (000)	\$ (000)	c
<i>Auckland—</i>								
1963	3,236	3,286	6.53	41.80	2,851	751	3,602	45.82
1964	3,230	3,280	6.61	41.44	2,886	699	3,584	45.29
1965	3,245	3,296	6.87	40.92	2,960	706	3,666	45.51
1966	3,266	3,326	7.16	41.62	3,099	693	3,792	47.45
1967	3,410	3,470	7.75	44.07	3,166	701	3,867	49.10
<i>Gisborne—</i>								
1963	57	60	7.47	29.96	49	9	59	29.50
1964	62	64	8.03	30.71	53	10	63	30.18
1965	55	59	7.84	29.72	53	11	63	31.83
1966	57	61	7.82	30.51	55	8	63	31.12
1967	54	58	8.75	29.85	57	8	65	33.23
<i>New Plymouth—</i>								
1963	137	140	4.24	25.81	149	16	165	30.44
1964	133	137	4.42	25.50	146	16	162	30.17
1965	127	130	4.40	24.45	147	16	163	30.56
1966	123	127	4.43	24.55	150	12	162	31.42
1967	126	130	4.93	25.64	151	12	163	32.16
<i>Palmerston North—</i>								
1963	81	84	5.37	25.29	72	12	84	25.35
1964	80	83	5.31	24.45	73	13	86	25.29
1965	84	87	5.65	24.98	77	14	91	25.96
1966	81	83	5.46	24.14	81	14	95	27.39
1967	79	82	5.38	24.19	83	15	98	28.80

Year Ended 31 March	Revenue		Average Fare per Passenger	Revenue per Mile Run	Expenditure			Expenditure Per Mile Run
	Passenger Fares	Total			Operating Expenses	Capital Charges	Total (incl "Others")	
	\$(000)	\$(000)	c	c	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	c
<i>Eastbourne—</i>								
1963	153	159	12.61	28.51	121	26	147	26.32
1964	153	159	12.55	28.91	120	30	151	27.49
1965	161	168	13.57	31.22	129	31	160	29.63
1966	155	163	13.70	31.99	121	34	155	30.40
1967	151	160	13.59	32.19	122	33	154	30.94
<i>Wellington—</i>								
1963	1,957	2,002	5.59	45.11	2,017	395	2,413	54.37
1964	1,957	2,007	5.61	44.19	2,049	458	2,506	55.18
1965	1,967	2,014	5.94	44.50	2,062	415	2,477	54.74
1966	2,023	2,066	6.60	46.24	2,133	429	2,564	57.36
1967	2,126	2,171	7.23	49.08	2,255	413	2,668	60.44
<i>Christchurch—</i>								
1963	1,203	1,226	5.48	27.24	1,283	293	1,576	35.03
1964	1,300	1,324	6.42	29.54	1,335	309	1,643	36.67
1965	1,279	1,310	6.49	28.50	1,366	278	1,644	35.78
1966	1,271	1,303	6.54	28.92	1,389	239	1,628	36.15
1967	1,267	1,301	6.59	28.75	1,418	275	1,693	37.42
<i>Timaru—</i>								
1963	74	76	5.94	28.97	80	24	104	39.44
1964	72	73	6.11	27.88	77	23	100	37.98
1965	70	72	5.87	25.43	84	24	108	37.96
1966	74	76	6.44	26.15	92	24	116	39.97
1967	73	76	6.52	24.81	90	26	116	37.91
<i>Dunedin—</i>								
1963	819	840	5.78	40.28	785	231	1,016	48.73
1964	835	858	6.50	41.19	809	248	1,057	50.77
1965	797	822	6.52	41.31	789	258	1,047	52.59
1966	759	787	6.63	41.53	802	250	1,053	55.55
1967	832	864	7.92	45.78	807	230	1,037	54.95
<i>Invercargill—</i>								
1963	108	110	4.57	20.04	147	32	179	32.71
1964	111	113	4.60	21.56	142	32	174	33.13
1965	116	120	4.99	22.89	144	32	176	33.69
1966	119	123	5.37	23.71	160	30	190	36.62
1967	120	123	5.70	24.81	152	32	184	37.10
<i>Totals, All Services—</i>								
1963	7,825	7,983	5.97	37.43	7,555	1,789	9,346	43.82
1964	7,932	8,098	6.25	37.76	7,689	1,837	9,527	44.43
1965	7,903	8,080	6.47	37.41	7,811	1,784	9,595	44.43
1966	7,929	8,116	6.80	38.20	8,083	1,734	9,818	46.22
1967	8,238	8,435	7.35	40.07	8,300	1,744	10,044	47.74

Details of vehicles, miles run and passengers carried are given in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Vehicles		Number of Miles Run		Total Passengers Carried	Passengers per Mile Run
	Trolley Buses	Motor Buses	Trolley Buses	Motor Buses		
<i>Auckland—</i>			(000)	(000)	(000)	
1963	133	235	3,414	4,448	49,531	6.30
1964	133	235	3,390	4,524	48,861	6.17
1965	133	235	3,473	4,583	47,239	5.86
1966	133	235	3,420	4,570	45,600	5.71
1967	133	235	3,321	4,554	43,979	5.58
<i>Gisborne—</i>						
1963	—	10	—	199	767	3.85
1964	—	10	—	208	770	3.71
1965	—	10	—	199	707	3.55
1966	—	10	—	202	735	3.65
1967	—	11	—	194	616	3.17

Year Ended 31 March			Number of Vehicles		Number of Miles Run		Total Passengers Carried	Passengers per Mile Run
			Trolley Buses	Motor Buses	Trolley Buses	Motor Buses		
<i>New Plymouth—</i>					(000)	(000)	(000)	
1963	..	..	4	18	82	461	3,228	5.94
1964	..	..	4	18	82	455	3,018	5.61
1965	..	..	4	18	75	458	2,896	5.43
1966	..	..	3	18	60	458	2,784	5.38
1967	..	..	3	18	58	448	2,559	5.06
<i>Palmerston North—</i>								
1963	..	..	—	14	—	331	1,501	4.53
1964	..	..	—	14	—	340	1,502	4.41
1965	..	..	—	14	—	349	1,493	4.27
1966	..	..	—	14	—	346	1,476	4.27
1967	..	..	—	14	—	339	1,474	4.34
<i>Eastbourne—</i>								
1963	..	..	—	21	—	559	1,214	2.17
1964	..	..	—	21	—	550	1,216	2.21
1965	..	..	—	21	—	539	1,185	2.20
1966	..	..	—	21	—	510	1,132	2.22
1967	..	..	—	19	—	498	1,113	2.23
<i>Wellington—</i>								
1963	..	..	145*	111	2,423	2,016	35,008	7.89
1964	..	..	144*	155	1,903†	2,639	34,895	7.68
1965	..	..	121*	145	2,351†	2,174	33,092	7.31
1966	..	..	121*	144	2,466†x	2,004	30,668	6.86
1967	..	..	121*	135	2,480	1,944	29,417	6.65
<i>Christchurch—</i>								
1963	..	..	—	156	—	4,501	21,945	4.88
1964	..	..	—	168	—	4,482	20,263	4.52
1965	..	..	—	166	—	4,596	19,709	4.29
1966	..	..	—	166	—	4,504	19,432	4.31
1967	..	..	—	166	—	4,524	19,243	4.25
<i>Timaru—</i>								
1963	..	..	—	16	—	262	1,252	4.77
1964	..	..	—	16	—	262	1,176	4.49
1965	..	..	—	16	—	284	1,200	4.23
1966	..	..	—	15	—	291	1,151	3.96
1967	..	..	—	15	—	305	1,125	3.69
<i>Dunedin—</i>								
1963	..	..	68	39	1,292	793	14,184	6.80
1964	..	..	68	45	1,269	814	12,854	6.17
1965	..	..	68	41	1,197	793	12,210	6.13
1966	..	..	68	43	1,067	828	11,448	6.04
1967	..	..	68	43	993	894	10,506	5.57
<i>Invercargill—</i>								
1963	..	..	—	20	—	548	2,359	4.30
1964	..	..	—	22	—	526	2,404	4.57
1965	..	..	—	22	—	523	2,330	4.46
1966	..	..	—	21	—	520	2,219	4.27
1967	..	..	—	21	—	497	2,097	4.22

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Vehicles		Number of Miles Run		Total Passengers Carried	Passengers per Mile Run
	Trolley Buses	Motor Buses	Trolley Buses	Motor Buses		
<i>Totals: All Services</i>			(000)	(000)	(000)	
1963	350*	640	7,212†	14,118	130,989	6.14
1964	349*	704	6,644†	14,800	126,958	5.92
1965	326*	688	7,096†	14,498	122,062	5.65
1966	325*	687	7,013†	14,231	116,645	5.49
1967	325*	677	6,852†	14,197	112,128	5.33

*Includes tram and cable cars: 1962-63, 64; 1963-64, 57; 1964-65, 2; 1965-66, 2; 1966-67, 2.

†Includes tram and cable car mileage; 1962-63, 979,000; 1963-64, 401,000; 1964-65, 66,000; 1965-66, 40,000. 1966-67, 38,000;

The length of routes covered by the services are given in the following table.

Area and Service			At 31 March									
			1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
Auckland—			m	ch	m	ch	m	ch	m	ch	m	ch
Trolley bus			70	16	70	47	60	4	61	40	61	40
Motor bus			146	60	147	23	139	48	140	0	140	64
Gisborne—												
Motor bus			14	40	14	40	14	40	14	40	18	0
New Plymouth—												
Trolley bus			3	29	3	29	3	29	3	29	3	29
Motor bus			20	9	20	9	20	9	20	39	20	39
Palmerston North—												
Motor bus			53	40	55	0	56	0	56	0	56	0
Eastbourne—												
Motor bus			16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Wellington—												
Trolley bus			24	46	25	40	33	32	32	56	32	4
Motor bus			55	41	58	76	56	51	57	27	58	51
Tram or cable way			13	68	9	59	0	31	0	31	0	31
Christchurch—												
Motor bus			149	19	153	0	156	0	158	4	161	40
Timaru—												
Motor bus			20	3	20	3	23	11	23	11	23	11
Dunedin—												
Trolley bus			25	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25	20
Motor bus			42	35	42	35	42	35	42	35	44	35
Invercargill—												
Motor bus			29	39	26	6	26	6	26	6	26	6

11 D—CIVIL AVIATION

DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION—Aviation developed early in New Zealand. Richard William Pearse, of the Waitohi Valley near Timaru, designed and built a successful heavier-than-air machine which flew at least as early as 31 March 1904, thus almost forestalling the Wright Brothers. There were numerous other important New Zealand pioneers. In the 1920s aviation activities spread, notably through the aero-club movement. Commercial air services also came into being and at the outbreak of war in 1939 there was already a considerable network of regular air services within New Zealand in addition to widespread charter, air taxi, and aerial work activity. Regular air services overseas did not begin before the Second World War, in spite of a number of gallant pioneer flights.

New Zealand today ranks among the leading three nations of the world in terms of use of air transport per head of population. A further significant increase in international air traffic, with some resultant effect on domestic air traffic, is taking place following the opening of the new International Airport at Auckland in November 1965, and the use of that airport and Christchurch by large jet aircraft. The main runway at Auckland International Airport is 8,500 ft long and the airport cost \$20 million to construct.

New Zealand's international airline, Air New Zealand, operates in partnership with QANTAS and BOAC across the Tasman Sea and 264,577 passengers were carried to and from Australia in the year ended 31 March 1967. In the same period a further 98,238 passengers were carried between New Zealand and the South Pacific island groups. Passengers carried on domestic services in the year totalled 1,170,652. An air freight service operates across Cook Strait and under charter, while aerial topdressing resulted in some 937,079 tons of fertiliser and lime being distributed on pasture land to stimulate farm production. There are over 100 licensed aerodromes throughout the country, the majority unsealed with few amenities. However, key airports are rapidly being brought up to turbo-prop and jet aircraft standards. In addition, there are approximately 10,000 unlicensed grass strips used mainly for agricultural and other aerial work operations.

AIR SERVICE OPERATIONS—Most of the domestic air services are provided by the New Zealand National Airways Corporation which operates a network linking all major centres. The Corporation was established by the New Zealand National Airways Act 1945 and was therein charged with establishing a national air transport system to meet the need for air services within New Zealand. (The Corporation took over the routes of private operators including Union Airways of New Zealand Ltd.) When the Corporation was established the legislation envisaged a monopoly. This monopoly was legally ended by the passage of the Air Services Licensing Act 1951 which established an independent statutory authority to hear applications for air service licences. Since that date, numerous licences have been granted to privately owned companies, but the Corporation's position has not been significantly affected. There are at present only two other companies operating scheduled services and they provide only a small proportion of the total scheduled services.

A list of domestic operators indicating their routes and the scale of their operations is set out later.

New Zealand participates also in international air services through its ownership of Air New Zealand. This company, established in 1940 as Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., was originally jointly owned by Australia, Britain, and New Zealand. At its incorporation the subscribed capital was contributed by the United Kingdom Government (through BOAC), 38 percent; by the Commonwealth of Australia (through QANTAS), 23 percent; and by Union Airways of New Zealand Ltd. (wholly owned by the Union Steam Ship Co.), 39 percent. By 1947 the Minister of Finance in New Zealand had acquired the shareholding of Union Airways, and from 1 March 1949 the shareholding was held in the following proportions: BOAC, 20 percent; QANTAS, 30 percent; New Zealand Government, 50 percent. BOAC sold its interest to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1955.

By 1960 it had become clear that the monopoly of the Tasman air traffic formerly reserved to TEAL could not be much longer maintained in New Zealand's interests and this fact, together with the spread of jet aircraft throughout the world, led to planning for the company to extend its services to the U.S.A. and elsewhere, for which purpose it would require large jet aircraft. In these new circumstances the Australian and New Zealand Governments agreed that New Zealand should purchase the Australian shareholding, and thus become the sole owner of the company. In March 1961 an agreement to this effect was concluded and at the same time a bilateral air services agreement was negotiated between Australia and New Zealand whereby each country granted to the airline of the other rights to and beyond its territory. Subsequently, the New Zealand Government negotiated traffic rights for Air New Zealand in Honolulu, Los Angeles, Hong Kong, Tahiti, Noumea, and Singapore in addition to the company's traditional rights in Fiji and the rights already obtained in Australia and American Samoa. (The change of name from TEAL to Air New Zealand was made on 1 April 1965.) At 1 April 1968, Air New Zealand's fleet comprised two Lockheed Electras and four Series 52 Douglas DC 8s. Pure jet services to the United States were inaugurated in December 1965, and prop-jet Electra services are now confined to Wellington and Melbourne flights and some supplementary regional services.

Other regular international air services are provided by BOAC, QANTAS, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Pan American World Airways, and UTA French Airlines (more detail is given later).

LEGISLATION—The principal legislation affecting civil aviation in New Zealand is the Civil Aviation Act 1964. This Act established the Department of Civil Aviation (the Civil Aviation Administration had formerly formed part of the Air Department concerned also with military aviation). The principal functions of the Department are stated to be: (a) To promote and encourage the orderly and economic development of civil aviation: (b) To exercise such functions as may be necessary to ensure the safe operation of aircraft: (c) To initiate and carry out surveys into any aspect of civil aviation: (d) To provide for the investigation of accidents in which aircraft are involved.

The Director of Operations and Technical Services in the Department has statutory powers of his own in regulatory matters. The Department embraces also the New Zealand Meteorological Service and the Chief Inspector of Accidents.

In May 1966 most international airlines, including Air New Zealand, entered into what is known as the Montreal Agreement which also has provisions concerning the liabilities of international air carriers towards their passengers. As a result of the number of different conventions covering the subject there are different limits of liability for the death of a passenger depending on the routes over which the passenger has arranged to travel. The limits may be either \$6,000, \$12,000 or \$42,000.

The Carriage by Air Act 1967 governs the liabilities of domestic air carriers towards their passengers and consignors of goods. Briefly, it provides that an air carrier is liable for damage resulting from the death or personal injury of a passenger as a result of an accident unless the carrier can prove that it took all necessary measures to avoid the damage. The limit of liability is set at \$42,000. This compares with the situation under the former law whereby the claimant had to prove the negligence of the air carrier and the maximum amount which could be claimed in damages was \$10,000.

AIR NAVIGATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES—The Department of Civil Aviation is the responsible authority for the provision of all facilities for air navigation in New Zealand and its island territories, and by delegation the facilities required for flying operations in Western Samoa.

Air navigation facilities include a variety of electronic aids such as non-directional medium-frequency beacons (NDB), very high-frequency beacons (VOR), instrument landing systems (ILS), surveillance radar (SRE), precision approach radar (PAR), distance measuring

equipment (DME), and also visual aids to navigation including visual glide slope indicators (VASI), high and low intensity approach, runway and taxiway lights, aerodrome identification beacons, obstruction lights, hazard beacons, runway markings, cloud height measuring devices, wind strength and direction indicators, etc.

To assist the safe, orderly, and expeditious use of the air navigation system the Department provides a comprehensive ground services organisation comprising air traffic control units, communications services, crash-fire services, a search and rescue and ground safety organisations. Units of the ground services organisations are located at the majority of aerodromes served by regular scheduled air transport services in New Zealand and Pacific island territories, operating from control towers and associated departmental buildings. In addition, control centres and communications centres are established at Auckland and Fiji for the conduct of international operations and at Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin to provide services to en-route aircraft throughout the entire country. A search and rescue service is provided from rescue co-ordination centres established by the Department whose responsibility it is to co-ordinate the effort and resources of military and civil agencies in the planning and direction of major search and rescue operations, whether air, land, or sea.

The Department maintains a flight supervision and standards service and conducts examinations and issues licences for all categories of aircrew and ground personnel. Specially equipped aircraft and qualified aircrew are continuously engaged on the checking and calibration of all air navigation facilities.

An Aeronautical Information Service prepares and publishes the New Zealand Aeronautical Information Publication and Notices to Airmen and, in collaboration with Lands and Survey Department, produces aeronautical maps and charts, etc.

An aeronautical training college is established at Christchurch International Airport where regular courses are conducted in air traffic control, meteorology, radio engineering, communications and crash-fire procedure.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE—The net Government expenditure on civil aviation in New Zealand and its island territories in 1966–67 was \$6,427,346, compared with \$8,195,990 in 1965–66.

New Zealand is the administering authority for the South Pacific Air Transport Council, which established and maintains the International Airport at Nandi, Fiji. The major member Governments are United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand.

AIR SERVICES LICENSING—Licensing of air services in New Zealand is vested in the Air Services Licensing Authority which was constituted by the Air Services Licensing Act of 1951. This Authority consists of one chairman and three members appointed by the Governor-General, and its principal functions are to hear and determine applications for the granting, renewal, amendment, or transfer of air services (including aerial topdressing and other aerial work) may not be commenced or carried on without a licence granted under the Act except that any aero club affiliated to the Royal New Zealand Aero Club (Inc.) may carry club members in club-owned or hired aircraft without such a licence.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION—Most of the internal scheduled services are operated by the Corporation. The Corporation operates daily services to and from the following destinations: Kaitaia, Kaikohe, Whangarei, Auckland, Tauranga, Hamilton, Whakatane, Rotorua, Taupo, Gisborne, New Plymouth, Napier-Hastings, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Masterton, Wellington, Blenheim, Nelson, Westport, Hokitika, Christchurch, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, Invercargill.

Statistics of operations of the National Airways Corporation for the two latest years are shown in the following table.

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Route milage	3,459	3,459	4,052
Milage flown—			
(a) Revenue	9,323,339	10,278,742*	11,258,137*
(b) Non-revenue including training ..	279,850	331,585	251,520
Revenue passengers carried—			
Schedule	992,346	1,042,803	1,148,213
Charter	13,355	9,813	11,102
Passenger-miles created (000)—			
Schedule	338,809	386,787	437,288
Charter	8,009	5,112	6,435
Revenue passenger-miles (000)—			
Schedule	246,424	279,225	307,541
Charter	5,338	3,201	3,826
Average passenger journey (miles)	267	268	268
Freight, excess, mail (lb) (000)—			
Schedule	34,243	36,368	37,932
Charter	3,170	1,543	1,313
Excess baggage ton-miles	227,227	247,197	271,087
Freight ton-miles (000)—			
Schedule	4,420*	4,733*	4,881*
Charter	277*	182*	213*
Mail ton-miles	429,109	435,696	469,310
Total revenue load factor	69.87	68.12	66.74
Revenue passenger load factor	72.73	72.19	70.33

*Includes Bristol Freighter operations.

Operating expenditure in 1966-67 totalled \$17,479,414 (including depreciation on equipment) as compared with \$15,187,878 in 1965-66 and \$13,325,344 in 1964-65.

An operating profit of \$689,992 for the year 1966-67 was recorded but, after adding interest on investments and deducting taxation and interest on capital loans, this was reduced to \$153,592. The corresponding figure for 1965-66 was \$153,890 net profit.

Notwithstanding the Air Services Licensing Act 1951, the Corporation is still charged by the National Airways Act 1945 "to satisfy the need for air services within New Zealand". The Corporation has therefore sought constantly to improve the standard and scope of its service whilst keeping fares at a low level. The Corporation has not therefore sought high profits. The expansion achieved during recent years is indicated by the increase in revenue passenger miles on scheduled services from 246 million in 1964-65 to 279 million in 1965-66 and to 307 million in 1966-67.

FLYING OPERATIONS: Domestic Scheduled Services—Scheduled air transport operations over specific routes were first commenced in New Zealand in December 1934, on the route Inchbonnie - Hokitika - Franz Josef Glacier, on the West Coast of the South Island. Subsequent extensions of services up to the outbreak of war in September 1939 had covered almost the whole of New Zealand. During 1946 and 1947 the New Zealand National Airways Corporation absorbed all then existing scheduled commercial services, and by adding to the fleet of aircraft was able to commence new services.

In February 1953 a scheduled service between Christchurch and Oamaru via Ashburton and Timaru was commenced by South Island Airways Ltd., followed by a Christchurch to Nelson service during 1954. In April 1956 these services were taken over by a new company, Trans Island Airways Ltd. The Christchurch - Oamaru service ceased in June 1957 and the Christ-

church - Nelson service ceased in March 1959. Bay of Plenty Airways Ltd. came into existence in July 1958, taking over the non-scheduled operations of Tauranga Air Services Ltd. Their Wellington service commenced in September 1959. The company ceased operations in November 1961.

South Pacific Airlines of New Zealand Ltd., which commenced operations in December 1960, using modified DC 3 aircraft, provided services to smaller centres in both the North and South Islands until the company became bankrupt and wound-up in February 1966. Some of the SPANZ services were then continued by the National Airways Corporation and others by the Mount Cook and Southern Lakes Tourist Company Ltd.

At 31 March 1967 domestic scheduled services excluding NAC were being operated on the following routes.

Terminating Points of Routes	Intermediate Stops					Route Miles	Scheduled Frequency
<i>Straits Air Freight Express Ltd.</i>							
Wellington-Nelson (freight) ..	Nil	..	..	..	..	96	Daily as required
Wellington-Blenheim (freight) ..	Nil	..	..	..	..	72	
<i>Mt. Cook and Southern Lakes Tourist Co. Ltd.</i>							
Christchurch-Te Anau ..	Mt. Cook, Queenstown, Te Anau ..					378	3 return flights weekly
Christchurch-Dunedin ..	Mt. Cook, Queenstown, also Cromwell on demand, Alexandra					337	4 return flights weekly
Christchurch-Queenstown ..	Mt. Cook					242	14 flights weekly, 7 north and 7 south

At 31 March 1967 the aircraft used in the operation of services on the above routes and including NAC were:

Bristol 170	14	Douglas DC3 (freighter) ..	2
Douglas DC3	12	Fokker Friendship ..	13
		Vickers Viscount 807 ..	4
			—
		Total	45
			—

An order has been placed for Boeing 737 jet aircraft to enter into service in October 1968.

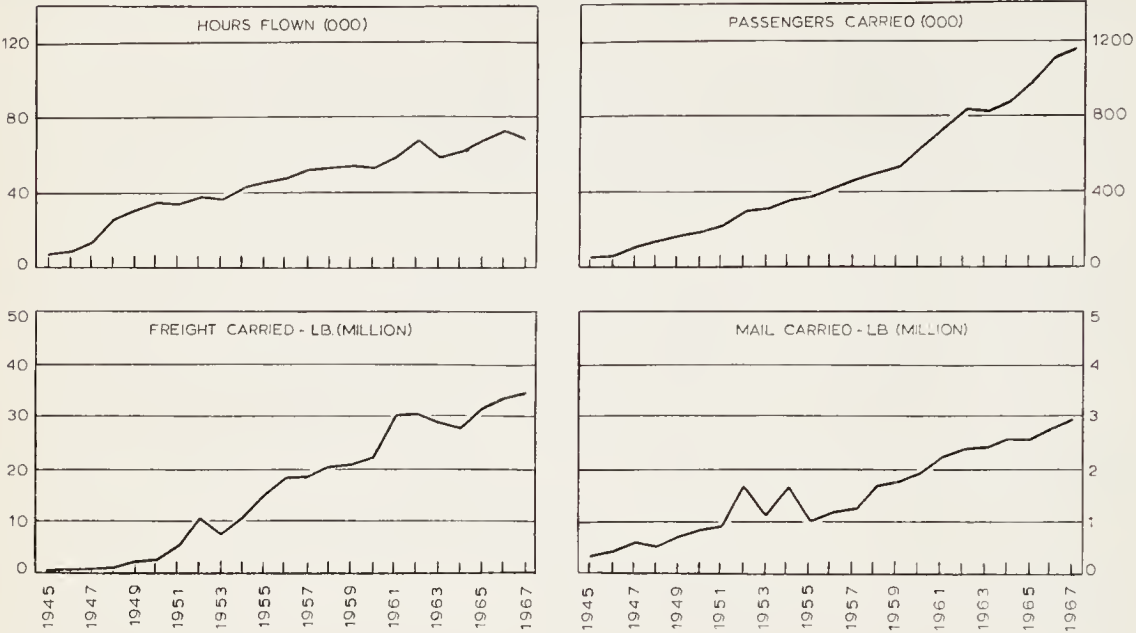
The following table gives the summarised results of the operations of scheduled commercial air services during the last 11 years. Statistics for the New Zealand Railways Freight Service, operated by Straits Air Freight Express Ltd. since 1 April 1951, are excluded.

Year Ended 31 March	Hours Flown	Miles Flown (000)	Passengers	Freight lb (000)*	Mail lb (000)	Passenger-miles (000)	Freight Ton-miles† (000)	Mail Ton-miles (000)
1957	53,016	6,815	476,779	19,017	1,229	118,659	2,419	250
1958	54,309	7,107	513,694	20,854	1,757	130,266	2,811	277
1959	55,356	7,481	556,545	21,329	1,808	146,392	2,990	279
1960	54,776	7,614	650,812	22,492	1,993	169,936	3,165	313
1961	60,796	8,539	744,025	30,005	2,225	189,594	4,077	355
1962	67,255	9,602	841,783	30,789	2,319	214,105	4,360	375
1963	59,022	8,914	822,023	29,028	2,464	211,846	4,114	397
1964	62,180	9,327	873,246	28,128	2,552	228,209	4,176	423
1965	67,229	10,302	983,612	31,934	2,542	262,217	4,812	431
1966	73,098	11,169	1,111,858	33,925	2,815	269,622	5,174	453
1967	68,443	10,837	1,169,682	35,053	2,983	310,898	4,887	470

*Includes excess baggage.

†Includes excess baggage ton-miles.

CIVIL AVIATION
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICES (1)
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



(1) Straits Air Freight Express Ltd are excluded

Cook Strait Rail/Air Freight Service—The New Zealand Railways Air Freight Service was commenced officially in February 1947 following a number of special inter-island freight flights which had been carried out by the Royal New Zealand Air Force at the request of the Railways Department to meet a shipping emergency. The service was conducted by the RNZAF, operating Dakota aircraft, until June 1947, when the service was handed over to the New Zealand National Airways Corporation, which continued to operate with Dakotas.

In 1950 the Railways Department decided to allow private enterprise the opportunity of tendering for the contract to run the service, and the successful tenderer was Straits Air Freight Express Ltd., which took over on 1 April 1951. The service is at present being maintained by five Bristol Freighter aircraft on a daily basis, the number of trips varying according to the amount of cargo offering. Some charter work has been undertaken in recent years.

Traffic statistics for this freight service for the last 11 years are as follows. The drop from the peak figures of 1961–62 can be attributed in part to the operation of the rail-road ferry G.m.v. *Aramoana* across Cook Strait between Wellington and Picton from August 1962.

Year Ended 31 March	Trips Flown	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Freight lb (000)	Freight Ton-miles (000)	Passengers
1957	6,107	3,033	453,912	54,364	1,797	1,308
1958	7,415	3,826	554,688	67,857	2,240	1,660
1959	8,563	4,365	642,666	76,280	2,527	1,437
1960	9,509	4,465	628,113	87,612	2,566	1,225
1961	11,853	4,864	635,078	112,771	2,693	1,231
1962	13,739	5,534	765,022	122,360	3,041	1,557
1963	12,381	5,050	660,924	110,625	2,650	927
1964	10,588	4,265	560,130	87,656	2,067	809
1965	11,315	4,558	591,796	95,764	2,239	899
1966	13,401	5,755	773,253	115,765	2,987	1,478
1967	12,106	6,255	848,626	102,738	3,155	970

Non-scheduled Air Services—During March 1967, 16 companies and 25 aero clubs were providing timetable, charter, taxi, scenic, and joyriding services. The RNZAF, using Sunderland flying boats, flew 30 flights to the Chatham Islands during the year. The following is a traffic summary of these services for the two latest years ended 31 March,

	1965-66			1966-67		
	Commercial Companies	Aero Clubs	Total	Commercial Companies	Aero Clubs	Total
Number of flights ..	25,988	8,446	34,434	34,969	8,726	43,695
Hours flown ..	14,598	6,104	20,702	19,457	6,337	25,794
Miles flown ..	1,397,616	467,683	1,865,299	1,977,000	390,000	2,367,000
Passengers carried ..	77,486	15,267	92,753	107,143	16,833	123,976
Freight carried (tons)	5,835	55	5,890	10,243	54	10,297

Aerial Work Operations—Aerial topdressing as a means of improving hill pastures and checking and preventing soil erosion began operating commercially in 1949. The industry developed rapidly and is now an established feature of the national economy. More than half the fertiliser sown in the country is applied from the air, and in the year ended 31 March 1967, 937,079 tons of fertiliser were distributed in this way. Aerial application of insecticides and weedkillers has also been developed. Other aerial work includes photography, seed sowing, and dropping of rabbit and opossum poisons, supplies, and fencing materials. A technical qualification is now mandatory for pilots engaged in the application of all agricultural chemicals except fertilisers. Many agricultural chemicals are highly toxic and the qualification ensures that pilots are familiar with their properties and the correct application techniques.

A summary of aerial work operations for the year ended 31 March 1967 follows.

Topdressing—			Supply dropping—		
Hours flown	95,787		Hours flown	896	
Fertiliser distributed (tons) ..	937,079		Materials dropped (tons) ..	2,717	
Seed sown with fertiliser (tons)	720		Miscellaneous—		
Area treated (acres)	8,267,499		Hours flown	3,651	
Seed sowing—			Materials dropped (tons) ..	1,966	
Hours flown	2,390		Aerial photography and survey—		
Seed sown (tons)	1,698		Hours flown	1,102	
Area treated (acres)	274,192		Number of aerial-work operators ..	73	
Rabbit poisoning—			Number of aerial-work aircraft		
Hours flown	2,583		owned	288	
Bait distributed (tons)	4,203				
Spraying—					
Hours flown	6,165				
Weedkiller and insecticide distributed (gallons)	3,147,489				

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES: *Air New Zealand*—Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. was incorporated in New Zealand on 26 April 1940, following a formal inter-governmental agreement on air traffic rights across the Tasman Sea of 10 April the same year. The company's first operation commenced between Auckland and Sydney on 30 April 1940 with the flying boat *Aotearoa*.

In June 1950 the company took over the Auckland-Suva service from New Zealand National Airways Corporation. The Wellington-Sydney service was inaugurated on 3 October 1950 and the Christchurch-Melbourne service on 28 June 1951. With the withdrawal of flying boats from the Tasman routes, the Wellington-Sydney service was temporarily discontinued in June 1954 and a new service from Christchurch to Sydney using Douglas DC 6 aircraft was commenced in the following month. The same type of aircraft were also employed on the Auckland-Fiji route as from June 1954. The first Lockheed Electra turboprop aircraft was brought into use on the trans-Tasman service in December 1959, and by March 1960 all TEAL services between Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji were being operated by the company's fleet of three Electras.

The Coral Route to Tahiti via Suva and Aitutaki was inaugurated in December 1951. In October 1952 Apia in Western Samoa was added to the route, and in August 1953 a service to Tonga was inaugurated. This Suva-Tonga service was discontinued in June 1957. TEAL changed from flying boats to land planes on its Coral Route services late in 1960; DC 6s were used initially, but in March 1961 they were replaced by Lockheed Electras. The service was originally direct from Nandi in Fiji to Faa'a Airport at Papeete, Tahiti; an intermediate stop at Pago Pago, Eastern Samoa, was added in September 1961.

Air New Zealand's international operations on the trans-Tasman service include links to and from Auckland and Wellington with Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane; and Christchurch to and from Melbourne and Sydney. These services are operated in conjunction with those of QANTAS and BOAC, whose services extend to the Far East and to Europe via Hong Kong, Middle East, and U.S.A. In addition to the trans-Tasman services Air New Zealand provides a weekly air service between Auckland and Norfolk Island, which connects with a QANTAS service to Sydney; a similar service from Auckland to Noumea (New Caledonia), and a daily service from Auckland to Fiji extending via Nandi to U.S. Samoa twice weekly.

Jet aircraft came into service in November 1965 when Auckland's new international airport at Mangere was opened for use and new routes were opened through Fiji to Honolulu and Los Angeles in December 1965 (the Fiji stop has since been deleted); via Australia to Singapore and Hong Kong in March 1966; and to Los Angeles via Tahiti late in 1967.

Other carriers' services to or through New Zealand include: *Pan American World Airways*—from the United States to Auckland via Tahiti; through Honolulu to Auckland and beyond to Sydney; and a further service over the latter routing with an additional stop at Pago Pago. *Canadian Pacific Airlines*—from Vancouver via Honolulu and Nandi to Auckland (once fortnightly). *BOAC*—twice weekly from the United Kingdom (via intermediate points) to Sydney, Auckland, and beyond to Fiji. *Union de Transport Aeriens*—weekly from Los Angeles via Tahiti to Auckland and beyond to Noumea. *QANTAS*—a full range of trans-Tasman services linking with regional and round-the-world services out of Sydney. Air New Zealand maintains linking services with regional South Pacific operators; Polynesian Airlines Ltd. (PAL) operating between Western Samoa, U.S. Samoa, Tonga, and Nandi—and Fiji Airways Ltd. operating services between Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Tarawa, the New Hebrides, Western Samoa, and Tonga.

Total Traffic Statistics for Overseas Airlines—Total traffic figures for overseas airlines operating to and from New Zealand, showing passenger movements, freight and mail separately, are given in the following tables for March years.

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER MOVEMENTS YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

Routes	Entering New Zealand		Leaving New Zealand		Total	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Trans-Tasman*</i> —						
Auckland-Sydney	45,008	53,306	41,749	50,213	86,757	103,519
Auckland-Melbourne	7,708	8,598	7,641	8,466	15,349	17,064
Auckland-Brisbane	5,729	7,815	6,345	8,298	12,074	16,113
Wellington-Sydney	25,897	25,429	23,550	23,646	49,447	49,075
Wellington-Melbourne	4,682	4,953	5,826	6,026	10,508	10,979
Wellington-Brisbane	2,486	2,702	2,785	3,204	5,271	5,906
Christchurch-Sydney	20,229	22,169	20,651	23,308	40,880	45,477
Christchurch-Melbourne	6,202	7,376	8,285	9,048	14,487	16,424
Totals	117,941	132,348	116,832	132,209	234,773	264,557
<i>Pacific</i> —						
Long haul	4,110	12,353	3,883	12,185	7,993	24,538
Short haul†	37,097	37,818	32,956	35,882	70,053	73,700
Totals	41,207	50,171	36,839	48,067	78,046	98,238

* Includes traffic beyond Australia.

† Coral Route not included.

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT (KILOGRAMMES) YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

Routes	Entering New Zealand		Leaving New Zealand		Total	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Trans-Tasman*—</i>						
Auckland-Sydney ..	582,681	727,499	317,967	621,306	900,648	1,348,805
Auckland-Melbourne ..	109,252	86,217	113,262	112,995	222,514	199,212
Auckland-Brisbane ..	11,607	39,563	20,406	33,448	32,013	73,011
Wellington-Sydney ..	459,861	427,230	230,299	264,130	690,160	691,360
Wellington-Melbourne	61,647	60,575	39,176	67,092	100,823	127,667
Wellington-Brisbane ..	2,475	4,949	20,360	24,756	22,835	29,705
Christchurch-Sydney ..	189,728	207,845	164,194	368,051	353,922	575,896
Christchurch-Melbourne	41,793	36,937	79,507	70,004	121,300	106,941
Totals	1,459,044	1,590,815	985,171	1,561,782	2,444,215	3,152,597
<i>Pacific—</i>						
Long haul	62,134	281,120	182,590	611,166	244,724	892,286
Short haul†	200,538	151,328	503,331	281,207	703,869	432,535
Totals	262,672	432,448	685,921	892,373	948,593	1,324,821

*Includes freight beyond Australia.

† Coral route not included.

Excess Baggage not included.

INTERNATIONAL MAIL (KILOGRAMMES) YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

Routes	Entering New Zealand		Leaving New Zealand		Total	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Trans-Tasman*—</i>						
Auckland-Sydney ..	330,332	317,452	122,872	166,388	453,204	483,840
Auckland-Melbourne ..	15,837	18,054	9,765	11,013	25,602	29,067
Auckland-Brisbane ..	3,093	2,399	2,635	2,492	5,728	4,891
Wellington-Sydney ..	116,703	171,293	100,200	99,161	216,903	270,454
Wellington-Melbourne	6,589	6,082	4,766	7,456	11,355	13,538
Wellington-Brisbane ..	1,345	2,471	89	464	1,434	2,935
Christchurch-Sydney ..	28,568	37,727	36,737	35,471	65,305	73,198
Christchurch-Melbourne	6,489	6,253	1,941	3,918	8,430	10,171
Totals	508,956	561,731	279,005	326,363	787,961	888,094
<i>Pacific—</i>						
Long haul	34,924	124,103	75,802	51,435	183,953	175,538
Short haul†	108,151	45,878	14,229	56,944	49,153	102,822
Totals	143,075	169,981	90,031	108,379	233,106	278,360

* Includes mail beyond Australia.

† Coral Route not included.

AIRPORT STATISTICS—The following table shows airport activities for the two latest years ended 31 March.

Airport	Aircraft Movements of Passenger Planes				Freighter Plane Movements		Passenger Arrivals and Departures	
	International		Domestic		1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67				
Auckland ..	3,867	3,859	17,766	17,378	1,211	1,303	629,369	704,835
Blenheim ..	..	..	5,043	5,038	2,982	11,632	80,654	74,012
Christchurch ..	1,043	1,006	17,097	17,981	3,808	3,359	493,206	516,979
Dunedin ..	1	—	7,558	9,436	671	635	118,995	134,531
Gisborne ..	—	—	3,468	3,868	462	426	44,827	47,697
Hamilton ..	—	—	4,242	3,846	345	293	64,433	61,832
Invercargill ..	7	2	5,582	5,006	200	208	72,364	74,964
Napier ..	—	—	4,340	4,644	446	482	60,414	68,133
Nelson ..	—	—	9,893	10,602	633	654	132,619	126,753
New Plymouth ..	1	2	4,273	3,941	147	172	58,402	48,475
Palmerston North	44	—	6,275	6,751	304	255	65,358	71,287
Rotorua ..	—	—	3,628	6,174	20	2	42,608	38,976
Wellington ..	1,526	1,427	32,005	33,660	16,567	13,677	688,398	708,574
Other* ..	2	7	28,419	30,918	226	113	218,892	169,175
Totals	6,491	6,303	149,589	159,243	38,022	33,211	2,770,539	2,846,223

*Those airports serviced by N.A.C., S.A.F.E. and Mount Cook Airlines not separately listed.

AERO CLUBS—Practical interest in aviation was greatly stimulated by the first trans-Tasman flight of Kingsford-Smith and Ulm in 1928, and to this flight the aero-club movement largely owes its inception. The steady progress made by the movement was in a great measure due to the scheme initiated by the Government of subsidising a limited number of light aeroplane clubs.

On 1 April 1955 a revised scheme of financial assistance to aero clubs was put into operation. This scheme was reviewed in 1957, in 1960 and again in 1961, the subsidy to aero clubs being gradually reduced. In March 1962 the Government ceased granting financial assistance. In the 33 years during which subsidies or other forms of financial assistance were provided, the aero club movement benefited to the extent of some \$1,000,000.

The next table gives a summary of the training activities of aero clubs for the latest six years.

Year Ended 31 March	Clubs* Operating	Membership		Aircraft in Use	Hours Flown		Ab Initio Pupils Under Training
		Associate	Flying		Dual	Solo	
1962	39	3,409	4,636	119	18,247	44,908	1,027
1963	39	3,189	5,147	121	17,986	39,557	1,113
1964	40	3,524	4,884	127	18,111	39,902	1,356
1965	41	2,738	5,264	149	23,259	47,230	1,306
1966	41	2,448	5,202	169	28,203	58,571	1,143
1967	51	2,481	6,546	217	40,801	74,238	1,667

*Figures include the following number of organisations engaged on flight training activities other than Aero Clubs: 1963-64 (1); 1964-65 (3); 1965-66 (7); 1966-67 (12)

LICENCES—A summary of licences and certificates current at 31 March in the five latest years is given below.

Type of Licence	At 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Flight Crew (ICAO) Type—					
Pilot licences—					
Student Pilot	1,599	1,741	1,894	2,238	2,964
Private Pilot	1,755	1,676	1,918	1,975	2,287
Commercial Pilot	615	629	666	754	804
Airline Transport Pilot	206	204	243	267	311
Pilot Licence Ratings—					
Instructor	227	234	268	285	376
Instrument	321	319	369	445	490
Compass	13	17	14	21	22
Chemical	175	178	180	167	230
Towing	120	148	120	176	200
Navigator Licences—					
Flight Navigator	49	52	60	70	83
Licences to Operate Radio Equipment in Aircraft—					
Flight Radio Operator	5	4	3	3	2
Flight Radio Telephone Operator Rating	..	1,598	1,764	2,034	2,475
Flight Engineer Licences—					
Flight Engineer	25	25	33	53	59
Other Licences, Certificates, etc.—					
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Licences	364	380	403	425	407
Aircraft—					
Certificates of Registration	735	769	851	889	1,100
Aerodromes—					
Public Licences	40	44	48	50	50
Private	58	43	42	45	47
Authorised Places	2	4	4	6	4
Government Civil	28	26	26	23	22
Air Service Certificates	48	46	56	56	54

Section 12

COMMUNICATIONS

12 A—POST OFFICE

INTRODUCTORY—Post Office history in New Zealand began in 1831 when the Postmaster-General for New South Wales commissioned a resident of Kororareka in the Bay of Islands to make up and receive mails.

With the arrival of Governor Hobson in 1840 the first post office proper was set up at Kororareka (now Russell). The same year saw the establishment of offices at other settlements in the north and at Port Nicholson (Wellington), and the beginnings of overland mail routes.

By 1858 seventy-three post offices had been opened to provide communications services for the scattered settlers. In that year a Post Office Act was passed making the Post Office an independent Department of State. The Post Office had previously operated under the control of the Customs Department.

The system of communication by telegraph was inaugurated in the 1860s. A separate Department, the Telegraph Department, was created by Act of Parliament in 1865 to take responsibility for the erecting of telegraph lines, the opening of morse telegraph offices, and the laying and maintaining of lines of communication under Cook Strait to connect the telegraph lines of the North and South Islands. This Act vested the control of communication by electric telegraph in the new Department.

During 1881 the first New Zealand telephone exchanges were opened at Christchurch and Auckland. An amendment to the Electric Telegraph Act of 1875 had been passed in September 1880 extending the power of the Government, through the Telegraph Department, to control all electric communications by telephone and making it unlawful for any but the approved authority to establish telephone lines without express permission.

The telegraph and postal services were amalgamated at the beginning of 1881. The Postmaster-General became Minister of Telegraphs, and the Post and Telegraph Department was created to replace the two previous authorities. Under the Post Office Act 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, the name of the Department became the Post Office, and the Minister's title became Postmaster-General.

Through its control of telecommunications, the Post Office plays a vital role in linking New Zealand with the outside world. However, while the establishment of overseas cable services has been responsible for the greatly increased demand in such fields as telex and telephones, growth has not been at the expense of the oldest Post Office services, mail and savings, which continue to show steady growth.

POSTAL BUSINESS—At 31 March 1967 there were 1,443 post offices in New Zealand. In addition, there were 93 offices at which telephone business only was transacted.

The following table shows the numbers of articles posted in the latest five years.

Year Ended 31 March	Letters, Lettercards, and Postcards	Accounts, Circulars, Newspapers, Packets, etc.	Parcels	Total Articles Posted
		million		
1963	239.9	278.9	7.2	526.0
1964	257.8	268.4	7.7	533.9
1965	263.1	280.0	8.3	551.4
1966	273.6	291.8	7.9	573.3
1967	275.6	292.6	8.2	576.4

The average numbers of letters, etc., posted in New Zealand per head of population during the year ended 31 March 1967 were: letters, lettercards, and postcards, 101.1; accounts, circulars, newspapers, packets, etc., 107.3; parcels, 3.0.

During the 1966-67 year, 1,050,924 lb of letters and 237,462 parcels were posted by inland air mails, and 469,617 lb of letters, 250,234 lb of newspapers and packets, etc., and 223,973 lb of parcels were posted by overseas air mail.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY—The rural delivery system enables country residents to obtain postal notes, money orders, and stamps, to register correspondence, and to collect or post their mail in boxes at or near their gates. The deliveries are generally performed by contractors who handle the mail in conjunction with the carriage of goods, and thus the rural-mail delivery is in many areas the medium by which residents obtain their newspapers, bread, parcels, etc. The growth of this scheme can be gauged from the following figures: 1921, 8,700; 1940, 32,382; 1955, 63,859; 1965, 75,591; 1966, 76,055, and in March 1967, 76,204 boxholders.

AIR MAILS: Inland—On 16 March 1936 the first regular air-mail services linking up larger centres of population were established between Palmerston North and Dunedin, and between Nelson, Blenheim, and Wellington. As air services increased in frequency and extent the air-mail facilities were correspondingly expanded. The present net work extends from Kaitiaki to Invercargill.

The rate of postage for inland air-mail correspondence is 4c for the first half-ounce and 2c each additional half-ounce.

The number of letters and parcels carried by air in New Zealand is now shown.

Year Ended 31 March	Letters	Parcels
1966	21,731,000	218,460
1967	23,045,000	237,462

Overseas: Trans-Tasman Air Services—The first flight of the regular trans-Tasman service linking Auckland and Sydney took place on 30 April 1940, connection being made at Sydney with the Empire service to London. The existing service provides for flights between New Zealand (Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch) and Australia (Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane) with a frequency overall of at least one flight each day.

New Zealand - United Kingdom Air Service—This service is now operating daily via Sydney to London, the transit time New Zealand to the United Kingdom being normally one to two days.

New Zealand - Hong Kong Air Service—This service commenced operating on 3 March 1966 and operates twice weekly via Sydney. On days that the direct flight does not operate, air mails for Hong Kong are dispatched to Sydney for re-forwarding.

Trans-Pacific Services—The trans-Pacific service operating between New Zealand and North America commenced on 20 July 1940. Air lines now operate a daily service to San Francisco, or Los Angeles and there is also a service between Auckland and Vancouver.

Pacific Island Services—Airmails are forwarded by New Zealand operated air services to Norfolk Island, Fiji, New Caledonia, and American Samoa (Pago Pago). Local air services provide connections from Pago Pago to Apia, and from Nandi (Fiji) to Nukualofa (Tonga), Apia (Western Samoa), the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Wallis and Futuna Islands. Direct air mail services from New Zealand also operate to French Polynesia.

OVERSEAS PARCEL POST—Particulars of overseas parcels received and dispatched in each of the latest five years are contained in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Overseas Parcels Received			Overseas Parcels Dispatched	
	Number	Weight	Customs Duty	Number	Weight
		lb	\$(000)		lb
1963	510,007	4,590,063	1,329	195,080	1,233,920
1964	534,332	4,808,988	1,531	213,597	1,384,628
1965	570,162	5,131,458	1,400	238,069	1,513,580
1966	555,088	4,995,792	1,483	263,496	1,763,674
1967	579,662	5,216,958	1,350	310,126	1,805,036

NEWSPAPERS—In March 1967 there were 331 publications on the Post Office Register of Newspapers. Of these 40 are published daily, 10 being morning papers and 30 evening papers. Two appear five times a week, 8 three times a week, 18 twice a week, 71 weekly, 29 fortnightly, 1 three-weekly, 160 monthly, and two at irregular intervals; many of these are magazines rather than newspapers as popularly understood.

MONEY ORDER AND POSTAL NOTE SERVICES—Details of these services are now given.

Money Orders—New Zealand has reciprocal money-order agreements with all British Commonwealth countries and also with the United States of America, the Republic of Ireland, South Africa, and Tonga. Money orders may also be issued in New Zealand for payment in any other country with which the United Kingdom has exchanges of money orders.

For payment within New Zealand the maximum amount for a single order is \$200, but there is no limit to the amount which may be remitted. The commission is computed on each individual order.

For money orders issued for payment overseas there is a limit for most countries of \$80 for a single order. There are two special rates of commission, one rate applying to Australia (and countries advised through Australia), Fiji, Norfolk Island, and Tonga, and the other rate to all other countries.

During 1966, 2,271,486 money orders were issued in New Zealand for a total of \$65,703,272, and of that total 92,122 orders of a value of \$1,279,322 were issued for payment overseas. Money orders issued overseas for payment in New Zealand in 1966 numbered 31,486 with a value of \$324,916.

Postal Notes—Postal notes in 25 denominations ranging from 10c to \$2 and for \$3, \$4, and \$5 are issued in New Zealand for payment within New Zealand, Niue, and the Cook Islands.

Postal notes are negotiable, and their period of validity is unlimited. They are, therefore, a popular medium for making small inland remittances by post, and during the year ended 31 March 1967, 2,649,879 postal notes valued at \$3,584,386 were purchased by the public.

British Postal Orders—These are both issued and paid in New Zealand. Denominations sold in this country are 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50, and \$2. Poundage is payable. For all remittances in excess of 50c per day a permit is required.

As these orders are payable in several British Commonwealth countries they are a popular medium for making small postal remittances to overseas countries, particularly the United Kingdom.

During the year ended 31 March 1967 the Post Office sold 2,826,224 British postal orders valued at \$1,562,812, and paid 144,433 orders valued at \$335,472.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—Details on the Post Office Savings Bank are given in Section 29, Banking and Currency.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES—Up to 31 March 1967 a total sum of \$240,269,494 had been expended on telecommunication construction, including the construction of telephone exchanges. The amount expended during the financial year 1966–67 was \$16,412,856.

Details of telegraph and telephone services for each of the last five financial years are now given.

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Paid Telegrams and Tolls Messages Forwarded During the Year	Revenue		Total Value of Business
		Telegraph and Toll	Telephone Exchange	
	million	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1963	66.2	18,415	22,854	41,269
1964	68.9	19,947	25,250	45,197
1965	72.5	21,973	27,546	49,519
1966	75.3	23,859	30,118	53,977
1967	69.0	23,714	32,353	56,067

The number of telegrams forwarded annually is about 7.2 million, while the number of toll communications exceeds 67 million.

A greetings telegram service was introduced on 1 June 1960. During the year ended 31 March 1967, 523,218 greetings telegrams were sent.

The delivery of telegrams, especially in the larger cities, continues to have its problems because of the difficulties in the recruitment of staff for this work. To meet these difficulties the telephoning of telegrams was resorted to some years ago. The system provides also for the phoning in of telegrams for dispatch. Over 50 percent of telegrams are now handled by telephone.

Machine-printing telegraphs operating at 45 words per minute were introduced on 5 December 1921. In 1929 a teleprinter circuit, working at a speed of 66 words per minute, commenced operation, and at 31 March 1967 there were 162 offices with teleprinter circuits.

The first voice-frequency telegraph system—of three high-speed channels between Wellington and Christchurch—was installed in 1938. Since then a network embracing all the larger provincial towns has been developed.

A leased teleprinter service for business organisations was begun in 1951. At 31 March 1967 there were 92 organisations leasing 56,780 miles of telegraph circuit. Annual revenue from this source was \$690,330.

Until 1950 daily newspapers received their outside news over the public telegraph system but in that year their national organisation leased an extensive teleprinter network so that the news could be transmitted direct from Wellington into the various newspaper offices. Newspapers participating in this arrangement number 35.

TELEPHONE-EXCHANGE SERVICE—At 31 March 1967 there were 576 exchanges in New Zealand serving a total of 1,085,133 telephones. Of these exchanges 235 were manually operated, serving 192,861 telephones, or 18 percent of the total, and 349 were automatic, serving 894,272 telephones, or 82 percent of the total.

The following table indicates the growth of the New Zealand telephone-exchange service (the figures are as at 31 March of each year shown).

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Exchanges	478	493	501	511	529	540	547	569	576
Subscribers' main stations	459,869	491,773	532,560	571,917	602,285	632,986	668,393	704,420	736,190†
Service stations	4,073	4,281	4,475	4,653	4,846	4,906	5,099	5,301	5,458
Toll stations	1,507	1,490	1,467	1,481	1,451	1,439	1,410	1,418	1,422
Public call stations	2,912	3,058	3,231	3,451	3,621	3,774	3,917	4,046	4,203
Extension stations	170,777	183,399	201,145	218,866	237,223	257,761	282,788	308,916	336,988
Private telephone lines	2,204	2,020	1,919	1,507	1,146	1,089	989	983	872
Telephone station totals*	641,342	686,021	744,797	801,875	850,572	901,955	962,596	1,025,084	1,085,133
Main stations installed during year	45,366	53,603	65,918	68,683	65,969	70,819	84,321	93,028	89,095
Number of waiting applicants	32,087	28,711	27,152	19,108	19,499	18,694	14,456	13,453	14,083

*Represents separate instruments connected to main telephone system.
phones and 125,058 were business telephones.

†Of these, 611,132 were residential tele-

The total number of telephone stations shows an increase of 443,791, or 69 percent, during the period covered by the table, the net gain for each of the last five years being 48,697, 51,383, 60,641, 62,488, and 60,049 respectively. The increase in subscribers' main stations during the period covered by the table amounted to 276,321, or approximately 60 percent, while extension stations show an increase of 166,211, or 97 percent.

The "party" line system of telephone service is used mainly by those whose premises are situated at a distance from an exchange. In March 1967 the number of "party" lines was 56,456, serving a total of 157,203 stations.

According to the latest comparative data available (January 1966), compiled by the Chief Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New Zealand ranks third in the number of telephones per 100 of population, the leading countries being the United States of America (47.82), Sweden (45.96), New Zealand (38.38), Switzerland (37.78), and Canada (37.68).

The first public call stations (coin-in-the-slot) telephones were installed at Wellington in August 1910, and 4,203 such instruments were in use throughout New Zealand at 31 March 1967.

The capital expenditure on the equipment, etc., of the telephone exchanges up to 31 March 1967 was \$209,029,374.

The following table shows the classification of telephone exchanges and the annual rental rates for different classes of connection as from 1 April 1967.

Class of Exchange	Class of Connection	Annual Rate Within Base-rate Area	
		Business	Residential
		\$	\$
Class I Automatic exchanges with more than 10,000 paying subscribers. (Typical exchanges are Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Invercargill, Palmerston North, and Wellington)	Individual	86.00	44.00
	2-party	62.00	38.00
	3-party	58.00	37.00
	4-party	54.00	36.00
	5-party	50.00	34.00
	6-10 party	46.00	30.00
Class II Automatic exchanges with 3,001-10,000 paying subscribers. (Typical exchanges are Blenheim, Gisborne, Levin, Napier, and Timaru.)	Individual	80.00	44.00
	2-party	60.00	38.00
	3-party	56.00	37.00
	4-party	52.00	36.00
	5-party	48.00	34.00
	6-10 party	42.00	30.00
Class III Automatic exchanges with 201-3,000 paying subscribers. (Typical exchanges are Alexandra, Dannevirke, Marton, Westport.) Manual exchanges with over 3,000 paying subscribers. (Typical exchanges are Feilding, Henderson, Rotorua.)	Individual	72.00	42.00
	2-party	58.00	36.00
	3-party	54.00	35.00
	4-party	50.00	34.00
	5-party	46.00	32.00
	6-10 party	40.00	28.00
Class IV Other exchanges affording continuous service. (Typical exchanges are Hokitika, Paekakariki, Picton, and Queenstown.)	Individual	66.00	40.00
	2-party	56.00	34.00
	3-party	52.00	33.00
	4-party	48.00	32.00
	5-party	44.00	30.00
	6-10 party	38.00	27.00
Class V Exchanges observing restricted hours of service. (Typical exchanges are Kawhia, Kumara, Mangaweka, and Tikitiki.)	Individual	56.00	33.00
	2-party	44.00	29.00
	3-party	42.00	28.00
	4-party	41.00	26.50
	5-party	37.00	25.00
	6-10 party	36.00	24.00

For stations located outside the boundary of the base-rate or special rate area of an exchange a milage rate is added to the rental, depending on the distance by line measurement from the base-rate or special rate boundary to the respective subscriber's station.

TOLL SERVICE—At first, toll communication between towns was made over lines not in use for telegraph purposes. In 1900, construction of exclusive telephone circuits commenced, the first circuits of any length being provided between Dunedin-Invercargill, Auckland-Hamilton, and Wellington-Masterton. The North and South Islands were first linked by a telegraph cable in 1866 and later by a telephone cable in 1926. A broadband toll link, comprising microwave radio and coaxial cable systems, now connects main centres from Whangarei to Dunedin.

Toll rates for distances up to 30 miles range from 5c to 12c for each three minutes. They are the same day and night. For distances over 30 miles, the rates range from 18c to a maximum of 80c for three minutes' conversation. These rates are increased by approximately one-third of the relative initial rate for each minute exceeding three. Between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. on weekdays, and between midnight and 6 a.m. on Sundays and departmental holidays, the rates for calls over 60 miles are reduced and vary from 25c to 65c for three minutes' conversation, with a proportionate increase for each additional minute. Urgent calls are charged at double the rate for an ordinary call.

In addition to station-to-station calls other types of calls accepted are person-to-person, transferred charge, collect, fixed time, and contract. Credit-cards are available at a cost of \$1 each. These entitle the holder to have the charges for toll calls and telegrams debited to a telephone at a distant exchange.

TELEX SERVICE: *Telex*—the international abbreviation for Teleprinter Exchange Service—is a customer-to-customer service using page teleprinters. An international telex service for communicating with overseas subscribers only commenced in New Zealand on 31 August 1960 with 16 subscribers. Service was then available with 23 countries overseas.

Automatic telex service was introduced in New Zealand on 13 May 1964 with 150 subscribers. This service absorbed the previous international connections and all New Zealand telex subscribers may now communicate with each other as well as with overseas telex subscribers. International service is now available with 94 countries. At 31 March 1967 there were 647 subscribers.

The annual rental is \$400 for a standard machine and \$540 for a teleprinter equipped with a tape reperforator and transmitter. In the year to 31 March 1967 rentals totalled \$211,768 and call revenue was \$341,864 (internal \$197,770 and international \$144,094).

OVERSEAS CABLE SERVICES—Telegraphic communication overseas was first established between New Zealand and Australia by means of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable from Wakapuaka (Nelson) to Sydney in 1876, this cable being duplicated in 1890. Subsequent developments were the opening in 1902 of the Pacific cable between Auckland and Canada via Norfolk Island, Suva, and Fanning Island, with a connection linking Norfolk Island to Brisbane; the laying of a cable direct between Auckland and Sydney in 1912; shifting of terminals from Wakapuaka to Wellington in 1917; laying a cable direct between Auckland and Suva in 1923, and duplicating the Suva-Canada cable in 1927. In 1929 a merger of British cable and wireless companies resulted in the overseas cable services being brought under the control of one authority (the private company of Cable and Wireless Ltd., with headquarters in London), following which one cable between Wellington and Sydney was abandoned, part of it being lifted for reuse, and the route of the other was altered to terminate at Auckland instead of Wellington. Following a conference of representatives of Commonwealth Governments (including New Zealand) held in London in 1945, the Commonwealth's external telecommunications systems were brought under Government control and, in accordance with the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement 1948, the New Zealand Post Office purchased the assets of Cable and Wireless Ltd. in New Zealand, and took over the operation of the overseas cable services.

In July 1962 a new submarine cable with a capacity of 80 telephone channels was brought into operation between New Zealand and Australia as part of a Commonwealth round-the-world cable project. The cable was extended from New Zealand to Fiji in December 1962, and in December 1963 was further extended, via Hawaii, to Vancouver and across Canada by microwave to Montreal. At Montreal it links up with the trans-Atlantic telephone cables, to connect with Britain, and provide high quality circuits for telephone, telegraph, and telex communication between New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, Canada, the United States of America,

and Britain. This cable system links New Zealand with most of the world's major countries, and it was supplemented by the bringing into service in April 1967 of the South-East Asia Commonwealth Cable which extended the system from Australia to New Guinea, and (via Guam) to Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

International Telephone Service—Telephone communication by cable and radio is now available to 175 countries, as well as to Ross Dependency (Scott Base), Raoul Island, Chatham Islands, Campbell Island, passenger ships, and H.M. New Zealand and Australian warships.

RADIO COMMUNICATION: Government Stations—The first wireless-telegraph station in New Zealand for communicating with ships at sea was opened at Wellington on 26 July 1911.

An event of major importance in the development of New Zealand's external telecommunication services was the opening of the Himatangi radio transmitting station in November 1953 thus providing for direct New Zealand - United Kingdom radiotelephone and radiotelegraph circuits. The receiving station complementary to the Himatangi transmitting station is Makara Radio.

The principal stations under the control of the New Zealand Government are at Awarua, Wellington, and Auckland on the New Zealand mainland, at Niue, and at the Chatham Islands. Smaller stations are established at certain lighthouses on the New Zealand coast and also on a number of adjacent islands. Marine radio beacons are operated at the lighthouses at Cape Reinga, Cuvier Island, Moko Hinau Island, East Cape, Portland Island, Stephens Island, Baring Head, Cape Campbell, The Brothers, Godley Head, Taiaroa Head, Dog Island, and Puysegur Point.

Communication is effected with outer islands in the Cook Group by Rarotonga Radio through small feeder stations. Small stations in the Tokelau Islands communicate with Apia Radio. Niue communicates with Apia, Rarotonga, and Wellington.

By means of the radio stations at Wellington, Apia, Rarotonga, and Niue, communication is maintained between New Zealand and the Pacific islands, the last three stations mentioned having direct communication with New Zealand. Direct communication is also available with Chatham Islands, Nukualofa (Tonga), and Noumea (New Caledonia).

Facilities exist for the dispatch of radiotelegrams to vessels at sea, and special rates operate for vessels registered in New Zealand and Australia.

The use of mobile radiotelephone services continues to grow. Post Office very-high-frequency service available from 52 base stations meets the mobile communication requirements of 2,547 subscribers operating 15,296 mobile units. A miscellany of private and Government owner-operated stations provide mobile radiotelephone service through 1,944 base stations for a further 6,531 mobile units. Radiotelephone services continue to provide essential service for isolated communities which cannot reasonably be reached by landline—e.g., isolated settlers, alpine huts, etc. There is also a free radio-medical service for ships at sea and for lighthouses on the New Zealand coast for use in emergency cases.

Private Stations—Private radio stations are governed by the New Zealand Radio Regulations 1953.

Ordinary radio-receiving licences and television-receiving licences authorise reception from broadcasting stations, and may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank on payment of the prescribed fee. Further reference to these licences will be found in Section 12B, Radio and Television Broadcasting.

Licences for amateur stations are intended to provide facilities for experimental transmission to those interested in radio science, and are issued only to holders of amateur operators' certificates.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—The receipts and payments of the Post Office for the latest two financial years are now shown.

<i>Receipts</i>						1965-66	1966-67
						\$(000)	\$(000)
Postages	..	..	..	..	..	21,033	21,188
Money-order and postal-note commission	..	..	..	..	..	258	269
Private box and bag rents and rural-delivery fees	..	..	..	..	..	396	388
Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	..	..	..	10,157	10,093
Telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	2,351	2,383
Tolls	..	..	..	..	..	21,507	23,714
Telephone-exchange rentals	..	..	..	..	..	30,118	32,354
Overseas telecommunications	..	..	..	..	..	1,971*	1,958*
Totals						87,791	92,347
<i>Payments</i>						1965-66	1966-67
						\$(000)	\$(000)
Salaries, wages, and allowances	..	..	..	..	..	47,817	51,374
Overtime	..	..	..	..	..	7,456	8,116
Conveyance of mails—							
Overseas	..	..	..	..	..	2,050	2,842
Inland	..	..	..	..	..	3,331	3,472
Maintenance and renewal of telecommunications system	..	..	..	..	..	2,093	2,482
Motor services, workshops, tools and plant	..	..	..	..	..	3,511	3,352
Post Office buildings	..	..	..	..	..	3,052	3,332
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	6,550	7,326
Interest on capital liability	..	..	..	..	..	9,275	10,822
Sick-benefit Fund	..	..	..	..	..	135	150
Government Superannuation Fund subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	1,437	1,614
						86,707	94,882
Less transfers to vote—Telecommunications Development	..	..	..	..	..	4,522	4,040
Totals						82,185	90,842

*Net figure—i.e., receipts less payments.

Receipts and payments for the latest 11 years are shown by the following figures.

Year Ended 31 March	Receipts \$(000)	Payments \$(000)	Year Ended 31 March	Receipts \$(000)	Payments \$(000)
1957	41,091	38,507	1963	65,764	61,565
1958	45,482	42,844	1964	71,803	65,199
1959	46,740	43,327	1965	80,166	73,538
1960	50,443	46,940	1966	87,791	82,185
1961	54,326	51,296	1967	92,347	90,842
1962	60,742	55,297			

WORK PERFORMED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS—Because it has numerous small offices readily accessible to the public, the Post Office also undertakes agency work for other Government Departments. Among the principal activities in this connection are the receipt and payment of moneys on behalf of the various Departments, the more important of which are enumerated below.

Receipts—For the following Departments: Agriculture (inspection fees, etc.), Education (child welfare receipts and examination fees, etc.), Health, Inland Revenue (land tax and income tax, under PAYE system), Lands and Survey, National Roads Board (special mileage tax on motor vehicles), Public Trust Office, State Advances Corporation (State rents, loan and interest repayments), Electricity (some electric-power receipts), Transport, Tourist and Publicity, Valuation, Customs (collection of Customs duty and sales tax), Treasury (Government Superannuation and National Provident Fund receipts).

Payments—Department of Social Security (social security benefits and war pensions, etc.), Health (refunds of medical expenses), Defence, Education (boarding-out orders), Labour (subsidised wage payments and military training medical examination payments), Maori Affairs (Maori trust payments), Public Trust Office, Police (witness warrants), Treasury (Government Superannuation payments and miscellaneous payments for other Departments), Ministry of Works, and for Reserve Bank (interest warrants and coupons).

Other services performed by the Post Office are the issue of licences in respect of motor vehicles and radio apparatus, and assistance to the Marine Department and the Department of Civil Aviation on radio matters. In some of the smaller centres postmasters act as Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, also as Registrars of Electors.

Other activities, not strictly departmental, include the receipt of motor vehicles insurance (third-party risks) premiums under the Transport Act 1962, the issue of fishing and game licences on behalf of acclimatisation societies, organising and selling health stamps, and collecting revenue for such outside bodies as the New Zealand Poultry Board, the New Zealand Trade Certification Board, the Armed Forces Canteen Council, and the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.

STAFF—The large volume and varied nature of the business of the Post Office entails the employment of a large staff. The Department is administered by the Postmaster-General, with the Director-General as executive head. The staff at 31 March 1967 was as follows: Permanent, 25,596, temporary, 3,028 (a number of whom work part-time), non-classified, 506, total 29,130. In addition, there were 653 country postmasters and telephonists who acted as such in conjunction with other pursuits. There were also 21 officers of the Railways Department who acted as postmasters.

VEHICLES—The Post Office fleet as at 31 March 1967 consisted of 3,441 vehicles—1,444 trucks, 1,025 vans, 962 cars, and 10 motor scooters. Of this fleet, 425 vehicles are used for hire to other Departments, 2,278 for engineering construction work, and 738 on postal, telegram delivery, and other general work. The fleet travelled 30 million miles in the year ended 31 March 1967.

12 B—RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING

GENERAL: Radio-broadcasting Company—The initial development of broadcasting on a Dominion-wide basis was confirmed by the agreement of the Radio-broadcasting Company of New Zealand on 1 August 1925 to establish and maintain an efficient broadcasting service. The company purchased existing stations in the four main centres and began operation of its new stations at Auckland and Christchurch in August-September 1926. Stations at Wellington and Dunedin followed soon after. By the end of 1931 the number of receiving licences in the country had risen to about 70,000.

New Zealand Broadcasting Board—With the expiry of the Radio-broadcasting Company's contract in January 1932, control of the broadcasting service, under the Broadcasting Act 1931, was vested in the New Zealand Broadcasting Board. Existing plant was purchased from the company.

New Zealand Broadcasting Service—The Broadcasting Act 1936 abolished the New Zealand Broadcasting Board and vested control of the newly constituted National Broadcasting Service in a Minister of the Crown. Administration of the service was placed in the hands of a Director of Broadcasting, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. Permanent officers previously employed by the board became officers of the Public Service from 1 July 1936.

By the 1936 Act the Minister of Broadcasting was empowered also to establish and operate commercial radio stations broadcasting advertising matter. The Broadcasting Amendment Act 1937 provided for the establishment of a National Commercial Broadcasting Service which existed separately until it was abolished under section 4 of the Statutes Amendment Act 1943. On 26 August 1943 the two services were combined under the Director of Broadcasting.

The Broadcasting Amendment Act 1960 provided for the establishment of a television service to be operated by the Minister in Charge of Broadcasting in association with the existing broadcasting service.

NEW ZEALAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION—The Broadcasting Corporation Act 1961 repealed all previous legislation and established a Corporation of three members empowered from 1 April 1962 to take over and operate the existing service. Apart from this the Act provides that the Corporation may, after considering the services already available in any locality, call for applications and make recommendations to the Minister of Broadcasting on the granting of warrants for the establishment and operation of private broadcasting and television stations. The Corporation exercises a continuing function of supervising and controlling programmes broadcast by any stations so licensed. The Broadcasting Corporation Amendment Act 1965 increased the membership of the Corporation from three to seven, and extended the powers of the Corporation to permit assistance to performing art and cultural organisations. General or special directions in line with Government policy may be given to the Corporation by the Minister of Broadcasting. The Director-General is appointed by the Corporation but is paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Account.

RADIO—There are in New Zealand 47 medium-wave broadcasting stations and two short-wave transmitters of Radio New Zealand, the latter having 19 assigned frequencies. One of the medium-wave stations (4XD) is privately owned and operates with the assistance of a subsidy from the Broadcasting Account. Of those remaining, 28 stations—shown with an asterisk in the following list—broadcast advertising material. No advertising is broadcast on Sundays, Christmas Day or Good Friday. Stations 2YA, 1YA, 3YA, 4YA, and 4YW maintain a daily 24-hour service apart from a shutdown once a week between the hours of 11.20 p.m. Sunday and 5 a.m. Monday in the case of 2YA, and 6 a.m. in the case of the other four stations.

A complete list of medium-wave stations follows.

MEDIUM-WAVE STATIONS

Call Sign and Locality	Radiated Power	Frequency	Normal Hours of Transmission per Week
	kilowatts	kilocycles	hr min
1ZK, Kaitaia*	2.00	1,440	124 30
1ZE, Kaikohe*	2.00	1,220	124 30
1ZN, Whangarei*	2.00	970	124 30
1YX, Whangarei	2.00	830	121 20
1YA, Auckland	20.00	760	161 20
1YC, Auckland	10.00	880	43 30
1ZB, Auckland*	10.00	1,070	132 00
1ZM, Auckland*	2.00	1,250	121 00
1ZD, Tauranga*	10.00	1,000	119 30
1ZH, Hamilton*	2.00	1,310	129 30
1YW, Hamilton	2.00	1,140	121 20
1YZ, Rotorua ..	10.00	860	121 20
1ZC, Rotorua*	2.00	1,350	119 30
1ZO, Tokoroa*	2.00	1,420	127 20
1ZU, Taumarunui*	1.00	1,520	127 20
1ZA, Taupo* ..	2.00	1,500	127 20
2ZG, Gisborne*	2.00	1,060	116 30
2YW, Gisborne	2.00	1,180	121 20
2ZP, New Plymouth*	2.00	1,370	116 30
2ZH, Hawera*..	1.00	1,560	116 30
2YZ, Napier ..	20.00	630	121 20
2ZC, Napier* ..	2.00	1,280	123 30
2ZW, Wanganui*	2.00	1,200	116 30
2ZA, Palmerston North*	2.00	940	123 30
2ZD, Masterton*	2.00	840	113 30
2YA, Wellington	100.00	570	162 20
2YC, Wellington	60.00	660	43 30
2YB, Wellington	20.00	800	†
2ZB, Wellington*	20.00	980	126 00

MEDIUM-WAVE STATIONS—CTD.

Call Sign and Locality	Radiated Power	Frequency	Normal Hours of Transmission per Week
	kilowatts	kilocycles	hr min
2ZM, Wellington*	2.00	1,130	121 00
2ZE, Blenheim*	1.00	1,540	31 30
2ZN, Nelson* . .	2.00	1,340	116 30
3YW, Westport	2.00	1,460	121 20
3YZ, Greymouth	10.00	920	121 20
3ZA, Greymouth*	2.00	750	39 00
3YA, Christchurch	20.00	690	161 20
3YC, Christchurch	10.00	960	43 30
3ZB, Christchurch*	10.00	1,100	126 00
3ZM, Christchurch*	2.00	1,400	121 00
3ZC, Timaru*	2.00	1,160	116 30
4YW, Alexandra	2.00	640	161 20
4YA, Dunedin	20.00	780	161 20
4YC, Dunedin	10.00	900	43 30
4ZB, Dunedin*	10.00	1,040	126 00
4XD, Dunedin	0.25	1,430	15 00
4YZ, Invercargill	20.00	720	121 20
4ZA, Invercargill*	10.00	820	123 30

*Broadcasts advertising material. †Operates when 2YA broadcasts the proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Of the two short-wave transmitters employed by Radio New Zealand, each has a power of 7.50 kilowatts, and frequencies used are in the 6, 9, 11, and 15 megacycle bands. Frequencies are adjusted throughout the day as well as seasonally to give best reception in the target areas, 15.28, and 11.78 megacycles being commonly used for daily transmissions of the home service programme, and the additional one of 6.08 megacycles being employed for transmissions to Australia and Antarctica. Broadcasting hours amount to approximately 15½ hours daily to the Pacific Islands and 12½ hours daily to Australia.

Coverage of Medium-wave Service—The basic function of medium-wave stations in the programme coverage of New Zealand is as follows:

- (a) Stations 1YA, 2YA, 3YA, 4YA, 1YX, 1YZ, 2YZ, 3YZ, 4YZ, 1YW, 2YW, 3YW, and 4YW broadcast the national (non-advertising) programme to listeners throughout the country.
- (b) Stations 1YC, 2YC, 3YC, 4YC, provide alternative non-advertising programmes to those of the national programme stations in (a) but with slightly less extensive coverage.
- (c) Stations 1ZB, 2ZB, 3ZB, 4ZB, 1ZK, 1ZE, 1ZN, 1ZH, 1ZD, 1ZC, 1ZA, 1ZT, 1ZO, 1ZU, 2ZP, 2ZH, 2ZW, 2ZA, 1ZG, 2ZC, 2ZD, 2ZN, 2ZE, 3ZC, 3ZA, 4ZA, 1ZM, 2ZM and 3ZM serve the immediate locality of the centres in which they operate and present advertising programmes mainly of a light character. Within their coverage range these stations give alternative programmes to those provided by stations listed in (a) and (b).
- (d) Stations 1ZA, 1ZO, 1ZU listed in (c) broadcast advertising programmes part of the time only. At other times they link with stations in (a) to rebroadcast the national programme.
- (e) Stations 1ZK, 1ZE, 1ZT, 2ZH, 3YW and 4YW are satellite stations rebroadcasting for local reception the programmes of more distant stations with which they are linked.

Coverage of Short-wave Service—Radio New Zealand broadcasts to the Pacific islands a daily home-service programme from 5 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. on one frequency and a special evening programme from 6 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. on two frequencies. Its transmission to Australia comprises a daily home-service programme from 8 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. on one frequency and a special evening programme from 9 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. on two frequencies. In addition to its large radio audience throughout the Pacific, Radio New Zealand has listeners as far distant as the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, the United States, and Japan. Radio New Zealand programmes illustrate many different aspects of life in this country.

National Programmes—Programmes from national non-commercial stations include, as well as all types of music, plays, short stories, serials, sports commentaries and results, talks, documentaries, women's programmes, children's educational and entertainment programmes, news, and devotional programmes.

All proceedings of the House of Representatives are broadcast from Station 2YA. During broadcasts of Parliament the scheduled programmes of Station 2YA are broadcast by Station 2YB.

Time signals from the New Zealand Time Service are broadcast every day from Station 2YA or 2YB. The signals take the form of a series of six "dots" at intervals of one second, the last "dot" denoting the exact minute. Fuller details of this time service may be obtained from the article published in Section 40 (Miscellaneous) of this *Yearbook*.

Commercial Programmes—Commercial stations broadcast music, serials, variety and quiz programmes, sports commentaries and results, children's and women's programmes, news and other spoken programmes.

A brief historical outline of the commercial stations is given in the 1961 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

TELEVISION—The relatively high cost of establishing television in New Zealand was the main reason for the delay in providing this service. Few countries of such a small population are so isolated and beyond the reach of the stimuli and assistance which arise from telecasts in a neighbouring country, with opportunities for sharing programmes, relays, and so on. In addition, the hilly terrain in most parts of the country presents difficulties in the attainment of a comprehensive coverage.

However, in August 1958 the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Broadcasting jointly announced that, on a recommendation of the Inter-departmental Committee on Television (established in 1949) and with the advice of the New Zealand Radio and Television Manufacturers Federation, it had been decided to establish the 625 line system as the standard for any television service in New Zealand.

In October 1958 approval was given to purchase equipment to enable technical investigations to be made on such matters as the likely coverage of TV transmitters, the determination of suitable transmitter sites, the provision of a TV coverage plan, and the relative suitability of different operating frequencies. Channel 2 Auckland, which was originally opened in 1959 as an experimental television station, began its regular programme service on 1 June 1960 with a weekly two-hour transmission. By November 1960 the hours of telecasting had increased to two and a half each evening, Monday to Friday. On 1 January 1961 telecasting on seven nights a week began.

Television stations commenced transmissions in Christchurch on 1 June 1961, Wellington on 1 July 1961, and in Dunedin on 31 July 1962.

Television Programmes—Film purchased overseas makes up a substantial portion of TV programmes. Nevertheless all stations are active in the exploitation of New Zealand news and talent as much as possible. An analysis of TV programmes for a week in September 1967 showed that of the total hours then telecast 24 percent were devoted to news, talks, and information programmes (including religion), 9 percent to variety, 21 percent to drama, 13 percent to comedy, 13 percent to adventure and westerns, 5 percent to mystery and crime, 11 percent to children's programmes, and 4 percent to sports. Four mobile outside telecast units have been in use since the beginning of 1963.

Extensions to coverage—The Corporation is currently surveying for transmitter sites to extend TV coverage to all areas of New Zealand. Eleven of these transmitters are so far in service, relaying the programmes of the four metropolitan stations.

As a temporary measure, the Corporation has laid down a policy whereby it will license low-power translators to serve fringe-area localities until permanent high-power regional transmitters are operating. The arrangement is that the Corporation takes out the transmitting licence and comes to an agreement with a non-profit society of local interested persons to provide the translator equipment and to maintain it.

By August 1967, 74 percent of homes in New Zealand were equipped with television sets. By the end of 1970 it is likely that over 80 percent of homes will have television sets. Latest comparable figures for other countries are: United States, 93 percent; Canada, 92 percent; Britain, 83 percent; Australia, 64 percent.

Details of television broadcasting stations in operation at the four main centres are as follows.

TELEVISION STATIONS

Call Sign and Location of Studio	Radiated Power		Frequency		Normal Hours of Transmission per Week
	Vision	Sound	Vision	Sound	
	kilowatts		megacycles		hr min
AK TV-2, Auckland ..	100.0	20.0	55.25	60.75	65 0
WN TV-1, Wellington	100.0	20.0	45.25	50.75	65 0
CH TV-3, Christchurch	100.0	20.0	62.25	67.75	65 0
DN TV-2, Dunedin ..	10.0	2.0	55.25	60.75	65 0

The hours of telecasting are from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. from Monday to Thursday and on Sunday, from 2 p.m. to midnight on Friday and Saturday. Advertising material is included on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 2 p.m. till 11 p.m.; and on Saturday from 2 p.m. till midnight.

ORCHESTRAS: NZBC Symphony Orchestra—Formed in 1946 as the National Orchestra, this is a full Symphony Orchestra widely known for the high standard of its public concerts as well as its performances over the air. Distinguished guest conductors and celebrity artists from other countries along with New Zealand choirs appear regularly with the Orchestra and free concerts for school children are an established part of its tour programme.

During 1966 a start was made to enlarge the playing strength of the Orchestra which has now reached approximately 90 players. This enables the NZBC Symphony to undertake the complete symphonic repertoire.

The Corporation has established its own Orchestral Training Scheme, which gives full-time training to selected young New Zealanders, and a National Youth Orchestra which gives a series of concerts once a year.

In addition, the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation in the 1966-67 financial year paid to the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council of New Zealand the sum of \$23,000 to help in the establishment of regional orchestras and the development of music throughout the country.

NEW ZEALAND LISTENER—Programmes and advance information for all television channels and radio stations are published in the weekly journal, the *New Zealand Listener*, first issued on 30 June 1939. In recent years the circulation of the *Listener* has risen to over 126,000. On 1 April 1966 web offset colour printing was introduced. As well as containing programme information the *Listener* occupies a special place in New Zealand journalism as a leading periodical dealing with the current scene. It publishes interviews, talks and discussions as well as fiction, poetry and criticism. Through its editorial and correspondence columns the *Listener* provides a forum for serious public discussion on important New Zealand and overseas questions.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—The following tables show the financial results of the principal activities of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Non-commercial Activities</i>				
National radio—	\$ (thousand)			
Expenditure on programmes	462	552	612	649
General administrative and running expenses	1,273	1,396	1,351	1,568
Post Office charges for licence fee collection	174	202	329	393
Depreciation	500	669	908	1,696
	2,409	2,819	3,200	4,306
Less recovery from commercial radio for provision of technical facilities and services	359*	487*	706*	1,448*
Net expenditure	2,050	2,332	2,494	2,858
Revenue	1,845	1,980	1,951	2,034
Balance of revenue over expenditure ..	—205	—352	—543	— 824

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Non-commercial Activities (contd.)</i>				
National television—			\$ (thousand)	
Expenditure on programmes	303	435	580	804
General administrative and running expenses	719	1,023	1,450	1,769
Post Office charges for licence fee collection	41	93	219	269
Provision of technical facilities and services	95	129	211	539
Net expenditure	1,158	1,680	2,460	3,381
Revenue	2,198	4,087	5,580	6,894
Balance of revenue over expenditure ..	1,040	2,407	3,120	3,513
Total surplus non-commercial activities ..	835	2,055	2,577	2,689
<i>Commercial Activities</i>				
Commercial radio—				
Expenditure on programmes	528	569	685	673
General administrative and running expenses	2,837	3,123	3,481	3,746
Provision of technical facilities and services	169	230	283	371
Net expenditure	3,534	3,922	4,449	4,790
Revenue	4,301	4,205	4,448	4,732
Net surplus before tax or deficit	767	283	—1	— 58
Commercial television—				
Expenditure on programmes	381	495	686	924
General administrative and running expenses	1,152	1,814	2,450	3,101
Provision of technical facilities and services	95	128	211	539
Net expenditure	1,628	2,437	3,347	4,564
Revenue	1,898	3,595	4,335	5,763
Net surplus before tax or deficit	270	1,158	988	1,199
New Zealand Listener—				
Printing, publishing, and distribution costs	244	303	333	515
General administrative and running expenses	112	127	151	181
Net expenditure	356	430	484	696
Revenue	325	392	442	668
Net surplus before tax	—31	—38	—42	— 28
Total net surplus before tax	1,006	1,403	945	1,113
Provision for taxation	502	386	324	153
Net surplus after tax	504	1,017	621	960
Orchestra and concert activities—				
Net expenditure	528	593	621	797
Less concert proceeds	139	142	143	194
Balance of expenditure	389	451	478	603
<i>Summary</i>				
Non-commercial activities surplus	835	2,055	2,577	2,689
Commercial activities surplus	504	1,017	621	960
	1,339	3,072	3,198	3,649
Less concert activities	389	451	478	603
Net surplus	950	2,621	2,720	3,046

*Includes television (\$189,696 in 1963-64, \$257,374 in 1964-65, \$422,940 in 1965-66, \$1,077,072 in 1966-67).
 NOTE—Minus sign (—) indicates an excess of expenditure over revenue.

In the table for national radio, the amount recovered from commercial activities on account of provision of technical services provides for Head Office engineering overhead and services, allowance for depreciation on assets in use commercially, and share of the costs of interference suppression and frequency measurement. From 1962-63 this charge relates only to use of assets.

There are two principal sources of revenue, radio and television-licence fees and radio and television advertising. While licence fee revenue is credited to the accounts of the non-commercial stations and sales revenue to those of the commercial stations, a common fund is in fact operated, all revenue being available for the general purpose of broadcasting. Up till 1962-63, the commercial surplus was subject to taxation without set-off from any deficit arising from the non-commercial activities. However, since the 1963-64 financial year, 75 percent of the net cost of the Symphony Orchestra and concert presentation has been allowed as a deduction before the assessment of income tax.

Revenue from licence fees and from advertising for the latest four financial years is shown in the following table.

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ (thousand)			
Radio-licence fees ..	1,814	1,918	1,889	1,952
TV-licence fees ..	2,179	4,086	5,577	6,887
Radio advertising ..	4,107	4,036	4,371	4,727
TV advertising ..	1,868	3,567	4,307	5,737
Totals	9,967	13,607	16,144	19,303

LICENCES—The licence fee for a radio receiving station is \$3 a year.

A licence issued for a radio receiving station situated in a family residence is sufficient in respect of all radio receivers in that residence other than those owned and used by subtenants or lodgers occupying part of the premises in the residence.

Free licences are issued to blind persons and institutions for the blind, as well as to public hospitals and orphan and other charitable institutions where radio or television receivers are used for the benefit of patients or inmates. Free licence privileges are also extended to the operation of radio or television sets in schools for educational broadcast purposes. The total number of free licences issued for each of the last six years, at 31 March, was: 1962, 3,188; 1963, 3,288; 1964, 3,294; 1965, 3,397; 1966, 3,483; 1967, 3,561.

A penalty is attached to the operating of unlicensed radio or television apparatus. Requirements with respect to licences are set out in the Radio Regulations 1953.

The following table shows the increase in radio receiving licences.

At 31 March	Auckland	Wellington	Canterbury	Otago	New Zealand Total	Licences per Hundred of Population
1957	191,138	175,638	88,177	64,825	519,778	23.40
1958	206,755	184,853	90,279	67,420	549,307	24.14
1959	215,242	189,163	93,682	69,077	567,164	24.38
1960	219,918	193,197	93,944	70,344	577,403	24.36
1961	224,491	193,625	97,492	71,437	587,045	24.32
1962	224,739	202,701	101,673	72,428	601,541	24.28
1963	227,745	207,348	102,036	73,601	610,730	24.11
1964	227,166	204,394	104,914	76,259	612,733	23.73
1965	251,476	206,370	106,960	75,588	640,394	24.25
1966	247,797	217,215	105,256	73,855	644,123	24.08
1967	272,305	205,599	104,825	76,520	659,249	24.17

A summary of radio licences in force in New Zealand at 31 March 1967 follows.

District	Receiving Licences	Radio Dealers	Private Experimental		Other	Total Licences
			Amateur	Research		
Auckland ..	262,363	1,301	1,377	118	128	265,287
Wellington ..	215,314	1,213	1,390	96	99	218,112
Canterbury	104,776	523	648	26	49	106,022
Otago ..	76,445	475	316	27	75	77,338
Totals	658,898	3,512	3,731	267	351	666,759

A summary of television licences in force in New Zealand follows. The licence fee is \$13 a year.

At 31 March	Auckland	Wellington	Christchurch	Dunedin	Other Centres	Total	Number of Sets Covered by Hirers' Licences
1962	14,302	4,041	4,784	4	212	23,343	842
1963	40,921	15,048	15,374	3,649	6,847	81,839	5,976
1964	68,052	28,401	26,552	9,877	34,862	167,744	13,558
1965	100,078	43,149	42,460	19,194	109,039	313,920	33,257
1966	121,353	55,094	54,958	25,879	177,593	434,877	56,922
1967	139,293	62,838	64,933	35,258	227,566	529,888	70,233
1968	146,240	67,409	72,343	38,414	251,541	575,947	74,062

12 C—NEWSPAPERS, LIBRARIES, CINEMAS

NEWSPAPERS—There are eight daily newspapers in the four main metropolitan areas with a total circulation of 742,000. In the smaller cities and provincial towns there are 32 daily newspapers with a total circulation of 303,000. Non-daily newspapers have a circulation of 985,000.

When circulation figures for daily newspapers are related to population figures, it is found that New Zealand has 399 copies per 1,000 inhabitants. The latest comparative figures for other countries include United Kingdom, 479; Australia, 373; Canada, 227; United States, 310; U.S.S.R., 264; Sweden, 505; Norway, 384; Denmark, 347; and France, 245. (Source: UN *Statistical Yearbook*.)

Statistics compiled from various sources disclose that from 1840 to 1940, altogether 468 newspapers (of all categories) were established in New Zealand. The acceleration of motor transport had a speedy and decisive effect on the small-town press. Many local papers which, by publishing once, twice, or three times a week, had been serving adequately the needs of a district and backblocks were unable to survive when city papers were able to reach remote settlements within a few hours of publication, offering to country dwellers such superior attractions as daily publication, full services of New Zealand and world news, sporting news, and attractive magazine features. Under the steady pressure of competition, mergers were effected in a number of provincial towns to reduce the quota of papers, generally to a single daily.

The circulation of all periodicals is not known, but for 147 periodicals (not including two national weeklies classified as newspapers) the circulation is 2,026,000. (These statistics are compiled from information gathered by the Association of New Zealand Advertisers.)

The total number of magazines, reviews, journals, and periodicals published (but not necessarily all sold) in 1965–66 was 24,084,000.

Advertising—The advertising revenue of newspapers and periodicals is shown in the following table, along with the selling value of the newspapers and periodicals at the factory door.

Type of Publication	Advertising Revenue		Selling Value	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
	\$(000)			
Newspapers, daily	24,470	27,070	6,164	6,460
Newspapers other than daily	1,902	2,451	2,422	2,104
Magazines, reviews, journals, and periodicals	1,008	1,233	958	1,651

LIBRARIES—New Zealand is fairly well served with libraries and the book stocks and circulation figures compare favourably with those of other English-speaking nations. In most centres the local authority maintains a public library.

Under the auspices of the New Zealand Library Association, a well developed system of inter-library co-operation has been developed, particularly in the use of resources by means of inter-library loans.

National Library of New Zealand—By the National Library Act 1965, the Alexander Turnbull Library, the General Assembly Library and the National Library Service were combined to form the National Library of New Zealand on 1 April 1966 under the administration of the Department of Education. The planning of a new building for the Library is proceeding.

General Assembly Library—The General Assembly Library was established in 1858 and provides library services for Parliament. The Chief Librarian is guided by a committee of Members of Parliament headed by the Speaker.

Since 1903 the Library has been the principal depository for books, periodicals, etc., published in New Zealand. It contains about 10,000 bound volumes of New Zealand newspapers as well as many stored on microfilm; about 15,000 volumes of periodicals and, in addition, some 15,000 books or pamphlets relating to New Zealand. Several New Zealand newspapers are indexed daily.

The Library has its strongest collections in subjects necessary to provide information for Members of Parliament in their legislative duties. These include economics, politics, administration and law, biography and history. It has a good collection of Government documents, mainly from English-speaking countries—particularly parliamentary papers and debates—as well as publications of international organisations such as United Nations, UNESCO, and the International Labour Office.

In all, the Library holds about 320,000 volumes.

During the Parliamentary recess, the Library is open to the public on the recommendation of a Member of Parliament.

Alexander Turnbull Library—The Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington is a State research and reference library, bequeathed to the nation in 1918 by Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull (1868-1918). Before the formation of the National Library, the Library was under the control of the Department of Internal Affairs.

The original bequest has now been increased to approximately 150,000 books, together with many thousands of manuscripts, paintings and prints, photographs and maps. Acquisitions increase steadily in number, by purchase and gift. The Turnbull material has been augmented by many important donations and bequests, including some entire collections.

The fields covered by the Library fall into two main divisions. The Pacific Collections (inclusive of Antarctica) are strongest in material relating to history, early voyaging, ethnology and literature, with particular emphasis upon New Zealand publications and the work of New Zealand authors; the Trustees of the National Library have decided that these holdings should be regarded as the comprehensive national collection of New Zealand material. The General or non-Pacific Collections are primarily concerned with English literature, rare books and the development of the art of printing. The Milton collection,

which was of especial concern to Turnbull himself, is of particular importance. There are about 7,000 volumes in the rare book collection of first editions of works in English literature, early printed books and examples of fine printing.

The Library's extensive holdings of manuscript material include private archives relating to most aspects of New Zealand history. The Library's resources of early paintings of historical and topographical interest are outstanding as is the collection of photographs and negatives which has been built up to about 250,000 pieces during the past 20 years.

As from 1966, the Alexander Turnbull Library has assumed responsibility for the compilation and maintenance of the National Bibliography, begun by the National Library Service in 1947 and for the centralised cataloguing of current New Zealand material.

Central Division—This Division continues the main functions of the National Library Centre of the former National Library Service, and is responsible for maintaining and developing the national lending and reference collections of the National Library and for making their resources available to other libraries. On 31 March 1967, these collections comprised approximately 243,000 titles together with 17,000 volumes of bound periodicals.

The Division acts as purchasing agent for most Government departments operating within the Public Account and provides a cataloguing, reference, and advisory service for these departments.

Other functions, developed in association with the Library Resources Committee of the New Zealand Library Association, are concerned with the national system of inter-library lending and national bibliographical projects. The National Union Catalogue records the non-fiction holdings of the major New Zealand libraries and now contains over 750,000 entries. The *Union List of Serials in New Zealand Libraries*, available in published form, is a similar record covering periodicals and other serial publications. The *Index to New Zealand Periodicals*, published annually, indexes significant articles from nearly 150 New Zealand periodicals and annuals.

Extension Division—This division has two parts:

(a) *Country Library Service*—The Country Library Service, founded in 1938 under the control of the Minister of Education, has been extended through regional offices in Hamilton, Palmerston North, and Christchurch for closer contact with participating libraries. Bulk loans of books are made free of charge to libraries controlled by local authorities, both borough and county, which operate a free library service locally and maintain it at a reasonable standard of efficiency. To towns where the population is less than 15,000, loans are made from books vans, special subject collections are sent, and thousands of books are supplied in response to requests for information and for individual titles. Libraries in towns with a greater population, excluding the main centres, receive assistance under certain conditions. Outside the boundaries of boroughs and town districts, groups of people may have books at the rate of \$6 for 50 changed three times a year. Nine specially equipped vans, each carrying 1,600–2,000 books, travel over the whole territory.

Libraries obtaining books from the Country Library Service on 31 March 1967 included the following: free libraries, 140; county libraries, 855; groups, 21; Ministry of Works, Electricity Department, and New Zealand Forest Service camps, 62; psychiatric hospitals, 16; hospitals, 26; prisons and borstal institutions, 19. The number of books on loan to these libraries totalled 259,275, and 137,141 books were lent on request and in loan collections during the year.

(b) *School Library Service*—The School Library Service, established in 1941, is responsible for providing a wide and varied choice of books of high imaginative quality or technical excellence for children at all levels of ability and stages of development, and arranging for their distribution and circulation to schools.

Services at present available can be broadly defined as: (i) general exchanges of books; (ii) an information and request service; (iii) assistance to schools in organising their books for use; and (iv) the provision of book lists. For the year ended 31 March 1967, books supplied in exchange totalled 1,148,696, and through the information and request service 854,469 books were provided.

Library School—The New Zealand Library School offers a professional course to those holding university degrees or with equivalent education leading respectively to the diploma or the certificate of the New Zealand Library School. The course lasts from March to December. The possession of either qualification, followed by three years' satisfactory work

in libraries, entitles a librarian to apply for the Associateship of the New Zealand Library Association. The School was established in 1946 and 417 students had been given professional training by the end of 1967. Students receive allowances equal to those paid to students of teachers' colleges.

Facilities are offered to students sponsored by UNESCO and by countries participating in the Colombo Plan.

Census of Libraries, 1964—The quinquennial census of libraries was taken for the year ended 31 March 1964. The census covered a total of 413 libraries comprising three national libraries, 33 libraries in universities (including the libraries of other institutions of higher education), 163 special libraries, and 214 public libraries. Corresponding figures for the 1959 Census of Libraries, with the same coverage, were 286, 3, 21, 98, and 164 respectively.

Three libraries were listed as national libraries—the General Assembly Library, the Alexander Turnbull Library, and the National Library Service.

The libraries in universities (including other institutions of higher education) comprised the libraries of the six universities with nine libraries in close association, the libraries of eight teachers' training colleges, the library of the university college of agriculture, the libraries of five theological colleges, and four institutions of higher technical education, making a total of 33, or 12 more than five years earlier.

The special libraries were, for the purpose of this census, divided into (a) libraries of learned societies, etc., and of commercial interests and (b) libraries of Government Departments. There were 39 libraries in the former category and 124 in the latter, being increases of 17 and 48 since 1959. Coverage in the former category may not be complete.

Public libraries (those controlled or largely supported by a local authority and including branch libraries) showed an increase of 50 over the 1959 census—214 as against 164.

In the period 1959 to 1964 public library membership increased by 28 percent and book circulation by 27 percent. Book stocks rose by 30 percent, so that slightly less use was made of the books available. Since 1959 circulation per member has dropped at most libraries, except the very largest. Television, which has been introduced since 1960, has probably been one of the factors involved. There are 4.60 books to every member in the public libraries; on average those books circulate 6.32 times annually and members take out 29.06 public library books a year. Junior readers read four times as much fiction as non-fiction while adults read three times as much.

The following are summarised tables of the results of the 1964 census. Full details containing the census data have been published in a separate report prepared by the Department of Statistics.

NATIONAL, UNIVERSITY, AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES—BOOK STOCK AND CIRCULATION

Class of Library	Number of Libraries	Book Stock at 31 March 1964				Circulation During Year		
		Books	Serials	Pamphlets	Total	Items Lent Outside the Library*	Items Lent to Other Libraries*	Items Borrowed From Other Libraries*
National libraries	3	2,905,656	39,709	21,646	2,967,011	2,135,175	144,802	6,397
Libraries in universities, etc.	33	1,007,523	162,685	18,372	1,188,580	538,234	7,747	12,806
Special libraries—								
Learned societies and commercial interests ..	39	148,226	88,531	24,035	260,792	35,070	1,865	3,699
Government departments and associated organisations ..	124	447,916	386,991	49,730	884,637	292,992	12,920	27,172
Totals, special libraries	163	596,142	475,522	73,765	1,145,429	328,062	14,785	30,871
Grand totals	199	4,509,321	677,916	113,783	5,301,020	3,001,471	167,334	50,074

*Items include books, serials, and pamphlets.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—BOOK STOCK AT 31 MARCH 1964

Public Libraries in Area With a Population of	Number of Libraries *	Own Stock						For Reference Only (Included in Own Stock)	Country Library Service Stock	
		Adult			Junior		Total		Adult	Junior
		Pay Collection	Free Fiction	Free Non-fiction	Fiction	Non-fiction				
50,000 and over ..	6	229,765	292,519	698,591	175,759	68,579	1,465,213	51,349	5,320	12,805
20,000 to 49,999 ..	14	162,401	66,325	213,542	92,069	36,834	571,171	26,684	13,850	6,180
10,000 to 19,999 ..	9	24,342	29,288	50,391	27,888	11,655	143,564	1,580	13,577	6,058
5,000 to 9,999 ..	30	109,201	63,250	64,888	43,779	14,123	295,241	3,271	22,316	10,290
3,000 to 4,999 ..	29	78,745	46,535	28,534	19,391	6,168	179,373	1,465	15,787	8,396
Under 3,000 ..	64	133,103	47,248	28,851	22,842	4,715	236,759	1,087	26,691	8,558
Totals	152	737,557	545,165	1,084,797	381,728	142,074	2,891,321	85,436	97,541	52,287

*Number of library systems which operate 214 libraries (including 62 branches as separate entities).

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—BOOKS: CIRCULATION AND USE

Public Libraries in Areas Population of—	Number of Libraries*	Own Stock						Country Library Service Stock		Inter-library Loans	
		Adult				Junior	Total	Adult	Junior	Lent to Other Libraries	Borrowed from Other Libraries
		Pay Collection	Free Fiction	Free Non- fiction	Periodicals						
50,000 and over	6	1,922,767	1,856,492	1,554,362	429,946	1,631,742	7,395,309	31,326	134,284	2,756	8,139
20,000 to 49,999	14	1,775,195	844,686	693,716	180,216	1,318,224	4,812,037	65,568	32,249	276	8,952
10,000 to 19,999	9	362,754	362,052	256,595	72,399	268,435	1,322,235	52,580	27,587	897	4,610
5,000 to 9,000	30	990,185	452,422	332,508	61,733	535,081	2,371,929	149,960	100,306	304	15,460
3,000 to 4,999	29	558,897	264,554	156,056	20,625	204,546	1,204,678	102,665	56,843	1,007	8,164
Under 3,000 ..	64	676,969	183,111	107,573	17,657	190,060	1,175,370	159,653	61,873	1,223	7,478
Totals	152	6,286,767	3,963,317	3,100,810	782,576	4,148,088	18,281,558	561,752	413,142	6,463	52,803

*See footnote to table above.

International Statistics on Libraries—The following tables compiled from published UNESCO and other statistics show New Zealand's position in relation to other English-speaking countries as regards library resources, borrowers, and book circulation.

NATIONAL, UNIVERSITY, AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Country	Population (Million)	Year	Type of Data	Library Category		
				National	University	Special
New Zealand ..	2.6	1964	Libraries	3	33	163
			Volumes (000)	2,967	1,189	1,145
Australia ..	11.0	1963	Libraries	1	10	552
			Volumes (000)	730	2,990	..
Canada ..	18.2	1961	Libraries	1	34	372
			Volumes (000)	250	6,993	6,000
South Africa ..	14.4	1958	Libraries	2	..	..
			Volumes (000)	700	..	..
United Kingdom ..	51.9	1958	Libraries	3	632	1,177
			Volumes (000)	9,000	21,533	14,850
United States of America	180.7	1960	Libraries	1	1,940	5,000
			Volumes (000)	12,075	176,000	..

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Country	Population (Million)	Year	Number of Libraries	Book Stock, Number of Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation, Number of Volumes
				(000)	(000)	(000)
New Zealand	2.6	1964	152	2,891	629	18,282
Australia	10.8	1962	319	5,026	..	..
Canada	18.2	1962	855	14,528	5,000*	60,268
South Africa	14.4	1958	368	4,933	537	14,783
United Kingdom ..	53.3	1962	562	77,200	14,470	460,504
United States of America	185.9	1962	8,309	270,000	50,000	740,000

*Estimated.

CINEMAS—Statistics relating to cinemas are normally collected every alternate year. The survey of cinemas for the year ended 31 March 1965 covered 397 theatres, compared with 491 in 1963.

The extensive development of television since 1961 has influenced cinema patronage. Cinema attendances during the year 1964–65 were 11.6 million fewer than when the previous survey was made in 1962–63. The average number of admissions per head of mean population fell from 15 in 1962–63 to 10 in the latest survey.

The following table gives figures of cinema attendances and takings.

Year	Theatres	Admissions	Gross Admission Takings	Amusement Tax	Net Admission Takings	Average Admission Price*	Admissions Per Head of Mean Population
		(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	c	No.
1938–39	576	29,809	3,788	94	3,694	12.7	18.5
1939–40	574	31,171	4,020	108	3,912	12.9	19.1
1944–45	551	35,420	5,176	220	4,956	14.6	21.3
1949–50	600	36,353	5,580	272	5,308	15.3	19.3
1953–54	582	37,368	7,360	600	6,758	19.7	18.1
1956–57	578	37,596	8,966	740	8,226	23.8	17.1
1958–59	547	38,208	9,700	850	8,850	25.4	16.6
1960–61	545	40,632	10,792	952	9,840	26.6	17.0
1962–63	491	37,584	10,136	880	9,256	27.0	15.0
1964–65	397	26,026	8,180	180	8,000	31.4	10.0

*Including amusement tax.

The following statistics for the last three collections cover the operations of all classes of cinemas—viz, (a) those operating six days per week; (b) those operating on odd days per week; (c) circuit, or itinerant operators. The average number of screenings per week in these categories in 1964–65 were 12.5, 2.2, and 1.0 respectively.

Item	1960–61	1962–63	1964–65
Cinemas—			
Screening six days per week	217	204	176
Screening odd days per week	294	254	197
Circuit	34	33	24
Totals	545	491	397

Item					1960-61	1962-63	1964-65
Cinemas according to seating accommodation—							
Other than circuits—							
Under 200	..	..	..	..	92	70	42
200 and under 500	..	..	..	..	206	170	144
500 and under 1,000	..	..	..	..	179	184	157
1,000 and under 1,500	..	..	..	..	25	25	21
1,500 and over	..	..	..	..	9	9	9
Circuit cinemas	..	..	..	..	34	33	24
Totals					545	491	397
Seating accommodation (all cinemas)	No.				257,207	246,361	209,991
Average seating capacity per cinema	No.				472	502	529
Persons engaged—							
Full time—							
	Males	..	No.		547	595	518
	Females	..	No.		441	475	418
Part time—							
	Males	..	No.		1,107	1,012	722
	Females	..	No.		1,651	1,522	1,182
Performances per year	..	..	No.		162,006	155,546	138,314
Average attendance per performance	No.				251	242	188

Statistics on the commercial operation of theatres are given in the following table. These statistics relate only to cinemas, and do not purport to show employees, revenue, and expenditure of the motion-picture industry as a whole. In particular, the full revenue and expenditure in connection with screen advertising, and also head office expenses of controlling companies (including such items as interest on debentures and mortgage charges), unless recovered from exhibitors, are not recorded in the statistics. The item "Rent" under "Theatre expenditure" does not represent the rental value of all theatres, but only the rent paid where theatres were leased or rented.

Item					1960-61	1962-63	1964-65
Revenue—						\$(000)	
Admission receipts (including amusement tax)					10,792	10,136	8,180
Screen advertising	..	..	..	..	300	424	384
Other receipts	..	..	..	..	224	308	304
Totals					11,316	10,868	8,868
Expenditure—							
Salaries and wages*	..	..	..	..	2,402	2,332	2,128
Film hire	..	..	..	..	2,900	2,766	2,604
Advertising	..	..	..	..	688	718	598
Amusement tax	..	..	..	..	952	880	180
Rent	..	..	..	..	736	768	370
Repairs and maintenance	..	..	..	..	444	330	226
Depreciation	..	..	..	..	324	266	212
Other expenses	..	..	..	..	1,376	1,666	1,452
Totals					9,820	9,724	7,768

*Includes drawings of working proprietors.

Classification by Statistical Areas—The following two tables show some of the principal statistics of cinemas for 1964-65 by statistical areas. It will be noticed that attendances per person are higher in the southern portion of the North Island than in the northern areas.

In the South Island there are noticeably higher attendances per person in Nelson, Westland, and Southland than in the other areas. The popularity of the cinema is still most pronounced on the West Coast. Average attendances per person in the Westland statistical area were 18.3 in 1964-65 as compared with 20.4 in 1962-63.

Statistical Area	Population 1 April 1965	Number of Cinemas	Seating Accom- modation	Paid Admis- sions	Average Admis- sion Charge	Admis- sions per Head of Popu- lation	Gross Admis- sion Takings
			Number of Seats	(000)	c	No.	\$(000)
Northland	91,400	31	10,106	888	27.1	9.7	240
Central Auckland ..	586,097	64	41,314	5,386	27.5	9.2	2,022
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	384,000	67	30,975	3,657	27.7	9.5	1,012
East Coast	47,700	9	4,649	679	25.9	14.2	176
Hawke's Bay	124,600	21	9,086	1,423	26.2	11.4	372
Taranaki	104,100	19	10,827	1,264	27.7	12.1	350
Wellington	516,700	58	40,359	5,319	31.7	10.3	1,690
Marlborough	29,700	6	2,512	279	29.0	9.4	80
Nelson	67,700	20	7,953	882	27.1	13.0	240
Westland	25,100	10	4,521	458	26.3	18.3	120
Canterbury	373,720	45	23,272	3,092	33.7	8.3	1,040
Otago	186,400	33	17,203	1,534	34.0	8.2	524
Southland	102,900	14	7,214	1,166	27.0	11.3	314
All areas	2,640,117	397	209,991	26,026	31.4	10.0*	8,180

*Based on mean population in this case.

Statistical Area	Amuse- ment Tax	Net Admission Takings	Film Hire	Film Hire as a Proportion of Net Admission Takings	Number of Perform- ances for Year	Average Attend- ance per Perform- ance	Average Seating Capacity per Hall
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	Percent	No.	No.	No.
Northland	2	238	64	27.2	6,404	139	326
Central Auckland ..	80	1,942	684	35.2	27,996	192	646
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	8	1,004	292	29.1	21,748	168	462
East Coast	--	174	58	32.8	3,112	218	516
Hawke's Bay	2	370	134	36.2	7,016	203	433
Taranaki	2	346	104	30.2	8,266	153	570
Wellington	36	1,654	542	32.8	27,554	193	696
Marlborough	--	80	20	24.4	1,622	172	419
Nelson	2	238	76	32.4	4,366	202	398
Westland	--	120	30	24.1	2,374	193	452
Canterbury	32	1,008	342	33.9	14,940	207	517
Otago	14	506	154	30.4	8,395	183	521
Southland	2	314	104	32.9	4,521	258	515
All areas	180	8,000	2,604	32.5	138,314	188	529

Classification by Urban Areas—Statistics have been prepared for the principal urban areas for the latest year and are shown in the next table. The Hutt urban area has been included with Wellington for the purposes of these statistics.

Seating accommodation in relation to population in these areas shows Dunedin to have one seat for every 12.3 persons, Wellington one for every 12.4, Auckland one for every 14.1, and Christchurch only one for every 20.7 persons.

Urban Areas	Population 1 April 1965	Number of Cinemas	Seating Accommo- dation	Paid Admissions	Admissions per Seat	Average Admission Charge	Admissions per Head of Population	Gross Admission Takings
	(000)	No.	No. of Seats	(000)	No.	c	No.	\$(000)
Auckland	515	47	36,594	5,219	143	37.9	10.1	1,980
Wellington (including Hutt) ..	273	29	21,998	3,142	143	34.7	11.5	1,090
Christchurch	244	16	11,757	2,003	170	36.6	8.2	738
Dunedin	109	9	8,865	1,004	113	36.5	9.2	366
All areas	1,141	101	79,214	11,369	144	36.8	10.0	4,176

Urban Areas	Amusement Tax	Net Admission Takings	Film Hire	Film Hire as Proportion of Net Admission Takings	Number of Performances for Year	Average Attendance per Performance	Average Number of Seats Available per Performance	Proportion of Hall Capacity Filled per Performance
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	Percent	No.	No.	No.	Percent
Auckland	80	1,900	670	35.2	26,068	200	963	20.8
Wellington (including Hutt) ..	32	1,058	346	32.6	15,909	198	868	22.8
Christchurch	30	708	262	36.9	8,660	231	908	25.5
Dunedin	14	352	114	32.6	5,152	195	1,082	18.0
All areas	156	4,018	1,392	34.6	55,789	204	938	21.7

Classification of Cinemas—The following table shows the classification of cinemas according to number of screening days per week and of circuit operators.

Screening	Number of Cinemas	Seating Accommo- dation	Paid Admissions	Admissions per Seat	Average Admission Charge	Gross Admission Takings
	No.	No. of Seats	(000)	No.	c	\$(000)
Six days per week ..	176	143,458	23,125	161	32.4	7,498
Odd days per week ..	197	61,996	2,786	45	23.5	654
Circuit	24*	4,537	115	25	23.5	26
All cinemas	397	209,991	26,026	124	31.4	8,180

*Ten circuits.

Screening	Amusement Tax	Net Admission Takings	Film Hire	Film Hire as a Proportion of Net Admission Takings
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	Percent
Six days per week ..	178	7,322	2,392	32.7
Odd days per week ..	2	652	204	31.3
Circuit	--	26	8	28.6
All cinemas	180	8,000	2,604	32.5

Screening	Persons Engaged				Number of Per- formances for Year	Average Attendance per Performance	Average Number of Seats Available per Performance	Proportion of Hall Capacity Filled per Performance
	Full Time		Part Time					
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Percent
Six days per week . .	425	368	367	921	114,661	202	869	23.2
Odd days per week	86	46	337	257	22,391	124	388	32.1
Circuit	7	4	18	4	1,262	91	...	...
All cinemas	518	418	722	1,182	138,314	188	...	...

Cinema Attendance in Principal Countries—The table below shows the number of admissions per head in the years quoted in a number of selected countries. These figures are taken from the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*.

Country	Year	Number of Admissions	
		Total (Million)	Per Head
Australia	1960	210	21.0
Canada	1964	102	5.3
Denmark	1964	34	7.1
France	1964	286	5.9
Germany, West	1965	320	5.4
Ireland, Republic of	1961	38	13.5
Israel	1965-66	50	19.6
Italy	1965	675	13.1
Japan	1965	373	3.8
New Zealand	1964-65	26	10.0
Norway	1962	35	9.6
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	1965	4,300	18.6
Spain	1965	435	13.8
Sweden	1963	52	6.8
Switzerland	1965	48	8.1
United Kingdom	1965	327	6.0
United States of America	1965	2,288	11.6
Yugoslavia	1965	121	6.2

Section 13

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES—Growth rates in a national economy constitute the most important single class of economic indicator. Growth is the result of many factors but attention has been focussed in recent years on labour productivity, that is, the relation between output and labour input.

As a basis for improved measures of productivity, the Department of Statistics instituted in 1962 a new volume of production index. This index, known as the Index of Production, measures the volume of output of all goods and services produced by the economy. Its complete coverage and concept of net output bring it into line with the approach to national income and sector accounts. Not only does the new index produce a more comprehensive volume of production measure, but it also provides the basis for a productivity index known as the Index of Productivity. The two indexes not only provide measures of the country's economic growth, but they also give the Court of Arbitration a measure of productivity for its wage claim deliberations. The Court is now specifically required to have regard to productivity when considering an application for a general wage order.

The advantages of the Index of Production covering the whole productive process are obvious. For one thing services of all kinds are of major importance in present day economic life and obviously must be adequately covered by indexes representative of the whole production structure of the economy. The weighting of the index is based upon the pattern derived for the 1954–55 Inter-Industry Study, and the weights for each indicator are derived from the net output and depreciation represented by that indicator in 1954–55. The divisions for the sector indexes are based upon the industrial division of the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification which, in turn, is based upon an industrial classification recommended by the United Nations and which is being universally adopted by other countries. The proportionate weighting is as follows:

	Weight percent
Farming	20.7
Forestry and logging	0.8
Fisheries, etc.	0.3
Mining and quarrying	1.0
Manufacturing	21.6
Building and construction	8.2
Electric power and gas	1.6
Services	45.8
	100.0

Production Index—The following are the figures for the index equated to Base 1954–55 = 1000.

Year	Index	Year	Index
1954–55	1000	1960–61	1265
1955–56	1039	1961–62	1307
1956–57	1059	1962–63	1349
1957–58	1115	1963–64	1430
1958–59	1146	1964–65	1518
1959–60	1191	1965–66	1612
		1966–67*	1685

*Provisional.

Over the 11 years studied up to 1965–66 the index increased by 61.2 percent, an average rate of approximately 4.4 percent each year. The year 1955–56 gave an increase almost the same as the average, but in 1956–57 the increase was only 1.9 percent, a result caused mainly

by a relatively small increase in the Manufacturing group. The following year 1957-58, the main index rose by 5.3 percent, with the heavily-weighted Manufacturing, Farming, and Services groups all contributing substantially. The latter half of the year 1958-59 was a period of restraint, and particularly affected was the Services group (mainly wholesale and retail trade) which recorded a small rise only. After allowing for off-setting solid increases in the Farming and Manufacturing groups, the overall index rise was recorded as 2.8 percent in 1958-59.

There was a year of recovery in 1959-60 with an average rise of 3.9 percent. This was followed in 1960-61 by a substantial rise, when sharp increases in the Manufacturing and Services groups were the main reason for the 6.2 percent rise in the overall index. In 1961-62, the increase of 3.3 percent was below the average for the period, and this pattern was repeated in 1962-63, when the increase was only 3.2 percent, a result mainly of a decline in Building and Construction and a smaller than average increase in the Services group. A sharp upward movement was recorded in 1963-64 with an increase of 6.0 percent, resulting mainly from substantial increases in the Manufacturing and Services groups. In 1964-65 the increase in volume of output for the Manufacturing group was the largest recorded throughout the 11-year period and this was the main contributing factor to the rise of 6.2 percent in the overall index for 1964-65, equalling the rise of 6.2 percent in 1960-61. Although there was a fall in the growth of Manufacturing output (from 13.0 percent in 1964-65 to 6.8 percent in 1965-66), substantial increases in the heavily-weighted Farming group and in the Building and Construction group ensured an overall rise of 6.2 percent in 1965-66, the same increase as that for 1964-65. In the five years ended 1965-66 the index has risen by 27.4 percent, or 5.0 percent a year on average. The estimate for 1966-67 shows a rise of 4.5 percent over 1965-66. The following table shows the group indexes to 1965-66, with the provisional manufacturing group and all-groups figures for 1966-67.

VOLUME OF PRODUCTION: MAJOR GROUP INDEXES

Industrial Group	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Farming ..	1000	1019	1047	1114	1168	1194	1240	1262	1338	1369	1397	1494	
Forestry and logging ..	1000	1075	1075	1102	1166	1284	1315	1334	1295	1354	1477	1542	
Fisheries, etc. ..	1000	1044	1056	1096	1104	1153	1195	1142	1218	1250	1269	1332	
Mining and quarrying ..	1000	1113	1188	1176	1242	1289	1409	1339	1290	1364	1418	1550	
Manufacturing ..	1000	1048	1065	1139	1203	1244	1366	1436	1501	1658	1873	2001	2111
Power and gas ..	1000	1091	1138	1290	1281	1435	1525	1654	1832	2016	2204	2427	
Building and Construction ..	1000	1078	1086	1119	1134	1248	1312	1350	1310	1317	1379	1567	
All services ..	1000	1032	1052	1096	1104	1142	1208	1248	1275	1355	1411	1466	
Total All Groups ..	1000	1039	1059	1115	1146	1191	1265	1307	1349	1430	1518	1612	1685

*Provisional.

The table shows the steady progress in the output of farming, the greatest upward movements being in 1957-58, 1958-59, 1962-63, and 1965-66. During the 11 years to 1965-66, Farming output rose by 49.4 percent, an average of 3.7 percent a year, compared with the average increase in the overall index of 4.4 percent a year.

The other primary industry groups all increased their outputs but at lower overall rates than the average for all groups. The Power and Gas group recorded the largest increase, nearly 143 percent, in the 11-year period to 1965-66.

The Manufacturing group showed the second largest increase, with a rise of 100.1 percent during the 11-year period, considerably more than the overall average. The Building and Construction group showed a gain of 56.7 percent over the period.

The most heavily-weighted group, Services, recorded an increase of 46.6 percent, which was below the All Groups average of 61.2 percent. Service industries may be said to be of two kinds, those for supplying the needs of final consumers, and those which service industries of all kinds. The volume index for these service industries covers many activities such as wholesale and retail trade, transport and communication, finance, education, and personal services.

PRODUCTIVITY—The productivity index shows changes in the volume of output per person engaged, and is obtained by dividing the volume of production index by an index of employment. The index of employment is an index of total labour force for the year but excluding armed forces and unemployed.

Production Year	Index of Production	Index of Employment	Index of Productivity
1954-55	1000	1000	1000
1955-56	1039	1020	1019
1956-57	1059	1038	1020
1957-58	1115	1059	1053
1958-59	1146	1082	1059
1959-60	1191	1093	1090
1960-61	1265	1118	1131
1961-62	1307	1143	1143
1962-63	1349	1161	1162
1963-64	1430	1191	1201
1964-65	1518	1227	1237
1965-66	1612	1270	1269
1966-67	1685*	1307	1289*

*Provisional.

Comparing the index of production with the index of employment shows how the average output per person engaged varied over the 11 years to 1965-66. It can be seen that the productivity index is a little more sensitive to changes in economic tempo than is the index of production. In 1956-57 there was virtually no increase in productivity, but in 1957-58 there was a gain of 3.2 percent. Then 1958-59 was another year of low productivity gain, while the succeeding year gave an increase slightly less than that of 1957-58, and the gain in 1960-61 was of 3.8 percent. In 1961-62 the increase was 1.1 percent, and the following year, 1962-63, 1.7 percent. For 1963-64 the increase was 3.4 percent, and for 1964-65, 3.0 percent. In 1965-66 the index of productivity per person engaged in the labour force rose by 2.6 percent, slightly less than in the previous year. The provisional estimate for 1966-67 shows a rise of 1.6 percent over 1965-66. The full effect of the sharp rise in the number of persons born immediately following the Second World War is now being reflected in the higher-than-average percentage gains recorded in the labour force for the last few years. The rises of 3.0 percent in the labour force in 1964-65 and of 3.5 percent in 1965-66 compare with an average rise of 2.2 percent over the 11-year period to 1965-66. The rise in 1966-67 was 2.9 percent over 1965-66.

Over the 11-year period to 1965-66, productivity has increased by 26.9 percent, which represents an average annual rate of increase of 2.2 percent.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN CONSTANT PRICES—A volume of production index, covering the national output in its entirety and allowing for the input of goods and services by individual producing units, provides material with which the gross domestic product in constant prices may be obtained. With only minor modification, particularly the inclusion of the service of defence, the volume of production index can be converted into an index of real gross domestic product. It should be noted that adjustments have been made to figures previously

published in the following tables relating to Gross Domestic Product in Constant Prices and that the figures for 1966-67 are provisional.

Year	Index of Production	Index of Real Gross Domestic Product	Year	Index of Production	Index of Real Gross Domestic Product
1954-55	1000	1000	1961-62	1307	1303
1955-56	1039	1037	1962-63	1349	1343
1956-57	1059	1057	1963-64	1430	1425
1957-58	1115	1112	1964-65	1518	1512
1958-59	1146	1143	1965-66	1612	1604
1959-60	1191	1188	1966-67*	1685	1676
1960-61	1265	1261			

*Provisional.

An examination of these two indexes, shows that the major influences on their movements are identical.

Gross domestic product in current prices can be obtained from gross national product by allowing for net income accruing to overseas residents. Both have been obtained by the Department of Statistics in its annual compilation of the national income and expenditure. It should be noted that adjustments have been made to some figures previously published.

Year	Gross Domestic Product	Gross National Product	Year	Gross Domestic Product	Gross National Product
	\$(m)	\$(m)		\$(m)	\$(m)
1954-55	1,879	1,860	1961-62	2,756	2,721
1955-56	1,982	1,965	1962-63	2,974	2,924
1956-57	2,081	2,061	1963-64	3,247	3,200
1957-58	2,203	2,184	1964-65	3,547	3,483
1958-59	2,298	2,270	1965-66	3,795	3,736
1959-60	2,457	2,434	1966-67*	4,002	3,937
1960-61	2,663	2,622			

*Provisional.

The index of real gross domestic product can then be used to derive gross domestic product in constant prices and, by allowing for the share of output accruing overseas, real gross national product can also be obtained. This is done in the following tables where both the gross domestic product and the gross national product are expressed in 1954-55 prices.

Year	Index of Real Gross Domestic Product	Gross Domestic Product at 1954-55 Prices	Gross National Product at 1954-55 Prices
		\$(m)	\$(m)
1954-55	1000	1,879	1,860
1955-56	1037	1,949	1,931
1956-57	1057	1,986	1,966
1957-58	1112	2,089	2,070
1958-59	1143	2,148	2,122
1959-60	1188	2,232	2,212
1960-61	1261	2,369	2,333
1961-62	1303	2,448	2,416
1962-63	1343	2,523	2,480
1963-64	1425	2,678	2,641
1964-65	1512	2,841	2,790
1965-66	1604	3,014	2,966
1966-67*	1676	3,149	3,099

*Provisional.

There are two advantages in compiling these two important national income aggregates in constant prices. In the first place the elimination of price movements from them, as from other national income data, does give a better idea of changes in their real value from year to year; second, expressing a volume of production index in value terms, in this instance constant values, does enable it to be compared with other economically significant statistics expressed in similar values. This gives a further dimension to the statistics that an index number alone does not possess, and thereby adds to their usefulness as economic statistics.

Gross domestic product is the value of all goods and services produced by the economy during the year. The total value of goods and services available for internal use either for personal consumption, Government use, capital formation or stock accumulation is gross domestic expenditure. It is in fact gross domestic product less exports of goods and services plus imports of goods and services. In the following table exports and imports of goods and services are also derived from the Official Estimates of National Income and Expenditure.

Year	Gross Domestic Product	Exports of Goods and Services	Imports of Goods and Services	Value of Goods and Services Available*
\$(m)				
1954-55	1,879	507	556	1,928
1955-56	1,982	565	602	2,019
1956-57	2,081	595	596	2,082
1957-58	2,203	593	657	2,267
1958-59	2,298	576	578	2,300
1959-60	2,457	671	549	2,335
1960-61	2,663	630	683	2,716
1961-62	2,756	633	694	2,817
1962-63	2,974	669	651	2,956
1963-64	3,247	788	761	3,220
1964-65	3,547	829	798	3,516
1965-66	3,795	822	923	3,896
1966-67†	4,002	866	939	4,075

* This is also called gross domestic expenditure. † Provisional.

Just as gross domestic product and gross national product corrected for price changes are better indicators of the volume of production and the level of economic growth, so also if the goods and services available for internal use are expressed in constant prices, a better idea of the volume of goods and services available, and the economic welfare of the country can be obtained. Therefore, in the following table, corrections are made to eliminate price changes from the value of imports and exports, so that the value of goods and services available, in 1954-55 prices, can be obtained from gross domestic product also in 1954-55 prices.

Year	Gross Domestic Product at 1954-55 Prices	Exports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices	Imports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices	Goods and Services* Available for Use at 1954-55 Prices
\$(m)				
1954-55	1,879	507	556	1,928
1955-56	1,949	568	583	1,964
1956-57	1,986	592	563	1,957
1957-58	2,089	596	611	2,104
1958-59	2,148	663	549	2,034
1959-60	2,232	680	530	2,082
1960-61	2,369	658	650	2,361
1961-62	2,448	707	655	2,396
1962-63	2,523	738	635	2,420
1963-64	2,678	781	741	2,638
1964-65	2,841	756	772	2,857
1965-66	3,014	780	899	3,133
1966-67†	3,149	804	901	3,246

* This is also called gross domestic expenditure. † Provisional.

Although a comparison of the gross domestic product with the value of goods available gives some indication as to whether or not the country is living within its means, the omission of certain balance of payments data, notably transactions in investment income and unilateral transfers, does limit its value. On the other hand, if exports and imports are corrected for price changes and compared with the gross domestic product in constant prices, this provides a useful measure of welfare in the volume of goods and services available for internal use.

It can be seen from the preceding table that the volume of exports increased more than the volume of imports in the early part of the period, but the rate of increase of the volume of imports since 1962-63 has exceeded that of exports. There was a considerable improvement in the terms of trade for New Zealand between 1962-63 and 1964-65, but a large part of this improvement was eroded in the subsequent two years because of declining export prices. The following table assesses movements caused by changes in the terms of trade, by showing gross domestic product at constant prices corrected for the terms of trade. By making this correction to the gross domestic product at 1954-55 prices, a much better picture can be obtained of the purchasing power, both here and abroad, of the income it represents.

Year	Gross Domestic Product at 1954-55 Prices	Exports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices	Exports of Goods and Services Corrected for the Terms of Trade	Effective Gross Domestic Product
		\$(m)		
1954-55	1,879	507	507	1,879
1955-56	1,949	568	552	1,933
1956-57	1,986	592	563	1,957
1957-58	2,089	596	548	2,041
1958-59	2,148	663	538	2,023
1959-60	2,232	680	639	2,191
1960-61	2,369	658	592	2,303
1961-62	2,448	707	595	2,336
1962-63	2,523	738	646	2,431
1963-64	2,678	781	749	2,646
1964-65	2,841	756	770	2,855
1965-66	3,014	780	768	3,002
1966-67*	3,149	804	789	3,134

*Provisional.

From gross domestic product at constant prices there is deducted that portion which is exported and added back the amount of imports that can be exchanged for these exports. By comparing the gross domestic product at 1954-55 prices with the corrected figures it is seen that there was a steady loss in purchasing power of the gross domestic product over the years to 1962-63, the worst years being a loss of \$125 million in 1958-59, a loss of \$112 million in 1961-62, and a loss of \$92 million in 1962-63. A sharp upward movement in export prices in 1963-64 cut the loss to \$32 million for 1963-64, and the continued improvement in the export price index, which rose at a faster rate than the import price index in 1964-65, resulted in a gain in the purchasing power of the exported component of the gross domestic product in 1964-65 for the first year during the series. A decline in the purchasing power of the exported component of the gross domestic product has followed with the adverse movement in New Zealand's terms of trade since 1964-65.

The final table uses figures shown in previous tables. It is intended to be a summary of the previous paragraphs and to enable the significant aggregates to be compared one with another.

Year	Gross Domestic Product Current Prices	Gross Domestic Product 1954-55 Prices	Exports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices	Exports of Goods and Services Corrected for the Terms of Trade	Imports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices	Effective Gross Domestic Product	Goods and Services* Available for Use at 1954-55 Prices
				\$(m)			
1954-55	1,879	1,879	507	507	556	1,879	1,928
1955-56	1,982	1,949	568	552	583	1,933	1,964
1956-57	2,081	1,986	592	563	563	1,957	1,957
1957-58	2,203	2,089	596	548	611	2,041	2,104
1958-59	2,298	2,148	663	538	549	2,023	2,034
1959-60	2,457	2,232	680	639	530	2,191	2,082
1960-61	2,663	2,369	658	592	650	2,303	2,361
1961-62	2,756	2,448	707	595	655	2,336	2,396
1962-63	2,974	2,523	738	646	635	2,431	2,420
1963-64	3,247	2,678	781	749	741	2,646	2,638
1964-65	3,547	2,841	756	770	772	2,855	2,857
1965-66	3,795	3,014	780	768	899	3,002	3,133
1966-67†	4,002	3,149	804	789	901	3,134	3,246

* This is also called gross domestic expenditure. † Provisional.

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices is the total value of goods and services produced by the national economy in any particular year.

Gross Domestic Product at 1954-55 Prices is the gross domestic product from which price changes since the base year have been eliminated to enable its real value in terms of goods and services to be evaluated.

Exports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices is that portion of the gross domestic product at constant prices which is exported.

Exports of Goods and Services Corrected for the Terms of Trade—This is the value of imports at base year prices (i.e., 1954-55) that can be obtained in exchange for the year's exports.

Imports of Goods and Services at 1954-55 Prices—This is the value of goods and services at base year prices that were actually imported during the year.

Effective Gross Domestic Product—This is the gross domestic product at 1954-55 prices to which a correction has been made to allow for the purchasing power in overseas markets of that portion which is exported. The correction is the same as that used to adjust exports of goods and services for changes in the terms of trade.

Goods and Services Available for Use at 1954-55 Prices is obtained by deducting exports of goods and services from the gross domestic product at 1954-55 prices and adding imports of goods and services at 1954-55 prices. (This is also called gross domestic expenditure).

While all these figures cannot be regarded as exact measures, they reveal certain trends in the national economy. Thus while it can be said that production and productivity have grown steadily over the last 12 years, deterioration in export prices and hence in the terms of trade reduced the benefits of increased production up to 1962-63. The sharp upward movement in export prices in 1963-64 considerably improved the terms of trade in that year as compared with earlier years, and another increase in the export price index, greater than in the import price index, during 1964-65, resulted in a favourable terms of trade balance for 1964-65, on base 1954-55. A downward trend in the terms of trade started in 1965-66 and had still not been halted in the middle of the 1967-68 year.

This adverse movement in the terms of trade slowed the rate of increase in the effective gross domestic product in 1965-66, compared with the two previous years. In 1966-67, the estimated rate of increase of the gross domestic product itself slowed considerably and, with no improvement in the terms of trade, there was a further fall in the rate of increase of the effective gross domestic product.

Section 14

FARMING

14 A—GENERAL

SOILS AND LAND USE—Soil is the product of its environment—of the rock waste which is the parent material, of the climate under which it weathers, of the kind of topography upon which it is situated, of the vegetation under which it develops, and of the length of time during which it has been developing. In New Zealand, the wide variety of conditions under which the many kinds of rock are transformed into soil results in a complex pattern. Yet it is a complexity showing regularities and relationships that enable the soils to be grouped and classified. The conditions that control soil formation tend also to govern the kind of land use. Thus a close relationship between soils and land use arises in two ways—from characteristics inherent in the soils themselves and from environmental factors such as the climate and topography. Maps showing the pattern of soils and of land use are published in *A Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand* (1959). Soils are shown in two divisions: (a) zonal soils, and (b) intrazonal and azonal soils; and descriptions of the location, properties, and productive capacities of the different soil types in New Zealand are now given.

Zonal Soils—If the soils formed from unusual parent materials, e.g., volcanic ash, and those occupying special sites, such as steep slopes and swampy hollows, are set aside, a simple pattern of zonal soils is revealed. It consists of the brown-grey earths of the semi-arid areas where the rainfall is less than about 20 inches a year; the yellow-grey earths of subhumid areas where the rainfall is approximately 20–40 inches a year; the northern, central and southern, and high-country yellow-brown earths respectively of the humid regions where the rainfall is well distributed and a greater than approximately 40 inches a year; and the podzolised yellow-brown earths and podzols where an acid litter of decomposing vegetation and high rainfall results in excessive leaching. Zonal soils comprise 18 million of the country's 66 million acres.

The *brown-grey earths* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m; $\frac{1}{2}$ m acres*) occupy the dry inter-montane basins of Central Otago and the Mackenzie Plains where rainfall is insufficient for plant requirements for most of the year. They are generally rich in plant nutrients and are weakly acid to alkaline, in places with salty patches. Many of them are stony. Their chief need is more water but irrigation must be practised with care to avoid waterlogging or spreading salts. They produce fine wool and store sheep and, where irrigated, fat lambs; lucerne is grown and, in favoured spots, stone fruits and brassica and other seed crops.

The *yellow-grey earths* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m; $\frac{3}{4}$ m acres) are the seasonally dry soils of southern Otago, Canterbury, Wairarapa, Hawke's Bay, and Manawatu, where rainfall is inadequate for plant growth for a third to half of the year. They are moderately to weakly acid, and the older soils have a thick hard silt-pan in the subsoil. Fat-lamb farming is the principal use with mixed arable farming on the drier soils and some dairying on the moister soils. Stony soils related to the yellow-grey earths ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m acres) cover much of Canterbury Plains; they are used for sheep farming including fat lambs; with irrigation, they carry over four ewes per acre and grow cereal and pasture seed crops.

The rainfall of the yellow-brown earths is usually adequate for plant growth for most of the year. The *high-country yellow-brown earths* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m; 1 m acres) of the cold upland basins east of the Southern Alps are developed under tussock at high elevations. They have yellow friable subsoils and are moderately acid and strongly leached. Where oversown with clovers they respond to molybdenised superphosphate and sulphur. They are used

*Where two areas are given in parentheses after particular types of soil they refer to easy and hilly land respectively, and are usually expressed in millions of acres.

mostly for wool production and some store sheep. The *southern and central yellow-brown earths* (2 m; 4½ m acres) of the cool and mild districts like Southland and Wellington were formed under forest and have nutty subsoils. When sown to pasture with lime and superphosphate (in places molybdenised), they are used for dairying and fat lambs on the rolling land, and for wool production, store stock, and some fat lambs on the more hilly slopes. Cattle are also run to help control pasture growth and prevent its reversion to scrub and fern. The associated *podzolised yellow-brown earths and podzols* (140,000; 200,000 acres) are best developed in Southland. They are formed under rimu-kamahi forest and are very strongly leached with grey acid structureless topsoils and with iron pans in the subsoils in places. They are being brought into pasture for sheep and cattle grazing. Waterlogged counterparts of these soils, the *grey podzols* or "pakihi soils" (¼ m; 100,000 acres) in Westland where the rainfall is 100 inches or so per year. They have structureless subsoils and their chief problem is one of drainage to remove the excess water. They are difficult to utilise once the forest has been removed. The *northern yellow-brown earths* (½ m; ¾ m acres), formed under mixed forest in the warm moist climate of North Auckland, are mostly heavy clays. The more fertile soils are moderately acid but support good pastures when topdressed with lime and phosphate, in places molybdenised; the rolling land is used for dairying and fat lambs, the hills for sheep and cattle grazing. The less fertile soils support fair pastures when topdressed with lime and superphosphate; on the easier land many dairy- and fat-lamb farms are situated, but pastures on the hill country are less easy to maintain.

The *northern podzolised yellow-brown earths and podzols* (½ m; 300,000 acres) have thin grey structureless topsoils overlying a grey siliceous horizon, and are strongly acid and very low in plant nutrients. Where formed under kauri they are known as "gumlands". In places, especially where the soils are sandy, farming should be approached with caution because subsoil pans of humus and iron impede drainage; otherwise the fertilisers and soils can be made to support good dairy pastures.

Intrazonal and Azonal Soils—The intrazonal soils include the soils from less-common parent materials and those influenced by high ground water; and the azonal soils are youthful owing to recent renewal by sedimentation, volcanic eruptions, or erosion.

Rendzina and other lime-rich soils, mostly from limestones, occur both in subhumid areas (100,000 acres) such as near Oamaru, in North Canterbury, and in Hawke's Bay, and in the humid areas (¼ m acres) particularly North Auckland. They are fertile, with deep, dark granular topsoils. In the drier areas, they are used for intensive arable farming and sheep farming and, near Oamaru, for poultry farming; in the humid areas, for dairying and fat lambs.

The *yellow-brown sands* (¾ m acres), from coastal sand drifts of various ages, occur on sandhills which dry out excessively in summer and on sand plains where ground water approaches the surface in winter. The drier soils are for grazing; the soils with moister subsoils, after fertilising with phosphate and potash, are used for sheep farming and dairying. Where the subsoils are loose, blowing is a problem.

The *yellow-brown pumice soils* (2 m acres) of central North Island are formed mostly of two volcanic ash showers that fell 800 and 1,700 years ago. Their topsoils are mostly sand or sandy loams, and the subsoils pumice sands and gravels. Because the cattle and sheep became bush sick these areas were difficult to farm for many years and large areas were planted in exotic forests. However, the ailment is now overcome by topdressing with cobaltised superphosphate and, except where droughty, the soils can be converted into good farmland. In addition to phosphate they need consolidation and, after continued use, potash topdressing. The *yellow-brown loams* (4 m acres) are derived mostly from fine-textured ashes erupted by volcanoes in central North Island and by Mount Egmont and occur around the margin of the younger pumice soils. They are very friable loamy soils, respond well to superphosphate topdressing, and give slight to good responses to limes; potash responses are expected to increase with continued use. The soils are used mainly for dairying and fat-lamb production.

The *red and brown loams and brown granular clays* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m acres) are formed from basalts and andesites and are rich in iron and aluminium. They are friable soils with strong structure and a marked power to fix phosphates. The younger, more fertile soils ($\frac{1}{2}$ m; $\frac{1}{4}$ m acres) respond to superphosphate and lime, those from basalt also respond to potash; they are used for dairying, fat-lamb production, and sheep grazing, and in places for market gardens and orchards. The older soils have lower natural fertility and include the strongly acid granular soils and the moderately acid ironstone soils; they carry fair pastures when topdressed with lime, phosphate, and potash and, on the acid soils, with molybdenised superphosphate.

The *organic soils* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m acres) are peaty and occur mostly in the Auckland district. Where mellow and fertile they can be farmed satisfactorily, but the peats of acid bogs require special treatment.

The *gley soils* ($\frac{3}{4}$ m acres) are formed under the influence of groundwater which causes the formation of grey subsoils commonly mottled with rust colours. They, too, occur mostly in the Auckland district, and when drained are used for dairying and fat-lamb production.

Recent soils from alluvium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m acres) are formed from flood sediments on river flats. For the most part they are fertile, deep loams, but some are gravelly with excessive drainage. They are used mainly for fat lambs and dairying; also, in drier areas, for cereals, pasture and vegetable seed crops, pulse crops for canning, pip and stone fruits, small fruits, and tobacco.

Recent soils from volcanic ash ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m acres) occur mostly around the active volcanoes of Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu, and also around Mount Tarawera. Where they cover the pumice soils their cobalt content offsets the deficiency in the pumice.

Steepland soils occupy about half the area of New Zealand, being most extensive on the axial ranges, and in the north-west Nelson and east Taranaki. Although showing characters related to the zone where they occur they are for the most part shallow and their subsoils vary widely in fertility according to the underlying rock. They are relatively unstable and are periodically renewed by erosion. When the plant cover is disturbed by man the erosion is accelerated and the results affect not only the hillsides but also the rivers and river flats. Areas occupied by these soils are: *steepland brown-grey earths*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m acres; *steepland yellow-grey earths*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m acres; *high-country steepland yellow-brown earths*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m acres; *other steepland yellow-brown earths*, 14 m acres (including 2 m with high natural fertility), and *podzolised steepland soils*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m acres. The podzolised steepland soils are largely in forest, and occur mainly in western Nelson, Westland, and western Southland, at altitudes from 5,000 ft in the north to 3,000 ft in the south. Above these levels there are $2\frac{1}{4}$ m acres of poor wet soils largely in subalpine scrub and tussock, and grading up to the *alpine barrens* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m acres) at elevations where vegetation is sparse or absent and much bare rock and ice are present.

New Approach to Land Use—The rapid increase in knowledge of the soils of New Zealand has brought about a change in approach to land use. In the early thirties the use of land was still guided by the art of judging its capabilities from external appearances and a general knowledge of farming and local conditions. This method had its success but in places failed badly, for example, in parts of the country, pastures could not be maintained and farm land was abandoned. The need for solving such problems led to the improvement in ways of recognising and mapping the soils so that their properties and uses could be determined. Today, land use is guided for the most part by the capabilities of the soil type as revealed by investigation. The reliability of predictions made in this way has stimulated the rapid conversion of large areas of "problem" land into good farms and has raised land use to a new pitch of efficiency. It reflects the modern swing from farming as a traditional art to farming as an up-to-date science.

NATURE OF FARMING—The natural tussock grassland, which occurs mainly on the hilly and mountainous country to the east of the Main Divide of the South Island, is used for extensive pastoral farming, where the main product is wool and in some instances store sheep, while on the less steep country, particularly in the North Island where there is surface-sown grassland, both store sheep and cattle are additional products. The third type of grassland, that sown after ploughing, is found on the flat and gently undulating country of both Islands and is used mainly for the production of meat and dairy produce. Here farmers have exploited the use of certified strains of grasses and clovers, phosphatic fertilisers, lime and trace elements. However, with the advent of mechanisation, and, more particularly, the use of aircraft for topdressing hill pastures, considerable areas of surface-sown grassland have been topdressed in recent years. This treatment of country otherwise inaccessible to normal topdressing methods, coupled with oversowing of grass, is resulting in considerable improvement to hill pasture, with a consequent increase in carrying capacity and production.

The North Island—Many parts of the North Island have proved very suitable for dairying because of the temperate climate, a fairly high rainfall well distributed over the year, and land reasonably flat and of average to good quality. Approximately 90 percent of the total dairy stock in the country are grazed on the flat and undulating land of Northland, Central Auckland, South Auckland—Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, and Wellington Statistical Areas. Pastures of high feeding value form the basis of the industry and carrying capacity may be as high as one cow per acre, and annual production as high as 350-400 lb of butterfat per acre. The main winter supplementary feed is hay and silage made from the surplus spring and early summer growth of the pastures. In most of the dairying areas fat-lamb raising is also undertaken, particularly in the Waikato and the Bay of Plenty. Sheep farming is carried on throughout the Island, but is most concentrated in the Rangitikei-Manawatu and on the eastern section from the Wairarapa, through Hawke's Bay, to the hill country north of Gisborne.

The South Island—Sheep farming is practised in practically all parts of the Island east of the Southern Alps. The tussock grasslands, particularly on the higher parts, carry about one sheep to 10 acres, whereas improved pastures heavily topdressed carry six or more sheep to the acre. On the easier hill country, in addition to returns from wool, a considerable portion of the revenue comes from the sale of store sheep, which are purchased by the farmers on the plains and undulating country for fattening and for flock-replacement purposes.

On the plains and downlands of Canterbury and in parts of Marlborough, Otago, and Southland, where the climate and soils are suitable, arable mixed farming is a feature. Approximately 92 percent of New Zealand's wheat, oats, and barley acreage is in these districts. On the majority of the cereal-producing farms sheep and lambs are also fattened. Considerable areas (approximately three-quarters of the New Zealand acreage) of rape, kale, turnips, and swedes are grown for summer and winter supplementary feed.

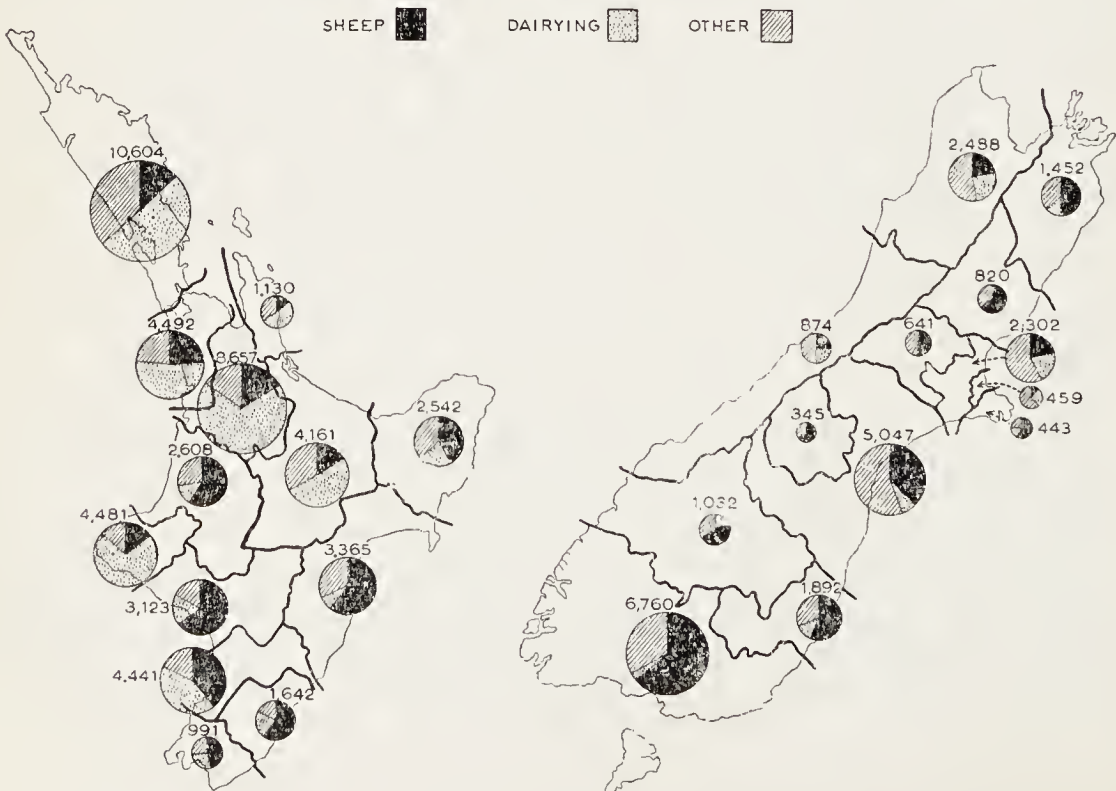
Dairying is very localised and is concentrated near the cities to cater for whole-milk requirements. Districts where herds are run for dairy-factory supply are the plains areas of Southland; parts of Nelson and Westland; and Banks Peninsula, in Canterbury. Less than 8 percent of the dairy cows are in the South Island, and approximately one-sixth of the beef cattle.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS BY PRINCIPAL FARMING ENTERPRISES—The collection of farm production statistics in 1960 was carried out as New Zealand's part of the World Census of Agriculture. Detailed information has been published separately in the report of the New Zealand Census of Agriculture, 1959-60.

For purposes of fuller analysis of the New Zealand results than is customarily given in Statistical Area (previously Land District) tables, counties with some affinity as to farming types, etc., have been regrouped to form what have been designated "Regional Areas", and certain tables given in Sections 14B and 14C of this volume are set out on this basis. The following sets out in detail the content of these regional areas.

Regional Area	Counties Included (as at 1960)
Northland	Mangonui, Whangaroa, Hokianga, Bay of Islands, Whangarei, Hobson, Otamatea, Rodney, Waitemata.
South Auckland	Manukau, Franklin. Raglan.
Waikato and Hauraki Lowlands	Waikato, Waipa, Otorohanga, Hauraki Plains, Piako, Matamata.
Cape Colville	Great Barrier, Coromandel, Thames, Ohinemuri.
Central Plateau	Tauranga, Rotorua, Taupo, Whakatane.
Westland Uplands	Waitomo, Taumarunui, Clifton, Waimarino.
Taranaki	Taranaki, Inglewood, Egmont, Stratford, Eltham, Waimate West, Hawera.
East Cape	Opotiki, Matakaoa, Waipapua, Uawa, Waikohu, Cook.
Hawke's Bay	Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Patangata.
Rangitikei	Patea, Waitotara, Wanganui, Rangitikei, Kiwitea, Pohangina.
Manawatu	Dannevirke, Woodville, Oroua, Manawatu, Kairanga, Horowhenua, Pahiatua.
Wairarapa	Eketahuna, Mauriceville, Masterton, Wairarapa South, Akitio.
Featherston	Hutt, Makara, Featherston.
Nelson	Waimea, Golden Bay, Buller, Murchison, Inangahua.
Marlborough	Sounds, Marlborough, Awatere, Kaikoura.
Westland	Grey, Westland.
North Canterbury	Amuri, Cheviot, Waipara.
Foothills	Ashley, Oxford, Tawera, Selwyn.
Canterbury Plains	Kowai, Rangiora, Eyre, Malvern, Paparua, Springs, Ellesmere.
Christchurch	Waimairi, Heathcote, Halswell.
Banks Peninsula	Mount Herbert, Akaroa, Wairewa.
Mackenzie	Mackenzie.
South Canterbury	Ashburton, Geraldine, Levels, Waimate, Waitaki.
Otago	Waihemo, Waikouaiti, Peninsula, Taieri, Tuapeka.
Central Otago	Maniatoto, Vineent, Lake.
Southern	Bruce, Clutha, Southland, Wallace.
Remainder	Chatham Islands, Stewart Island.

HOLDINGS IN REGIONAL AREAS BY TYPE OF FARMING AT 31 JANUARY 1960



Figures for 1959-60 as to the number of holdings of various principal types of farming enterprises in the several regional areas (each Island separately) are here presented. ("Principally" means 75 percent or more; "predominant" means 50-74 percent; "mixed" means approximately equal; "general mixed" covers three or more types with none predominant.)

Regional Area	Principally Dairy Farming	Principally Sheep Farming	Principally Beef Farming	Dairy and Sheep with Dairy Predominant	Sheep and Dairy with Sheep Predominant	Mixed Dairy and Sheep	Sheep and Cropping with Sheep Pre-dominant	Cropping and Sheep with Cropping Pre-dominant	Mixed Sheep and Cropping	General Mixed Farming	Other (including Horticulture, Timber, etc.)	Idle and Unused	Total
Northland	5,397	1,371	492	382	91	165	8	1	1	158	981	1,557	10,604
South	2,357	1,081	127	167	60	49	12	14	3	64	317	241	4,492
Auckland	5,962	1,382	128	374	107	117	5	3	1	74	232	272	8,657
Waikato and Hauraki Lowlands ..	589	157	27	69	20	25	-	-	-	21	54	168	1,130
Cape Colville ..	2,126	668	54	228	62	103	14	2	2	46	380	476	4,161
Central Plateau	342	1,556	28	130	86	82	15	4	2	40	101	222	2,608
Western Uplands	3,209	666	22	166	60	98	6	-	3	45	104	102	4,481
Taranaki ..	539	1,068	56	84	26	46	66	58	36	92	201	270	2,542
East Cape	257	2,045	47	46	52	55	119	85	37	59	358	205	3,365
Hawke's Bay ..	554	2,017	39	91	98	79	99	1	7	39	46	53	3,123
Rangitikei	1,920	1,733	62	137	117	121	70	13	8	35	150	75	4,441
Manawatu	361	1,010	3	74	39	34	49	3	5	10	40	14	1,642
Wairarapa	275	454	8	33	23	12	28	-	1	6	73	78	991
Featherston													
Totals, North Island ..	23,888	15,208	1,093	1,981	841	986	491	184	106	689	3,037	3,733	52,237
Marlborough	202	724	10	47	18	14	170	21	62	39	89	56	1,452
Nelson ..	625	548	64	129	59	70	87	50	34	148	507	167	2,488
Westland	214	227	137	65	9	16	-	-	1	9	80	116	874
North Canterbury	15	507	4	2	9	8	188	13	29	23	19	3	820
Foothills ..	45	331	6	9	16	11	103	9	20	19	60	12	641
Canterbury Plains ..	478	483	18	35	39	21	362	145	196	217	256	52	2,302
Christchurch	121	48	14	4	2	3	8	9	6	26	188	30	459
Banks Peninsula	75	259	7	22	24	16	10	2	2	6	16	4	443
Mackenzie	-	225	-	-	1	-	69	3	10	9	21	7	345
South Canterbury	332	1,873	19	47	102	36	1,335	175	415	271	383	59	5,047
Otago ..	230	1,078	23	21	25	23	98	8	7	27	278	74	1,892
Central Otago	16	663	8	5	11	2	62	5	10	15	162	73	1,032
Southern	174	4,351	29	311	418	191	777	8	14	66	257	164	6,760
Remainder	-	85	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	41	136
Totals, South Is.	2,527	11,402	339	699	734	412	3,269	448	806	875	2,322	858	24,691
Totals, New Zealand	26,415	26,610	1,432	2,680	1,575	1,398	3,760	632	912	1,564	5,359	4,591	76,928

The average area of holdings where the main types of farming were principally carried out were: dairy, 147 acres; sheep, 1,141 acres; beef, 1,033 acres. The most common size groups were: dairy, 75-99 acres; sheep, 250-399 acres; beef, 250-399 acres.

EMPLOYMENT ON FARMS—In 1961 a total of 121,641 persons were employed in agriculture and livestock production. Of this total, which is derived from the 1961 Census of population, 39,101 were engaged in sheep farming, 41,749 in dairy farming, 20,622 in mixed farming, 3,610 in market gardening, 2,300 in farm contracting, and 3,627 in fruitgrowing. At the time of the previous census in 1956 a total of 125,692 persons were employed in agriculture and livestock production. There was little change in the number employed in sheep farming (39,627 in 1956 and 39,101 in 1961), but the number engaged in dairy farming declined from 47,307 to 41,749.

Of the 39,101 persons engaged in 1961 in sheep farming 10,396 were employers, and 9,324 were farming on their own account. Comparable figures in 1956 were 11,284 employers and 9,421 farming on own account. In dairy farming the number of employers declined from 10,969 in 1956 to 9,126 in 1961, while the number farming on their own account declined from 20,965 to 13,749.

Wage and salary earners in the sheep farming industry numbered 18,515 in 1956 and 19,000 in 1961. In the dairy farming industry they numbered 14,445 in 1956 and 18,209 in 1961, an increase in wage and salary earners partly offsetting the decline in the number of persons farming on their own account in this industry.

The following table is based on occupations recorded at the 1961 Census. The number of persons engaged in farming occupations does not coincide exactly with the number employed in the farming industry. A number of persons engaged in farming occupations would be employed in other industries, and on the other hand, a number of persons in non-farming occupations would be employed in the farming industry. For example, gardeners are included under farm occupations, but a number are employed in gardens attached to factories, and so will be included in the labour force of manufacturing industries. Examples of people in non-farming occupations who may be employed in the farming industry are accountants, cooks, and pilots of topdressing planes. However, with these minor qualifications, the table does give a broad picture of the occupations of those engaged in the farming industry at the Population Census of 1961.

Major Groups and Selected Occupations	Males	Females	Total
Farmers and farm managers—			
Dairy farmer	23,614	1,111	24,725
Sheep farmer, station owner, run holder	22,042	638	22,680
Farmer in mixed farming	13,072	454	13,526
Farmer or settler, n.o.d.	614	43	657
Farm manager, foreman, or overseer	553	8	561
Market gardener	1,879	167	2,046
Orchardist, fruitgrower	1,344	57	1,401
Poultry farmer	984	230	1,214
Nurseryman	578	85	663
Cattle farmer, grazier	354	21	375
Sharemilker	4,514	355	4,869
Wheat or other grain grower, agricultural farmer	349	10	359
Other	1,426	92	1,518
Totals	71,323	3,271	74,594
Other farm occupations—			
Farm labourer, n.o.d.	23,228	1,303	24,531
Landgirl	...	1,040	1,040
Relative assisting on farm	371	213	584
Orchard hand, n.o.d.	854	180	1,034
Shepherd, musterer	3,941	32	3,973
Shearer	2,071	9	2,080
Milker	257	863	1,120
Fencer	1,408	2	1,410
Tractor driver	1,407	2	1,409
Farm contractor, n.o.d.	738	6	744
Gardener, jobbing or n.o.d.	2,043	101	2,144
Poultry farm worker	236	97	333
Market garden hand	1,035	537	1,572
Other	4,653	1,638	6,291
Totals	42,242	6,023	48,265
Totals, all farm occupations	113,565	9,294	122,859

n.o.d. — not otherwise defined.

GROSS FARMING INCOME—Gross farming income is the value of the output of the farming sector. A description of this statistical series was given in the 1966 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

The following table shows the figures of gross farming income for the past 16 production seasons as well as for the pre-war year 1938–39. The second part of this table gives the relative contributions of each of the seven groups in each year in the form of percentages of the total of all farm production.

Year	Farm Group							
	Grain and Field Crops	Horticulture, Poultry, and Bees	Wool	Mutton and Lamb	Beef	Dairying	Pigs	Total
\$(million)†								
1938–39	9.3	12.6	18.5	24.5	13.1	56.7	4.8	139.5
1951–52	22.7	38.9	108.7	77.5	27.0	152.2	9.5	436.5
1952–53	23.8	40.5	128.1	93.5	44.5	179.9	11.9	522.2
1953–54	32.4	38.8	142.3	104.9	36.2	178.6	11.4	544.6
1954–55	31.9	41.4	151.7	112.1	44.7	169.1	11.2	562.1
1955–56	32.2	41.6	143.0	111.5	36.8	176.9	12.4	554.4
1956–57	29.7	45.0	183.0	124.1	41.7	179.2	11.3	614.0
1957–58	29.7	45.2	137.8	117.8	63.0	187.5	11.7	592.7
1958–59	31.8	43.6	130.4	106.0	67.4	172.9	12.1	564.2
1959–60	39.2	47.0	169.5	99.3	67.9	187.4	13.2	623.5
1960–61	42.3	50.4	158.3	109.1	55.0	184.5	14.3	613.9
1961–62	42.2	55.8	153.9	92.6	59.7	175.9	14.9	595.0
1962–63	43.3	57.1	180.5	107.8	68.8	180.5	16.0	654.0
1963–64	50.0	62.4	230.1	131.3	74.4	198.3	17.1	763.6
1964–65	48.7	69.6	172.9	166.9	87.1	229.4	17.5	792.1
1965–66	51.1	74.4	193.2	166.9	95.7	251.8	17.4	850.5
1966–67*	57.1	76.9	162.7	139.0	100.8	251.6	18.2	806.3

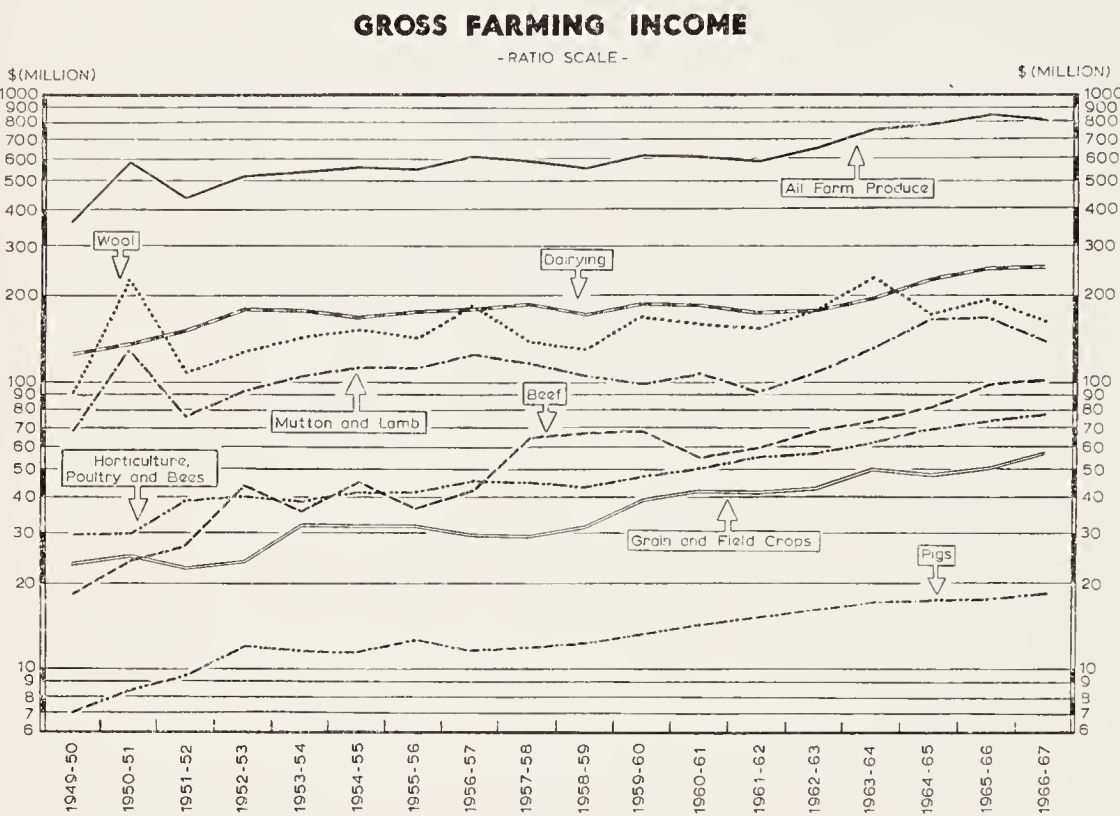
Percentages of Total Income

1938–39	7	9	13	17	9	41	3	100
1951–52	5	9	25	18	6	35	2	100
1952–53	5	8	25	18	9	34	2	100
1953–54	6	7	26	19	7	33	2	100
1954–55	6	7	27	20	8	30	2	100
1955–56	6	8	26	20	7	32	2	100
1956–57	5	7	30	20	7	29	2	100
1957–58	5	8	23	20	11	32	2	100
1958–59	6	8	23	19	12	31	2	100
1959–60	6	8	27	16	11	30	2	100
1960–61	7	8	26	18	9	30	2	100
1961–62	7	9	26	16	10	30	3	100
1962–63	7	8	28	16	11	28	2	100
1963–64	7	8	30	17	10	26	2	100
1964–65	6	9	22	21	11	29	2	100
1965–66	6	9	23	20	11	29	2	100
1966–67*	7	10	20	17	13	31	2	100

*Provisional

†Figures revised slightly.

The following diagram shows gross farming income for the farming groups.



Index numbers have also been compiled showing the movements in volume of farm production both in total and for the same component groups as previously defined. For the compilation of these index numbers computations have been made for each season showing what the aggregate annual values would have been had the 1938-39 prices been constant throughout the period. From the resultant aggregates, index numbers have been compiled which measure the movements in the volume of production, for, since prices were assumed to be constant, volume is the only variable factor in the aggregates. The coverage of the pastoral production groups includes allowances for changes in the numbers of livestock on farms.

In the following tables index numbers of value and volume on the base: 1938-39 (= 100) are given, and these give a clearer idea of the extent of year-to-year change.

Year	Grain and Field Crops	Horticulture, Poultry, and Bees	Wool	Mutton and Lamb	Beef	Dairying	Pigs	All Farm Produce
INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE								
1938-39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951-52	240	310	585	318	205	269	196	313
1952-53	253	322	688	384	338	318	246	374
1953-54	345	308	766	430	274	316	238	390
1954-55	338	329	815	459	339	299	233	402
1955-56	343	330	769	457	279	313	258	397
1956-57	315	357	984	508	317	317	238	440

Year	Grain and Field Crops	Horticulture, Poultry, and Bees	Wool	Mutton and Lamb	Beef	Dairying	Pigs	All Farm Produce
INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE – <i>continued</i>								
1957–58	315	359	741	483	477	331	246	425
1958–59	338	346	701	434	511	305	254	404
1959–60	417	373	911	407	515	331	275	447
1960–61	449	400	851	448	417	326	296	440
1961–62	449	443	827	380	452	311	313	426
1962–63	462	452	970	442	521	319	333	468
1963–64	532	495	1238	538	564	350	354	547
1964–65	517	552	929	684	661	405	365x	567
1965–66x	544	591	1044	684	731	444	363	610
1966–67*	607	610	879	529	769	444	379	579
INDEX NUMBERS OF VOLUME								
1938–39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951–52	124	155	124	131	124	125	77	127
1952–53	117	154	127	130	143	136	88	133
1953–54	132	160	130	143	127	129	85	133
1954–55	121	160	140	145	155	127	90	136
1955–56	108	169	143	152	150	131	87	139
1956–57	135	168	154	150	151	131	78	141
1957–58	130	166	156	169	176	141	86	151
1958–59	134	169	169	186	176	140	105	157
1959–60	163	172	176	189	181	137	92	159
1960–61	179	176	183	199	172	143	92	166
1961–62	163	200	184	209	196	140	96	169
1962–63	195	225	197	211	208	144	110	178
1963–64	215	249	194	219	195	149	111	184
1964–65	202	260	196	221	206	158	101	189
1965–66x	219	279	222	228	209	167	91	200
1966–67*	220	281	222	244	234	168	81	206

*Provisional.

From the 1951–52 season through to the 1956–57 season the value series showed a much faster growth rate than the volume series, a result of a general upward movement in prices.

From 1956–57 to 1962–63 prices were more stable and in some cases showed a decline and, in consequence, the index of total value of farm produce remained relatively stable, even though the volume index showed a consistent upward movement.

In 1963–64, considerably higher prices for wool, meat and dairy products sold overseas resulted in a 15 percent rise in the value index compared with a 2.8 percent increase in the volume index.

In the year 1964–65, higher prices for meat and dairy products sold overseas were offset by a sharp fall in wool prices, resulting in only a very slight rise in the value index compared with 2.7 percent increase in the volume index.

In the year 1965–66, a rise of 6.9 percent value compared favourably to a volume increase of 5.3 for all farm produce.

In the year 1966–67 the value of all farm products fell by 5.2 percent. The main reasons for this decline were the reduced returns for wool, mutton, and lamb which cancelled any real benefit that might have accrued from the increase of 3 percent in volume.

The table clearly shows the effects of fluctuations in the price of wool from year to year.

Over the 28-year period, the average annual compound rate of increase in the volume series has been 2.6 percent. For the latest five years the compound rate of increase has been 4.0 percent.

The following table shows in quinquennial periods the proportions of gross farming income arising from exports of farm produce and from consumption of such produce within New Zealand. A description of the methods of estimation was given in the 1967 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

Gross Farming Income	1936-37 to 1940-41	1941-42 to 1945-46	1946-47 to 1950-51	1951-52 to 1955-56	1956-57 to 1960-61	1961-62 to 1965-66
All farm produce—	percent					
From exports	67	67	71	70	68	66
From New Zealand consumption ..	33	33	29	30	32	34
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100

DAIRY PRODUCTION—The next table shows the estimated production and utilisation of butterfat during each of the last five seasons. (Source: New Zealand Dairy Board.)

Utilisation	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	million lb				
Creamery buttermaking*	395.0	421.6	445.0	463.2 _x	464.7
Cheesemaking	87.9	83.9	93.8	93.8	97.7
Whole-milk products	10.2	12.3	13.5	16.4	17.3
Totals	493.1	517.9	552.3	573.4 _x	579.7
Residual fat in skim-milk products ..	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.7 _x	5.7
Total processed by dairy factories	496.1	521.9	556.8	578.1	585.4
Consumed as milk, cream, or ice cream ..	50.8	48.9	46.7	48.1 _{‡x}	48.4 _‡
Farm butter	0.2	0.2	..	..	..
Fed to stock [†]	14.0	13.4	13.4	13.7 _x	12.7
Wastage	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.4 _x	6.5
Total production "at pail"	566.6	590.2	623.1	646.3 _x	653.0

*Includes small quantities of creamery fat used in whey buttermaking. †Including residual fat in skim-milk from home separation. ‡Basis of estimate changed. Series subject to revision.

Production by dairy factories during the last five seasons is set out in the following table.

Product	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	tons (000)				
Creamery butter	214.0	228.7	242.1	251.3	251.8
Whey butter	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2
Cheese	98.4	95.1	106.2	105.7 _x	109.7
Condensed and powdered whole milk*	14.4	15.6	13.4	15.4*	15.5*
Skim-milk powder	50.8	62.8	80.2	85.9	137.5
Buttermilk powder	17.9	19.9	21.7	24.6	23.2
Casein	37.6	42.2	41.8	53.0	46.8

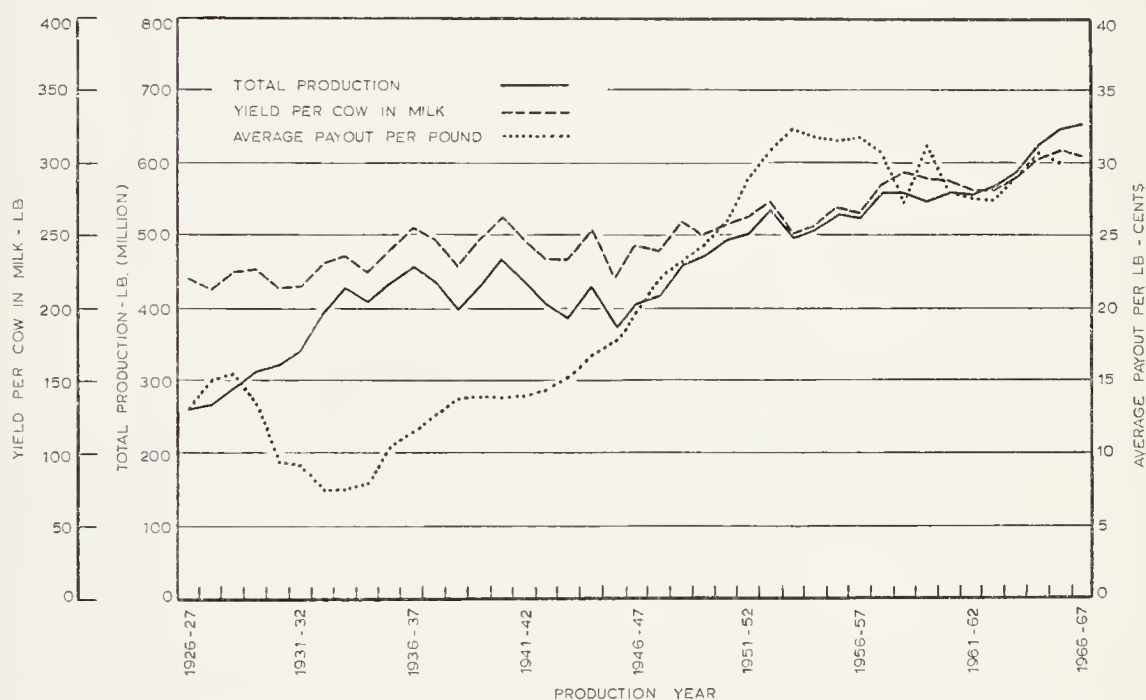
*Excludes infant foods from 1 June 1965.

The following table gives estimates of the average butterfat production per cow "at the pail", which are derived by the New Zealand Dairy Board from data concerning tested herds.

Year	Total Butterfat	Dairy Cows in Milk	Average Production per Cow	Year	Total Butterfat	Dairy Cows in Milk	Average Production per Cow
	million lb	(000)	lb		million lb	(000)	lb
1959-60	547	1,887	288	1963-64	590	2,011	292
1960-61	557	1,929	287	1964-65	623	2,032	305
1961-62	555	1,968	280	1965-66	646	2,088.x	308
1962-63	567	1,997	282	1966-67	653	2,144	305

The following diagram shows the progress of the dairy industry over a long period of years.

BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION



The Dairy Board has its functions defined in the Dairy Board Act 1961. Finance is provided by a levy on dairy produce. It is the Board's concern to promote the orderly development of the dairy, bobby calf, and pig industries with a view to improving the quality of the stock and expanding production. Quality improvement involves testing stock for production, the development of artificial breeding, and research and experimental work. (About half the dairy herd is now bred by artificial insemination from selected sires, and produce about 25 lb of butterfat more each year than cows bred naturally.)

The Board shares with the Government the management and finance of the Dairy Research Institute, and, with the Government, the Meat Producers Board, and the Wool Board, the control of the Veterinary Services Council.

The Board is also represented on the Dairy Products Prices Authority, the Dairy Industry Loans Council, the Meat Producers Board, the Pig Producers Council, the Bobby Calf Pools Central Executive, the Dairy Factory Managers Registration Board, and on a committee which examines improvements in manufacture.

The Dairy Industry Act 1952 regulates the production, collection, treatment, preparation, and manufacture, under proper sanitary conditions, of dairy produce—i.e., milk, cream, butter, cheese, and any other product of milk or cream—intended for sale for human consumption within New Zealand or for export.

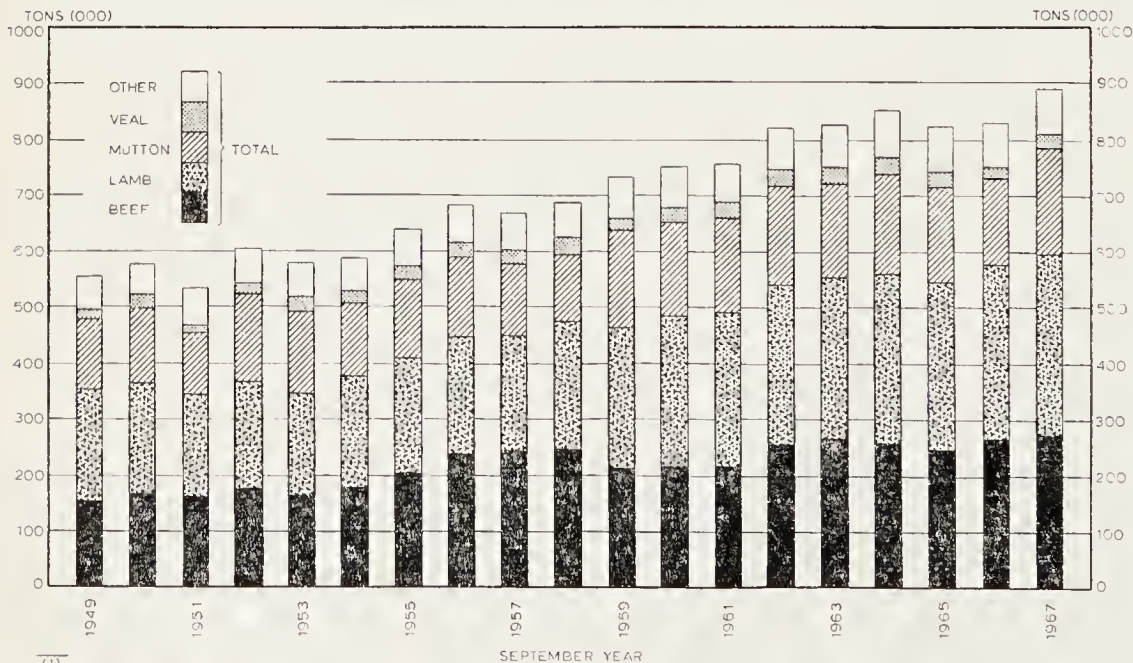
Dairy produce intended for export must be sound and wholesome in all respects, and must comply with the requirements of the Act as to inspection, grading, and marking.

Co-operative dairy companies are a feature of the organisation of the dairy industry.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL—The following table shows in summary form production and disposal of meat. Figures are shown at bone-in weights.

Product and Use	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
tons (thousand)					
<i>Production</i>					
Beef	266.2	258.9	246.7	265.3	271.4
Veal	26.9	28.1	24.7	22.0	25.6
Mutton	165.8	176.3	169.5	149.9	185.5
Lamb	289.5	303.9	298.7	312.0	326.9
Pig meat—					
Porker	17.7	19.3	18.3	16.1	14.8
Baconer	21.7	24.1	23.2	21.3	19.2
Chopper	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.0
Edible offal	37.4	38.9	39.2	40.8	45.5
Total production	827.7	852.1	822.9	829.9	890.8
<i>Disposal</i>					
Exports and ships' stores ..	531.7	557.4	522.7	536.2	
For canning	9.2	11.4	11.4	11.7	
Local consumption	286.8	283.4	288.8*	281.9	
Total production	827.7	852.1	822.9	829.9	890.8

MEAT PRODUCTION⁽¹⁾



Meat consumed in New Zealand represents approximately one-third of total production. The figures in the next table give actual consumption during the years ended 30 September, by classes of meat.

Product	Local Consumption			Consumption per Head of Mean Population		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	tons (000)			lb		
Beef	119.0	120.8	123.3	101.6	101.3	101.6
Veal	9.3	8.6	9.8	7.9	7.2	8.1
Mutton	85.4	76.3	77.4	73.0	64.0	63.7
Lamb	19.2	22.0	26.8	16.3	18.4	22.1
Pig meat—						
Porker ..	15.4	15.1	14.1	13.1	12.6	11.6
Baconer ..	20.1	20.0	18.3	17.1	16.7	15.1
Chopper ..	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9
Edible offal ..	10.8	11.6	11.4	9.2	9.7	9.4
Totals	281.6	276.6	283.4	239.4	231.5	233.5

Details of sources of supply for local consumption in 1966-67 are given in the following table. Figures for meat export works include those for a few bacon works. In the case of registered abattoirs and rural slaughterhouses, edible offal has been estimated at 3 percent of total carcass weight excluding pig meats.

Product	Registered Abattoirs	Meat Export Works	Rural Slaughterhouses	Farms	Total
	tons				
Beef	81,543	37,820	2,573	1,376	123,312
Veal	5,304	4,157	31	304	9,796
Mutton	35,421	24,231	1,331	16,368	77,351
Lamb	10,221	14,973	130	1,481	26,805
Pig meat—					
Porker ..	9,367	4,003	207	562	14,139
Baconer ..	2,844	15,475	—	—	18,319
Chopper ..	509	1,840	—	—	2,349
Edible offal ..	3,974	7,271	122	—	11,367
Totals	149,183	109,770	4,394	20,091	283,438

The following table shows the numbers of the different classes of livestock slaughtered for food during each of the last 11 September years. The figures are for total killings—i.e., they include export works, abattoirs, rural slaughterhouses, and an allowance for killings on farms.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

Year Ended 30 September	Sheep	Lambs	Cattle	Calves	Pigs
	Carcasses (000)				
1957	5,301	14,339	1,047	1,407	751
1958	5,081	15,883	1,106	1,314	768
1959	7,459	18,355	962	1,222	883
1960	7,356	19,283	956	1,234	863
1961	7,289	19,846	995	1,299	839
1962	8,002	21,518	1,224	1,413	850
1963	7,220	21,308	1,282	1,412	921
1964	7,901	22,157	1,286	1,392	1,002
1965	7,552	21,924	1,138	1,231	951
1966	6,711	22,326	1,172	1,102	874
1967	8,474	24,158	1,212	1,217	790

Meat intended for export from New Zealand is slaughtered at meat export slaughterhouses, of which 37 are at present operating. They are licensed annually under the provisions of the Meat Act 1964 and regulations thereunder, which also authorise officers of the Department of Agriculture to inspect all meat whether for export or for local consumption.

The supervision of grading of meat for export is one of the responsibilities of the Meat Producers Board. Grading at each freezing works is carried out, after slaughtering and dressing, by graders employed by the concern operating the freezing works. Supervising graders of the Meat Producers Board are allotted to each group of works to ensure uniformity of grading.

To supply meat for the larger urban centres there are at present 38 abattoirs operating, the larger ones being organised on the same lines as meat export works, and the supply is augmented by meat drawn from export works. At rural slaughterhouses meat is killed for consumption in small country towns and rural districts. Many farmers, particularly on sheep farms, kill their own meat.

To regulate and control the marketing of bobby calves, Bobby Calf Committees were established in 1938 and are now governed by the Bobby Calf Marketing Regulations 1955 under the control of the Dairy Board.

WOOL PRODUCTION—Although fourth in order in actual size of flocks, New Zealand holds third place in the world as a producer of wool, and second place as an exporter. New Zealand specialises in the production and export of crossbred wool. There is only a small annual consumption by local mills. The quantity on a greasy basis used by local manufacturers in the post-war period until 1958–59 ranged between 10,900,000 lb and 14,500,000 lb. Figures for local consumption in recent years are as follows.

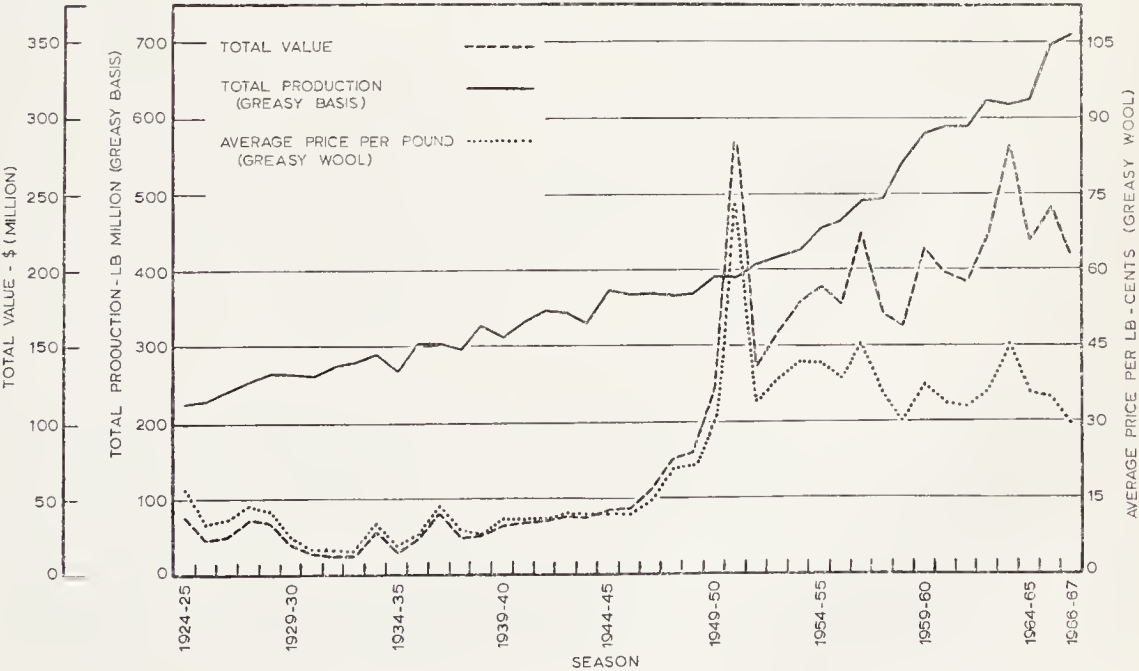
Year Ended 30 June	Quantity Used (Greasy Basis)	Year Ended 30 June	Quantity Used (Greasy Basis)
	lb (000)		lb (000)
1960	15,800	1964	20,300
1961	17,100	1965	22,300
1962	20,400	1966	23,300
1963	18,200	1967	22,500

The following table shows for the last 11 seasons the total wool production (greasy basis), the movement in the average price per pound of wool (greasy basis), and the estimated total value of wool production (obtained by valuing the production estimate at the overall price per lb of greasy wool sold at auction).

Season Ended 30 June	Total Wool Production (Greasy Basis)	Average Price Per pound (Greasy Basis)	Estimated Value of Total Wool Production
	lb (m)	c.	\$ (m)
1957	491	45.63	224.0
1958	496	34.30	170.2
1959	540	30.06	162.4
1960	577	37.21	214.6
1961	588	33.62	197.6
1962	587	32.65	191.6
1963	620	35.70	221.4
1964	617	45.89	283.0
1965	623	35.12	218.8
1966	695	34.69	241.0
1967	709	29.39	208.5

On account of lack of information on changes in stocks of wool on farms, the above figures of production should not be taken as precise measures of actual production in each season.

WOOL PRODUCTION



An analysis of wool sold at New Zealand auctions, according to quality groups, is given in the following table. (Source: Wool Commission.)

Quality Group	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Bales	Per-centage of Total Sales	Bales	Per-centage of Total Sales	Bales	Per-centage of Total Sales	Bales	Per-centage of Total Sales	Bales	Per-centage of Total Sales
60-64's and up ..	15,153	1.2	13,410	1.0	13,497	1.0	14,351	1.0	13,778	0.9
60's ..	8,915	0.7	10,257	0.8	9,736	0.7	8,196	0.5	8,023	0.5
58-60's, 58's, and 56-58's ..	89,307	6.8	87,063	6.7	83,956	6.4	82,930	5.6	72,164	4.6
50-56's and 56's ..	123,033	9.4	123,362	9.5	107,858	8.2	137,573	9.3	120,127	7.7
52's ..	54,086	4.1	55,239	4.2	47,335	3.6	50,605	3.4	47,311	3.0
50's ..	136,865	10.5	128,736	10.0	123,882	9.4	133,193	9.0	120,964	7.7
48-50's ..	137,321	10.5	125,622	9.7	138,346	10.6	152,739	10.3	133,867	8.6
46-50's and 48's ..	439,900	33.6	405,405	31.3	380,516	29.0	438,865	29.5	341,667	21.9
46-48's ..	202,069	15.4	217,271	16.8	279,140	21.3	310,545	21.0	445,888	28.6
46's and lower ..	102,789	7.8	128,930	10.0	127,977	9.8	154,660	10.4	257,104	16.5
Totals ..	1,309,438	100.0	1,295,295	100.0	1,312,243	100.0	1,483,657	100.0	1,560,893	100.0

The Wool Industry Act 1944 provided for the establishment of the Wool Board. The Board's principal concern is the promotion of the wool industry, particularly in regard to markets, scientific and industrial research in relation to wool and sheep with a view to improvement in quality and quantity, and the discovery of new or improved methods of utilisation. Specific matters in relation to which the Board may be called upon to exercise certain functions are the production, handling, pooling, appraising, storage, distribution, marketing, and disposal of wool. The Board is empowered to act in combination or association with other bodies established outside New Zealand functioning on similar lines, such as the International Wool Secretariat and the Wool Bureau, and with the Meat Producers Board and the Dairy Board. It is also represented on the Wool Commission established by the Wool Commission Act 1951. To provide funds for the Board to carry out its functions the Wool Industry Act authorises a levy on all wool produced in New Zealand, the rate of the levy to be fixed each season by the Board. Under the Wool Commission Act, payment of this levy is at present suspended, the expenses of the Board being met from a charge imposed by regulation under that Act on all wool exported or used in New Zealand. Following the decision of the Wool Board to find additional funds for the wool promotion and research programme of the International Wool Secretariat, the charge from 1 July 1964 became 0.70c per pound on shorn greasy and slipe wool (roughly \$2.35 per standard bale). (Up to the 1966-67 season the Wool Commission subsidised the payment to the Wool Board.)

In December 1960 there was set up the Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand supported by the Wool Board and the Government (through the National Research Advisory Council). The main object of the organisation is to promote and conduct research into the properties of wool, but it may also study problems of handling, storage, transport, marketing, and related matters.

References to the activities of the Wool Commission set up under the Wool Commission Act 1951 are to be found in Section 21.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—The Department of Agriculture has existed as a separate Department since 1892 and has been instrumental in building up farm production. The principal functions of the Department, as set out in the Department of Agriculture Act 1953, are (a) to promote and encourage the development of all phases of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries in New Zealand, including the stock, poultry, fruit, vegetable, flax (*Phormium tenax*), tobacco, hops, and honey production industries, with a view to maintaining and improving the quality of the products derived from those industries and increasing the production of those products; (b) to promote and control and encourage the marketing and sale of those products.

Under the control of the Minister of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture provides a service of which the main object is the advancement of the interests of primary production. Under a Director-General of Agriculture there are Divisional Directors of Animal Health, Meat, Dairy, Farm Advisory, Research, Horticulture, Sheep and Wool, and Administration. While the service is primarily educative, the Department administers a number of Acts and regulations.

Animal Health—The Animal Health Division is responsible for the control of infectious diseases of livestock, and vaccination and testing are carried out to prevent and eradicate certain serious stock diseases. Special attention is given to herds supplying milk for human consumption. Livestock husbandry forms an essential part of the extension service provided by this Division. All stock exported and imported is examined by the Division's veterinarians. Instruction is given in poultry keeping. The Division is concerned with the control of noxious weeds and, with the Pest Destruction Council through district pest destruction boards, in the destruction of rabbits, opossums, and wallabies.

The Port Agriculture Inspection Service was established in 1960 to take over both plant and animal quarantine work. Officers of this service handle all aspects of agricultural work at major ports and airports.

Meat—The Meat Division is responsible for the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of all stock and meat produced in abattoirs and meat export works—and for the standard of hygiene in these establishments as well as in all meat export and domestic meat packing plants. It supervises the standard of hygiene in game packing houses and gives veterinary certificates covering the export of game and fish.

Sheep and Wool—This Division was established in 1966 to carry out the advisory work formerly located in the Farm Advisory Division, on sheep and wool production. In addition, it has the responsibility in association with the various breed societies, to establish and operate a performance-recording scheme for sheep and beef cattle to assist breeders to develop stock which will produce better meat.

Dairy Produce—Instruction in the manufacture of butter, cheese, milk powder, and casein is given by the Dairy Division. Dairy produce is inspected and graded before shipment and a close supervision is exercised over butter and cheese at all stages of manufacture, and the Division is responsible for the registration of town milk supply premises. It also provides technical advice on market milk treatment. The Division has laboratories at Auckland, New Plymouth, and Wallaceville which provide a comprehensive examination of dairy products as a background to its control of dairy produce quality. The Division is responsible for the registration and licensing of dairy factories, approval of their design, general suitability, and economic justification.

Farm Advisory Service—The Farm Advisory Division is concerned with advisory work in soil management, crop and pasture production, and farm management. A field staff of farm advisory officers acts as a link between the research stations and the farmers and also carries out co-operative demonstration trials and demonstrations on farmers' properties. The Division is concerned with seed certification and crops, pastures, farm management and economics, rural sociology and home economics, and farm machinery. Soil testing and assistance with farm drainage work are both undertaken. The Division controls the following stations: Seed Testing Station, Palmerston North; Phormium plantation, Moutoa; Flock House Farm of Instruction, Bulls, and three demonstration farms, one at Kaikohe, one at Te Anau and another at Westport.

Greater emphasis is now being given by advisory officers to the consideration of the whole farm as a business unit and to close co-operation, for example, with accountants, lending institutions, and stock and station agents, in order to help the farmer to improve the profitability of his enterprise.

Research—All research stations of the Department are under the control of the Director of Agricultural Research, with headquarters at Ruakura and Assistant Directors of Animal Research and Soils Research and Superintendent, Field Research and Soils Research and a Superintendent, Field Research, all stationed at Ruakura. Research work on animal diseases is centred largely at Wallaceville; diagnostic work is carried out at Wallaceville, Whangarei, Lincoln, and Taieri. Research activities are more fully discussed in Section 7B Science and Scientific Services.

Horticulture—The Horticulture Division provides an advisory service to fruitgrowers, market gardeners, nurserymen, flower growers, and beekeepers. Its officers inspect market gardens, nurseries, and apiaries for disease, and sets grading standards for pip fruit for export and home consumption. The Horticulture Division provides an advisory service to commercial producers of all types of fruit and vegetables, as well as to nurserymen and cut-flower growers. This advisory service covers all aspects of production from soil management, disease and pest control and crop production and handling. Advisory officers of the division also demonstrate and adapt research results in districts for all horticultural crops and beekeeping.

Experimental and demonstration areas are sited at Keri Keri, Manutuke (citrus), and Avondale, Auckland (vegetables and ornamentals).

The division also has the responsibility for disease and pest control in nurseries, orchards, and market gardens and for the quality of apples and pears packed for export or local market. The Apiary Section of the division advises producers on all aspects of beekeeping and is responsible for the control of disease in apiaries.

Marketing and Trade—The Department is also concerned with many of the issues relating to the marketing of primary products, both overseas and within New Zealand, as well as with general economic problems affecting farming industries as a whole.

PASTURE GRASSES—Researches and experiments in regard to pasture grasses are regular features of the activities of both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. These experiments, which extend right on to individual farms throughout New Zealand, and are conducted in co-operation with the farmers themselves, are wide in their application, and cover all the major phases of pasture management, dealing in particular with such items as pasture mixtures, suitability as to soil types, methods of establishment and management, the efficient use of fertilisers, etc. The results are made available per medium of the *Journal of Agriculture* and such allied publications, as well as by special pamphlets which are distributed without charge. The farmer is thus enabled to avail himself of, and profit by, highly specialised knowledge and experience. In addition, a constant endeavour is being made not only to improve existing strains by such measures as seed certification and the provision of pedigree seed, but also to evolve new strains.

The following table shows the areas under artificially sown grasses, and includes areas of tussock, and other naturally established native grasses which have been permanently improved by oversowing with grasses and clovers.

Year	Artificially Sown Pasture Grasses and Lucerne		Year	Artificially Sown Pasture Grasses and Lucerne	
	Cut for Seed, Hay or Silage	Not Cut for Seed, Hay, or Silage		Cut for Seed, Hay, or Silage	Not Cut for Seed, Hay, or Silage
	acres			acres	
1961-62	1,160,010	18,087,564	1964-65	1,337,501	18,095,856*
1962-63	1,387,299	18,129,203	1965-66	1,480,485	18,321,728*
1963-64	1,335,768	18,431,705*	1966-67	1,475,330	18,804,018*

*Includes 183,873 acres also sown with crops in 1963-64, 173,898 acres in 1964-65, 183,247 acres in 1965-66, and 152,439 acres in 1966-67.

TOPDRESSING—Topdressing with artificial fertilisers has been an important factor in the intensification of grassland farming. Most New Zealand soils need fertilisers, especially phosphates. Superphosphate has been produced in New Zealand in increasing quantities since the 1880s, using rock phosphates from Nauru and Ocean Islands. Over the years there has been a marked changeover from straight superphosphate as the principal fertiliser for grassland and crops. Usual variants are serpentine superphosphate or aerial superphosphate, or a mixture of superphosphate with potash, additional sulphur or a trace element. Production of chemical fertilisers in 1966-67 totalled 1,699,000 tons, the superphosphate content of this output being 1,426,000 tons. Approximately half of the sown grassland receives fertiliser annually, with about half the fertilised area covered by

aerial distribution; about one third of the quantity is distributed by aeroplanes from 8,000 airstrips. Further information on aerial topdressing is contained in Section 11D. Total expenditure on topdressing of farm land comes to about \$50 million annually, including fertiliser, transport, and application costs.

The use of lime to correct soil acidity and increase the availability of trace elements grew steadily from 1890 to a peak of 1,500,000 tons in 1945. Since then usage has dropped to less than 1,000,000 tons annually; there is now a more judicious application of lime and a greater use of trace elements such as molybdenum according to proved soil needs.

The following table gives particulars of areas of grassland topdressed during the latest six years.

Year	Grassland Area Topdressed			
	With Artificial Fertiliser Only	With Lime Only	With Both Artificial Fertiliser and Lime	Total Grassland Topdressed
	acres			
1961-62	8,530,121	332,351	1,132,315	9,994,787
1962-63	8,637,506	318,779	985,801	9,942,086
1963-64	9,750,559	382,892	1,257,700	11,391,151
1964-65	10,846,274	392,946	1,606,679	12,845,899
1965-66	11,295,363	365,668	1,439,014	13,100,045
1966-67	11,863,091	347,594	1,405,189	13,615,874

While topdressing in the past was practically confined to sown grasses on the flat and gently undulating country, the application of fertilisers to the surface-sown hill-country pastures in increasing quantities from aircraft has followed from the development of commercial aerial topdressing operations since 1949. Further information in this connection is contained in Section 11D.

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ETC.—For many years a number of grants and subsidies have been paid to the farming industry and allied organisations from public funds. In addition, agricultural and pastoral education is assisted financially by grants to the agricultural colleges.

The following table shows the payments during the latest three years.

Subsidy, Grant, etc.	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$
Carriage of lime	110,838	93,820	101,620
Fertiliser transport subsidy	—	1,419,918	2,529,348
Flood and drought relief	330,610	190,150	67,108
Eradication of bovine tuberculosis—			
Compensation for condemned animals, loss of production payments, hardship payments, and incidental costs	1,580,968	1,417,928	1,289,250
Subsidies to pest destruction boards	1,278,020	1,401,400	1,480,858
Grants to pest destruction boards	389,504	433,456	482,912
Subsidies to nassella tussock boards	145,460	158,082	157,192
Subsidies to county councils under the Noxious Weeds Act	96,850	104,000	129,806
Agricultural Engineering Institute	30,000	73,000	70,000
Herd Improvement Council	59,166	67,166	73,166
National Hydatids Council	70,000	70,000	70,000
Veterinary Services Council	64,500	61,000	63,000

Comment on some of the more important items is necessary to explain their origin and significance.

Lime Subsidy—Since 30 November 1959 a subsidy on lime transport has been paid to farmers applying lime to newly developed land which is lime responsive, has not previously been limed, and which is cultivated and sown for the first time; or, if it cannot be cultivated, which receives its first dressing of lime. Farmers meet full transport costs and are entitled to claim a refund from the Department of Agriculture.

Fertiliser Transport Subsidy—As from 1 August 1965 a subsidy on the transport of fertiliser (excluding lime) was introduced following a recommendation of the Agricultural Development Conference. The subsidy meets two-thirds of the cost of transport in excess of \$3 per ton.

Pest Destruction Boards—In the post-war years a determined effort has been made to rid the country of rabbits which were lowering the carrying capacity of farmland and causing a loss of production running into many million dollars in value annually. Rabbit-infested areas were brought under rabbit board control, and effective steps were made towards their elimination. From 1 April 1968 rabbit boards have been reconstituted as pest destruction boards. Rates are subsidised by the Government, which also makes grants to pest destruction boards, which may also undertake opossum and wallaby control.

Other Items—Most of the remaining items represent attempts to deal with specific problems, such as the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, which are of importance to the whole community but the handling of which would impose a serious burden on individuals or small groups, and the cost of the Government contribution towards running particular organisations, such as the Agricultural Engineering Institute.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE—An Agricultural Development Conference was held in 1963 and 1964. It was called as a result of the feeling in both producer and official circles that agricultural expansion should proceed at a more rapid rate and that a thorough examination should be made of the economic factors impeding such expansions. The first session of the conference in October 1963 approved the establishment of seven working parties to report to it on a number of such factors—farm finance, taxation, scale of farming, manpower, land valuation, noxious animals and weeds, and farm costs. The conference also endorsed the setting up of a Targets Committee to report on the increases in livestock numbers required to ensure that export income will expand at the pace required to maintain economic growth. The Targets Committee's report in 1964 stated that by 1972-73 livestock numbers would have to rise to 111 million ewe equivalents compared with 80 million in 1962-63. This would require an increase in stock numbers of 3.5 percent a year, an increase in pastoral production of 3.8 percent a year, and an increase in pastoral exports of 4.1 percent a year. These calculations assumed the continuance of 1962-63 export prices, and made allowance for the growth of other exports (mainly forest products), the expansion of import replacement industries, and also the expansion of invisible payments.

The targets were endorsed by the conference which also made a number of recommendations to the Government based on the conclusions of the eight working parties. These, in the main, did not recommend any sweeping administrative changes, but suggested a number of measures designed to improve incentives and encourage development. Stress was also laid on the need to expand advisory services to enable farmers to improve their efficiency.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COUNCIL—This Council has been set up following a recommendation of the Agricultural Development Conference in 1964. It comprises the Minister of Agriculture (Chairman), the Director-General of Agriculture (Deputy-Chairman), the Dominion President Federated Farmers of N.Z. (Inc.), the Chairmen of the three Producer Boards (Dairy, Meat, and Wool), and the Secretary to the Treasury. The main functions of the Council are to keep under review the livestock targets established by the Conference, to propose measures that will facilitate the attainment of targets and to consider any matters that may be referred to it by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Council has several standing Committees—Executive, Finance, Taxation, Manpower, and Farm Costs—and working parties on specific projects such as Beef, and Lime and Fertiliser Usage.

The Council has also established 21 district agricultural advisory committees to identify factors limiting production in their districts and to propose remedial measures; to ensure that farmers and their advisers are fully aware of the taxation concessions and incentives; the terms and availability of finance; the local "bench marks" for farming; and to keep the Council advised of local problems and circumstances.

The increased production required is being achieved. In 1967, the half-way mark from 1962 to 1972, livestock numbers were slightly above the trend set by the Agricultural Development Conference.

FARM PRODUCTIVITY—Based on sophisticated techniques of grassland farming, agricultural production has continued to grow in a way which has resulted in increasing quantities of dairy products, meat, and wool for export. This has been accompanied by a marked rise in the productivity of labour employed in farming. Over the past decade production has increased by almost 2.5 percent a year, while the labour force declined from 130,000 to 119,000. A general improvement in management practices and a heavy rate of investment in land improvement have been the principal factors responsible for the expansion of output. A study by Professor B. P. Philpott of Lincoln Agricultural College attributes two-thirds of the 2.6 percent average annual increase in output between 1920–1960 to capital investment and one-third to improved efficiency in the use of resources. The pattern is one of more intensive farming, for the area used for farming has not expanded since early in the present century. This has meant more intensive use of public and social capital. Since, with more intensive farming, there is a greater demand for any given operation in a defined area, recent decades have witnessed a very substantial growth of contract services for farmers in harvesting and in farm maintenance and improvement. The trend towards this division of function in farming activities was, of course, largely influenced by the production and availability of highly specialised new farm machinery which it would have been uneconomic for individual farmers to own.

FARM MACHINERY—The following table gives details of farm machinery for those items where a comparison is available. The figures for 1960 onwards relate to holdings of 10 acres and over, whereas figures for earlier years relate to holdings of 1 acre and over.

Type of Machine	1952	1957	1960	1965	1967
Milking machines	37,563	38,764	36,721	32,887	29,615
Cream separators	..	..	30,608	19,889	13,960
Shearing machines—					
Plants	20,810	26,592	28,922‡	32,032‡	31,383‡
Stands	44,472	..	61,637	65,918	69,947
Agricultural tractors†	45,734	71,456	78,415	89,421	91,669
Rotary hoes and garden tractors	4,380	..	..	..	..
Electric motors	123,439	139,080	122,758§	120,669§	123,749§
Internal-combustion engines ..	29,052	..	..	..	..
Threshing machines*	1,965	..	..	..	..
Header harvesters	3,130	..	4,746	5,829	5,548

*This item covers only those machines actually used for threshing wheat or oats during the year specified. †Estimates, in 1953, 52,495; 1954, 55,623; 1955, 62,137; 1958, 73,499; 1959, 75,291. ‡Stationary shearing machine plants only. §Electric motors of over one-quarter horsepower only.

The figures show a continuation of the trend towards more intensive mechanisation of farm work that has been in evidence over a considerable period.

Milking Machines—Information concerning milking machines on farms was first collected in 1919, in which year there were 7,577 plants recorded. Since that year the use of milking machines has expanded rapidly. Of the 1,905,534 cows in milk on 31 January

1952, 1,799,375, or 94 percent, were milked by machine. At the end of January 1967 there were 29,615 milking machine plants in use, with a total of 188,501 sets of cups, compared with 32,887 machines and 186,585 sets of cups at 31 January 1965.

Agricultural Tractors—During the period from 1947 to 1967 the number of agricultural tractors employed on farms rose from 21,156 to 91,669. These figures do not include rotary hoes or garden tractors.

The classes of tractors on farm holdings of 10 acres and over outside borough boundaries at 31 January 1967 are given in the following table.

Type	Number	Percentage of Total	Type	Number	Percentage of Total
Diesel oil—			Petrol or kerosene—		
Crawler	7,355	8.0	Crawler	5,934	6.5
Wheel	35,164	38.4	Wheel	43,216	47.1
Total	42,519	46.4	Total	49,150	53.6

14B—CROPS

GENERAL—Crops grown in New Zealand are in general sufficient to meet domestic needs for agricultural products, apart from tropical and subtropical products such as tea, sugar, cotton, etc., though a substantial proportion of wheat requirements is imported.

Local requirements of all the important fruits and berries grown in temperate zones are met by New Zealand orchard production. Citrus fruits are grown in the subtropical northern portion of the North Island, and grapes are also cultivated in certain localities with a favourable climate. In addition to meeting local demand, there is a substantial export trade in apples and pears.

Home gardens supply a considerable proportion of family requirements of vegetables, but there is a substantial area planted in market gardens, both inside and outside borough boundaries, to meet the needs of a growing population. Potato production is normally adequate but has occasionally to be supplemented by imports. The production of onions has been largely sufficient for local requirements of recent years.

Animals can be grazed in open pasture for the full 12 months of the year, but the winter growth of grass, except in certain favoured localities, requires to be supplemented in order to keep stock in good condition during the colder months, and in some districts supplementary fodders are necessary in the drier summer months. The supply of supplementary fodders is adequate both in quantity and in quality, so that New Zealand imports stock food to a very minor extent only.

Hay and silage crops are grown almost exclusively on the farms where they are consumed, though some districts specialise in the growing of certain other supplementary fodder crops. The bulk of the supplementary fodders other than grass and clover hay, and silage, is grown in the South Island, since the colder climate necessitates more extensive supplementary feeding than in the North Island.

The renewal and extension of pastures require the annual supply of very considerable quantities of grass seed, which are now grown almost entirely in New Zealand. There is a small import of certain classes of seeds, but this is almost negligible in relation to requirements; on the other hand, an appreciable export trade in some species of grass seeds has been developed.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION—Grain growing is localised to a considerable extent, the Canterbury statistical area, with its fertile plains, supplying in 1966–67, 65 percent of New Zealand's wheat yield, 47 percent of the oats threshed, and 59 percent of the barley yield.

Maize growing is largely confined to certain portions of the East Coast (notably Cook County) and South Auckland-Bay of Plenty areas. The growing of peas for threshing is carried out extensively in Canterbury, and to a lesser extent in Marlborough and Wellington, Canterbury alone producing 76 percent of the total yield. In the season 1966-67, 72 percent of the area closed off for production of grass seed was in the Canterbury district.

The Canterbury statistical area also produces a large proportion of the commercial potato crop, followed by Wellington statistical area, while the growing of potatoes for the early market is of importance in a few relatively frost-free areas, particularly Pukekohe, near Auckland. The Pukekohe district also provides the Auckland area with a considerable portion of its vegetable requirements as well as being the main onion-growing area of the Island. Wellington city draws most of its vegetable supplies from the Otaki and Levin districts, while Ohakune, in the centre of the North Island, with climate and soils suitable for the production of cabbages and broccoli, supplies both Auckland and Wellington with these vegetables. Hastings has become a centre for the canning and processing of many vegetables.

In the South Island market gardening is carried on near the cities, and on the rich soils near Christchurch over 1,000 acres are devoted to this purpose; also to the immediate south of Oamaru and on the Taieri Plains just south of Dunedin there are other areas aggregating more than 1,000 acres. Nelson also produces considerable quantities of fresh and processed vegetables, most of which are marketed in Wellington.

Commercial orchards in New Zealand are largely confined to certain areas suited by climatic and soil conditions. The Nelson and Hawke's Bay districts are notable for their apple and pear orchards, a high percentage of the crops from these districts normally being exported. Central Otago is well suited to the growing of stone fruits, notably apricots. Hawke's Bay and Nelson are also noted for their peach production. In certain particularly warm areas of the North Island with suitable soils citrus fruits are grown, the principal areas being Kerikeri, in Northland; Tauranga, in the Bay of Plenty; and Gisborne.

Grape growing is of importance in central Auckland and Hawke's Bay, and to a lesser extent in South Auckland. Tobacco growing is confined to the Nelson district, hop growing also being concentrated in this area.

The area devoted to each of the principal crops in the 1966-67 season and the percentage distributions for each crop by statistical areas and North and South Island are given in the following table.

Crop	Total Area	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland-Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington	North Island
	acres								
For threshing—									
Wheat	230,562	—	—	—	0.2	1.5	0.1	3.4	5.2
Oats	23,007	—	—	0.5	0.1	1.0	—	2.8	4.4
Barley	91,974	—	0.1	2.3	0.9	6.3	0.8	17.5	27.9
Maize	7,565	1.2	1.1	7.9	76.0	13.2	—	—	99.4
Peas (not canning) ..	27,322	—	—	—	0.2	6.0	—	11.2	17.4
Oats—									
For chaff, hay, or silage ..	16,978	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.9	1.8	5.6	12.9
Fed off, cut green, abandoned, etc. ..	26,435	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.1	3.1	5.6
Root Crops—									
Potatoes	19,818	0.5	16.9	3.4	0.8	5.6	1.4	22.7	51.3
Swedes	210,286	0.3	0.1	10.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	5.5	19.0
Turnips	209,345	0.5	0.6	5.0	0.8	2.8	0.4	5.0	15.1
Turnips and rape mixed ..	30,994	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.1	3.4	8.6
Vegetable crops for processing ..	16,052	0.1	0.3	—	16.8	56.6	—	0.4	74.2
Vegetable crops for market ..	9,616	4.4	31.2	7.9	4.4	10.0	0.8	14.0	72.7
Green Fodder—									
Rape	84,118	—	—	0.6	0.1	5.6	0.1	3.3	9.7
Chou moellier, kale ..	118,986	0.6	0.3	6.6	0.4	13.2	2.0	25.1	48.2
Grasses, clover and lucerne for seed ..	179,255	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	4.3	0.2	4.1	9.9
Grasses and clovers for hay and silage ..	1,117,031	5.9	7.0	37.8	0.6	3.8	10.4	9.4	74.9
Lucerne for hay or silage ..	179,044	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.3	4.0	0.8	2.8	16.5
Commercial orchards ..	18,829	4.5	13.1	6.8	3.5	23.5	—	0.9	52.3
Market gardens ..	14,998	2.9	35.8	6.5	2.6	13.1	0.8	13.2	74.9

Crop	Total Area	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	South Island
	acres	Percentage of crop area						
For threshing—								
Wheat	230,562	1.4	0.2	—	64.6	15.0	13.6	94.8
Oats	23,007	1.6	0.4	—	49.3	18.4	25.9	95.6
Barley	91,974	4.5	2.3	—	58.6	5.0	1.7	72.1
Maize	7,565	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Peas (not canning)	27,322	9.2	0.1	—	71.3	1.5	0.5	82.6
Oats—								
For chaff, hay, or silage	16,978	1.5	1.6	0.5	29.8	26.5	27.2	87.1
Fcd off, cut green, abandoned, etc.	26,435	6.6	2.9	0.3	56.6	23.0	5.0	94.4
Root crops—								
Potatoes	19,818	1.3	2.2	—	35.4	6.5	3.3	48.7
Swedes	210,286	0.4	1.3	0.8	20.4	20.2	37.9	81.0
Turnips	209,345	2.2	1.7	0.4	46.8	22.1	11.7	84.9
Turnips and rape mixed	30,994	2.0	0.4	0.4	34.6	22.9	31.1	91.4
Vegetable Crops for processing	16,052	5.7	7.4	—	12.6	0.1	—	25.8
Vegetable crops for market	9,616	2.2	3.9	—	9.8	11.0	0.4	27.3
Green fodder—								
Rape	84,118	3.5	0.9	—	52.0	26.1	7.8	90.3
Chou moellier, kale	118,986	1.0	0.9	0.2	14.6	13.7	21.4	51.8
Grasses, clover and lucerne for seed	179,255	5.7	1.1	—	71.6	5.5	6.2	90.1
Grasses and clovers for hay and silage	1,117,031	1.3	1.9	0.7	9.7	4.6	6.9	25.1
Lucerne for hay or silage	179,044	6.3	1.0	0.1	53.8	18.0	4.3	83.5
Commercial orchards	18,829	2.8	22.5	—	4.9	17.5	—	47.7
Market gardens	14,998	0.9	7.0	—	7.9	9.2	0.1	25.1

STATISTICS—Detailed statistics of crops are contained in the annual statistical report on Farm Production issued annually by the Department of Statistics. Unless otherwise stated, the statistics quoted in this subsection relate to holdings of 10 acres and over situated outside borough boundaries or in rural areas of municipalities.

BUSHEL WEIGHTS—For statistical and other purposes it is at times necessary to convert bushel units to a weight basis. For New Zealand produce and fruit, conversion is effected by using the following weights per bushel for the commodities mentioned.

Produce	Weight of Bushel	Fruit	Weight of Bushel
	lb		lb
Wheat ..	60	Apples ..	40
Oats ..	40	Pears ..	38
Barley ..	50	Quinces ..	40
Maize ..	56	Peaches ..	42
Peas ..	60	Nectarines ..	42
Ryecorn ..	56	Apricots ..	42
Beans ..	65	Plums ..	42
Grass seed ..	20	Cherries ..	42
		Oranges ..	42-43
		Lemons (uncured)	42

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION—A general summary of the areas under cultivation is given in the following table. The statistics quoted in this and other tables in this subsection relate to holdings of 10 acres and upwards outside borough boundaries or in rural areas of municipalities.

Year	Pasture Land*	Field Crops	Plantations	Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nurseries†	Lying Fallow	Total Cultivated Land‡
acres (000)						
1961-62	17,886	2,379	991	31	143	21,429
1962-63	17,951	2,594	1,024	32	123	21,725
1963-64	18,248	2,561	1,041	32	112	21,994
1964-65	17,922	2,591	1,035	33	126	21,707
1965-66	18,385§	2,692	1,056	33	72	22,238
1966-67	18,940§	2,659	1,062	36	63	22,759

*Excluding areas of grasses and clovers cut for seed, hay, or silage, and crops sown together with grasses, which have been included in field crops.

†Excludes domestic orchards.

‡Areas in residences, private grounds, gardens and domestic orchards are excluded.

§Includes land prepared for grassland but not sown at 31 January.

In the following pages statistics of the principal crops are quoted with explanatory comment. In addition to summary tables, covering in each instance a range of related items, important individual crops are discussed under separate headings.

PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS—The following table shows the areas under each of the principal field crops for the years stated.

Crop	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
acres					
Wheat	230,491	207,860	194,430	206,146	236,388
Oats	64,600	73,075	97,025	85,720	66,411
Barley	97,429	103,961	102,397	98,043	104,773
Maize	15,753	17,709	16,158	13,920	12,605
Peas for threshing	29,824	29,971	27,240	28,786	27,322
Linen flax	681	501	283	446	
Potatoes	22,409	25,045	25,969	24,434	19,818
Turnips and swedes*	426,923	459,620	483,896	473,448	450,625
Onions	1,880	2,376	1,861	1,750	1,952
Vegetable crops for processing	16,095	17,444	15,407	18,287	16,052
Green fodder†	251,076	246,315	250,963	229,126	203,104
Grasses, clovers, and lucerne for seed	265,520	187,612	136,501	200,824	179,255
Grasses and clovers for hay or silage	962,142	988,882	1,049,218	1,097,416	1,117,031
Lucerne for hay or silage	159,637	159,274	151,782	182,245	179,044
Other crops‡	49,997	52,452	46,429	40,550	44,134
Totals	2,594,457	2,572,097	2,599,559	2,701,141§	2,658,514§

*Including turnips and rape mixed.

†Rape, kale, and chou moellier only.

‡Includes linseed, mangolds, and tobacco.

§Includes crops sown together with grasses, 152,439 acres and areas, ||Included in other crops.

The figures quoted in the foregoing table in respect of wheat, oats, barley, maize, and peas relate to the total areas under these crops for grain or fodder. A considerable portion of the area under cereal crops, particularly oats, is cut for chaff, hay, or silage, or is fed

off. In regard to peas it should be noted that additional areas of this crop for domestic consumption in the form of green peas are included under market gardens and crops for processing.

GRAIN AND SEED CROPS—Details of areas for threshing, total yields, and yields per acre of the principal grain and seed crops during recent years are set out in the following table.

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Maize	Peas
<i>Areas for Threshing (Acres)</i>					
1961-62	186,288	34,682	77,116	7,344	28,030
1962-63	225,748	20,877	87,432	7,898	29,824
1963-64	203,960	26,573	93,980	9,649	29,971
1964-65	183,996	38,772	87,035	9,685	27,240
1965-66	199,525	38,704	83,983	8,069	28,786
1966-67	230,562	23,007	91,974	7,565	27,322
1967-68*	308,000	22,000	100,000	8,000	..
<i>Total Yields (Bushels (000))</i>					
1961-62	7,835	1,886	3,561	545	763
1962-63	9,156	1,028	4,202	609	1,001
1963-64	10,068	1,548	5,776	744	1,100
1964-65	9,198	2,494	4,670	927	878
1965-66	10,721	2,399	5,030	762	1,058
1966-67	12,778	1,553	5,909	728	1,183
1967-68*	14,897	1,386	6,500	..	..
<i>Yields per Acre (Bushels)</i>					
1961-62	42.06	54.38	46.17	74.17	27.22
1962-63	40.56	49.25	48.05	77.10	33.55
1963-64	49.36	58.24	61.46	77.12	36.70
1964-65	49.99	64.32	53.65	95.67	32.22
1965-66	53.73	61.97	59.89	94.40	36.76
1966-67	55.42	67.51	64.25	96.22	43.28
1967-68*	48.00	63.00	65.00	..	..

*Estimated.

WHEAT—As a result of the increase in the overall price of wheat, combined with the release of the high yielding varieties Arawa and Aotea, and also to other economic factors, the acreage threshed has moved up in recent years towards pre-war levels.

The following diagram shows the fluctuations that have occurred in the area sown in wheat, together with the total yield and the average yield per acre.

AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT FOR THRESHING



Wheat Board—Control of the importation of wheat and flour and of the distribution of both imported and locally produced wheat rests with the Wheat Board. The operations of this Board, which consists of representatives of flourmillers, wheat growers, and bakers, with the Minister of Industries and Commerce as Chairman, and his nominee from the Department of Industries and Commerce as Deputy Chairman, are governed by the Wheat Board Act 1965.

All New Zealand milling wheat is purchased from farmers by the Wheat Board through the agency of the grain merchants acting as brokers for the Board. The Board is responsible for the distribution of imported poultry wheat in the North Island; in the South Island poultry wheat is not controlled. Its function also include arrangements for the processing of wheat and the sale of flour to merchants, bakers, pastrycooks, grocers, and others.

The annual consumption of wheat in New Zealand approximates 15 million bushels—some 11 million bushels being required for flour and cereal foods, and the balance for poultry food and seed. Over the five seasons ended 1966-67 the annual local production of wheat averaged 10,384,000 bushels, while imports over the five years ended 1967 averaged 5,217,800 bushels annually.

Varieties of Wheat—The choice of wheat varieties for sowing is influenced by their suitability to local conditions of climate, soil type, etc. Wheat growers receive valuable guidance regarding suitable varieties as the result of research work and field trials undertaken by the Crop Research Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Wheat Research Institute, and the Department of Agriculture. The survey of varieties of

wheat grown for threshing is now carried out each year. The 1967 survey which related to wheat sown in 1966 and harvested in 1967 showed the following results.

Variety	Area (Acres)	Yield		Average Yield per Acre (Bushels)
		Bushels	Percentage of Total Production	
Aotea ..	110,150	6,309,667	52.97	57.28
Hilgendorf 61 ..	61,404	3,095,396	25.98	50.41
Arawa ..	27,757	1,640,329	13.77	59.10
Cross 7 ..	6,794	371,722	3.12	54.71
Gamenya ..	5,399	305,013	2.56	56.49
Other varieties ..	3,552	190,490	1.60	53.63
Totals ..	215,056	11,912,617	100.00	55.39

*Area of wheat threshed in survey by varieties; total area threshed was 230,562 acres which produced 12,777,749 bushels.

OATS—The area under oats declined steadily after the Second World War, the greatest decrease being in oats for chaff, hay, and silage. This decline resulted largely from the replacement of horses by tractors.

Varieties of Oats Threshed—A survey covering the season 1966–67 gave the following results:

Variety	Area (Acres)	Yield		Average Yield per Acre (Bushels)
		Bushels	Percentage of Total Production	
Onward ..	10,842	783,157	55.48	72.23
Mapua ..	2,754	223,473	15.83	81.14
Black Supreme ..	2,013	121,768	8.63	60.49
Grey Winter ..	1,292	51,723	3.66	40.03
Algerian ..	1,260	57,413	4.07	45.57
Other ..	2,811	174,044	12.33	61.92
Totals ..	20,972*	1,411,578	100.00	67.31

*Area of oats threshed in survey by varieties; total area threshed was 23,007 acres which produced 1,553,155 bushels.

More than half a million bushels of oats are milled each year to produce some 3,000 short tons of rolled oats, and 2,900 short tons of oatmeal and proprietary oaten foods.

BARLEY—Production of barley has increased in recent years and is sufficient to meet domestic demand. In the 10 seasons 1957–58 to 1966–67 the average area of barley sown was 88,000 acres of which 77,000 were harvested for grain, most of the remainder being used for green feed. In the 1966–67 season there were 5,908,917 bushels of barley threshed and 5,029,842 bushels in the 1965–66 season. During 1965–66, 1,769,000 bushels were used for malting and 1,168,900 bushels for manufactured stock food.

Varieties of barley grown in the 1966-67 season were as set out below.

Variety	Area (Acres)	Yield		Average Yield per Acre (Bushels)
		Bushels	Percentage of Total Production	
Carlsberg ..	43,888	2,904,004	54.01	66.17
Kenia ..	20,729	1,261,751	23.47	60.87
Research ..	17,490	1,127,498	20.97	64.47
Other varieties ..	1,512	83,431	1.55	55.18
Totals ..	83,619*	5,376,684	100.00	64.30

*Area of barley threshed in survey by varieties; total area threshed was 91,974 acres.

PEAS—The area of peas for threshing has fallen considerably since the peak of 50,000 acres averaged over the three seasons 1946-47 to 1948-49, the average area for the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 being 28,620 acres. There have been fluctuations in the export figures for this commodity. In 1949 nearly 850,000 bushels were exported, whereas by 1953 the amount had fallen to approximately 370,000 bushels. Over the five years 1963 to 1967 exports averaged 613,182 bushels annually.

Varieties of peas grown in the 1966-67 season were as under.

Variety	Area (Acres)	Yield		Average Yield per Acre (Bushels)
		Bushels	Percentage of Total Production	
Garden varieties	12,880	522,683	50.39	40.58
Field varieties—				
Blue Boiling ..	1,697	73,807	7.12	43.49
Maple ..	8,112	385,002	37.12	47.46
White ..	1,364	55,736	5.37	40.86
Totals ..	24,053*	1,037,228	100.00	43.12

*Area of peas threshed in survey by varieties; total area threshed was 27,322 acres which produced 1,182,579 bushels.

The foregoing figures exclude green peas grown for market or processing (e.g., canning and quick freezing). There has been an increasing use of quick-frozen peas.

POTATOES—The production of potatoes is usually adequate to meet the home market.

Under the Potato Growing Industry Act 1950 a Potato Board was established consisting of seven members, three of whom are representative of the growers on an elective basis, three nominated by the New Zealand Grain, Seed, and Produce Merchants' Federation (Incorporated), and one an officer of the Public Service acting in an advisory capacity.

The principal functions of the Board are to ensure that adequate supplies of main-crop potatoes are available for consumption in New Zealand, and for that purpose to enter into contracts with growers for the growing of main-crop potatoes. The Act provides that the Board may impose a levy not exceeding \$3 per ton on main-crop potatoes sold by growers, the proceeds of which are to be applied by the Board in payment of charges, etc., for which it may become liable in the exercise of its functions.

The Board undertakes to compensate contract growers for any declared unsold number one grade contract produce held by growers at the end of the season. For the 1967-68 season the rate involved varies according to varieties from \$15 to \$26 per 2000 lb unit in the South Island and \$19 to \$30 per 2,000 lb unit in the North Island.

Figures for area and yield of potatoes for the latest five years are as follows.

Year	Area	Total Yield	Yield per Acre
	acres	tons	tons
1962-63	22,409	181,425	8.10
1963-64	25,045	200,786	8.02
1964-65	25,969	243,064	9.36
1965-66	24,434	230,858	9.45
1966-67	19,818	184,398	9.30

The estimated area for 1967-68 was 20,000 acres.

ONIONS—Areas in, and yields of, onions for the latest five years are as follows.

Year	Area	Total Yield	Yield per Acre
	acres	tons	tons
1962-63	1,880	21,003	11.17
1963-64	2,376	31,201	13.13
1964-65	1,861	19,110	10.27
1965-66	1,750	21,208	12.12
1966-67	1,952	23,916	12.25

LINSEED—The area under this crop has fluctuated considerably over a long period. The highest level of 24,437 acres was reached in 1951-52. In the processing of linseed, the linseed oil is extracted while the residue provides a valuable concentrate for stock food. A small quantity of unprocessed linseed is also used for this purpose.

Varieties of linseed grown in the 1966-67 season were as follows:

Variety	Area	Yield		Average Yield per Acre
		Weight	Percentage of Total Production	
	acres	cwt	percent	cwt
Redwood ..	6,909	123,738	97.51	17.91
Rocket ..	266	3,019	2.38	11.35
Others ..	8	141	0.11	17.63
Totals ..	7,183*	126,898	100.00	17.67

*This is the total area surveyed. The total area of linseed grown in the 1966-67 season is not available.

SUPPLEMENTARY FODDER CROPS—The following table gives the areas of the supplementary fodder crops.

Year	Grasses and Clovers, Including Lucerne for Hay or Silage	Cereal Crops	Rape, Kale, and Chou Moellier	Swedes, Turnips, and Rape	Total Area of Fodder Crops*
			acres		
1961-62	1,013,884	72,520	268,617	459,754	1,814,775
1962-63	1,121,779	66,318	251,076	426,923	1,866,096
1963-64	1,148,156	68,443	246,315	459,620	1,922,534
1964-65	1,201,000	90,522	250,963	483,896	2,026,381
1965-66	1,279,661	71,321	229,126	473,448	2,053,556
1966-67	1,296,075	67,069	203,104	450,625	2,016,873

*Excludes small areas of other minor fodder crops.

In 1966-67 grasses and clovers cut for hay or silage totalled 1,147,031 acres and lucerne 179,044 acres. Oats was the only cereal crop utilised in any quantity for this purpose. Oats also was the principal cereal crop fed off to stock. The area of oats cut for chaff, hay, or silage or fed off amounted to 43,404 acres. The principal green-fodder crops apart from oats are rape (84,118 acres) and chou moellier, including kale (118,986 acres). Swedes and turnips are the principal root crops grown in New Zealand, the total area sown in these crops in 1966-67 being 450,625 acres (including 30,994 acres of turnips and rape mixed).

SEED CERTIFICATION—The Department of Agriculture has a seed certification scheme covering such crops as potatoes, wheat, perennial ryegrass, Italian ryegrass, short rotation (H₁) ryegrass, cocksfoot, timothy, browntop, *Phalaris tuberosa*, white clover, cowgrass (broad red clover), Montgomery red clover, subterranean clover, oats, barley, rye-corn, sweet blue lupins, onions, chou moellier, rape, kale, turnip, and swede seeds. Selected strains are multiplied under the Department's certification scheme through the stages of certified "Pedigree" seed and certified "Mother" seed to certified "Standard" or "Permanent Pasture" seed. These seeds are sold through the usual commercial channels.

GRASS SEED—Of the total area of grasses, clovers, and lucerne cut for seed during 1966-67, 90 percent was in the South Island.

The areas of grass, clover, and lucerne crops harvested for seed, distinguishing the principal varieties, are given in the following table.

Crop	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Ryegrass—			acres		
Perennial	91,397	54,116	42,344	62,977	55,431
Italian	8,830	7,851	8,801	11,197	7,456
Short rotation (H ₁) ..	21,518	12,838	11,689	16,892	18,293
Cocksfoot	13,573	9,583	8,174	8,731	9,349
Chewings fescue	2,683	1,311	1,127	1,507	1,006
Crested dogstail	8,280	5,893	4,656	4,866	3,799
Red clover (including Cowgrass)	17,957	12,487	14,249	19,943	15,450
White clover	83,831	71,476	31,903	55,541	46,554
Lucerne	9,535	5,586	4,219	10,966	13,867
Other grasses and clovers ..	7,916	6,471	9,339	8,204	8,050
Totals	265,520	187,612	136,501	200,824	179,255

Quantities (in dressed weights) of grass and clover seeds treated by machine dressing plants for the latest three years are given below.

Type of Seed	Unit	Quantity (Year Ended 31 October)		
		1965	1966	1967*
Ryegrass—				
Perennial	bush	980,180	1,363,437†	1,471,352†
Italian (including W. Wolths) ..	bush	196,054	228,855	202,775
Short rotation (H1)	bush	300,204	403,836	753,486
Cocksfoot	lb	1,416,802	1,578,616	1,909,932
Chewings fescue	lb	193,905	295,988	215,261
Crested dogstail	lb	1,399,882	1,082,233	878,617
Browntop	lb	241,785	417,068	204,128
Timothy	lb	547,721	797,822	892,554
White clover	lb	5,303,582	5,829,564	6,922,109
Suckling clover	lb	213,396	118,204	90,999
Suckling white mixture	lb	579,570	351,895	355,449
Broad red clover (including cowgrass)..	lb	1,519,565	1,573,503	1,640,551
Montgomery red clover	lb	612,926	1,365,184	1,159,520
Lucerne	lb	306,711	733,407	1,165,068
Other grasses and clovers	lb	219,586	257,983	249,313

*Year ended 31 December 1967. †Includes Ariki Ryegrass: 241,859 bushels in 1966 and 446,049 in 1967.

Large quantities of grass and clover seed have been exported during recent years, especially to the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States of America. Details of the volume and value of exports during recent years will be found in Section 22B of this issue.

GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS—The following table sets out the acreages for market gardens, plantations, etc. Forest Service plantations are included in these figures. The statistics relate only to holdings of 10 acres and over outside boroughs. In 1956–57 the area of market gardens in the 1–9 acre group represented 19 percent of the total acreage; in the case of nurseries the percentage was 21 percent and for private gardens 5 percent. Plantations were scarcely affected, being well under 1 percent. Figures include berry-fruit gardens.

Year	Market Gardens*	Nurseries	Private Gardens, etc.	Plantations
			acres	
1960–61	11,540	1,354	..	942,427
1961–62	13,270	1,317	..	991,095
1962–63	13,779	1,431	..	1,024,353
1963–64	12,991	1,758	..	1,041,476
1964–65	14,579	1,763	102,446	1,034,926
1965–66	12,936	1,848	122,656	1,056,274
1966–67	14,998	2,151	116,672	1,061,606

*Excluding crops for processing.

Commercial Gardens—The Department of Agriculture estimates that approximately 2,700 vegetable growers were cultivating a total area of approximately 45,000 acres in 1964. Included in this figure are approximately 19,000 acres used exclusively for growing crops for processing.

Commercial berry-fruit gardens are surveyed every five years. The Department of Agriculture's last survey was in 1965 when 1,259 acres farmed by 571 growers were recorded. In 1965 the areas then being grown were raspberries 524 acres; strawberries 472 acres; blackcurrants 91 acres; gooseberries 64 acres; boysenberries 89 acres; loganberries 19 acres. The production of berryfruits in the 1966-67 season was estimated as follows: raspberries 1,100 tons; strawberries, 3,400 tons; black currants, 190 tons; gooseberries, 90 tons; boysenberries, 200 tons; and loganberries 70 tons. The greatest concentration of gardens is in Canterbury near Christchurch and Waimate with the combined total of 316 acres. Raspberries account for 157 of the 206 acres of berryfruit grown in the Nelson province. The 112 acres in the Wairarapa are mainly of mixed berryfruit holdings. In the vicinity of Auckland 71 acres of strawberries are grown. Other major centres of berryfruit growing are Central Otago, 80 acres; Manawatu, 103 acres; and Hawke's Bay 102 acres. Gooseberries are not grown commercially to any extent outside the Wairarapa (45 acres). These estimates cover all gardens of over half an acre and smaller gardens with more than a quarter of an acre of strawberries, including those in boroughs. The only berry fruit for which there is an organised marketing scheme is the raspberry, for which local marketing committees have been established in Nelson (since 1940) and in Canterbury and Otago (since 1959), while a Central Council of Raspberry Growers was created by the Raspberry Marketing Regulations 1950) to co-ordinate marketing by the three district committees.

Nurseries—The number of nurseries registered at 31 December 1966 totalled 645 and these covered 2,124 acres.

Home Garden Production—Home garden production, on which a question was asked for the first time at the 1956 Census, is dealt with in the next table. This question was not asked again in subsequent censuses.

Proportion of Requirements	Potatoes Grown		Other Vegetables Grown	
	Number of Households	Per cent of Total Specified	Number of Households	Percent of Total Specified
All	48,084	8.73	45,498	8.27
Three-quarter ..	24,293	4.41	54,395	9.88
One-half	46,251	8.40	69,901	12.70
One-quarter ..	56,866	10.33	56,604	10.29
Under one-quarter ..	101,288	18.40	107,329	19.50
Nil	273,811	49.73	216,630	39.36
Not specified ..	12,459	—	12,695	—
Totals	563,052	100.00	563,052	100.00

Of the specified cases 49.73 percent of householders did not grow potatoes and 39.36 percent did not grow other types of vegetables.

Of the total households where a return was made 62 percent kept a garden and 38 percent had no garden. Where only 37 percent of dwellings with one occupant returned "yes", this rose sharply to 59 per cent of households with two occupants. The proportions answering "yes" to this question increased continuously from two to six occupants, and declined from seven occupants onwards.

ORCHARDS AND THE FRUIT INDUSTRY—Apples and pears are the main fruits, the principal growing areas being Nelson and Hawke’s Bay. Peach and plum orchards are distributed over Nelson, Hawke’s Bay, Central Otago, and near Auckland. Central Otago, with its hot summers and severe winters, produces the greater part of the English plums, apricots, and cherries. The coastal strip from North Auckland, through the Bay of Plenty, to Gisborne is sufficiently mild for the production of citrus and other subtropical fruits such as passionfruit, tamarilloes, and Chinese gooseberries.

The area in commercial holdings of 10 acres and over outside borough boundaries returned as under fruit trees was given as 18,829 acres at 31 January 1967.

During 1963 the Department of Agriculture made the third comprehensive field survey of fruit trees in commercial orchards. This survey covered all orchards with 100 or more deciduous fruit trees, over 50 citrus trees, or over half an acre in berry fruits, grapes, subtropical fruits, and mixed orchards of half an acre and over. The Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture has supplied the following numbers of fruit trees of principal kinds in commercial orchards based on 1963 survey figures: apple, 1,208,000; pear, 174,000; quince, 3,400; peach, 336,000; nectarine, 34,000; apricot, 129,000; plum, 97,000; cherry, 18,200; lemon, 33,400; orange, 66,400; grapefruit, 38,000; mandarin, 27,000; tangelo, 4,400.

The 1963 survey showed that the total number of fruit trees had increased since the second survey of 1958. There were 121,000 more apple trees and 30,000 more pear trees, but 10,600 fewer grapefruit trees, 8,000 fewer lemon trees, and 3,000 fewer quince trees.

A survey by the Department of Agriculture in 1960 of all vineyards containing at least half an acre of vines covered 161 vineyards. The total area in grapes was estimated at 958 acres, comprising 863 acres in wine grapes, 72 acres in outdoor table grapes, and 23 acres devoted to grape-juice production. Vineyards were mainly in Auckland (425 acres), Hawke’s Bay (387 acres), Waikato (63 acres), Gisborne (45 acres), Northland (21 acres), Thames (10 acres), Bay of Plenty (3 acres), and South Island (4 acres). In 1963 there were 165 licensed winemakers who produced 1,320,500 gallons of grape wine, 3,650 gallons of grape-juice beverage, 21,500 gallons of fruit wine, and 14,250 gallons of cider. Grape-wine production consisted of 220,000 gallons of unfortified table wines, i.e., under 25 percent proof spirit, and 1,100,500 gallons of fortified wines, over 30 percent proof spirit. The estimated area in glasshouse vineries in 1963 was 409,150 square feet. The main centres of indoor grape growing were: Auckland, 204,300 square feet; Canterbury, 51,500 square feet; Manawatu, 51,500 square feet; and Oamaru, 40,700 square feet. Approximately 103,950 square feet of glasshouse vineries have been adapted for early market and 215,200 square feet for late market. In 1963 grapes used for winemaking were estimated at 4,750 tons. There were 100 tons of outdoor table grapes and 185 tons of glasshouse grapes marketed for dessert purposes.

Apples and Pears—A summary of the activities of the New Zealand Apple and Pear Board appears in Section 21.

Quantities of apples and pears marketed in New Zealand by the Board in the last five seasons are given below. These figures exclude direct sales from fruitgrowers to factories and the public.

Season	Apples	Pears	Total
	bushel cases		
1963	1,776,700	357,100	2,133,800
1964	1,985,500	411,600	2,397,100
1965	1,822,200	429,600	2,251,800
1966	1,893,900	448,800	2,342,700
1967	1,957,100	413,300	2,370,400

The following table shows the quantities of the main varieties of apples and pears marketed in New Zealand by the Apple and Pear Marketing Board and exported to the United Kingdom and elsewhere during the 1966-67 season, together with the total estimated production of each variety. Factories are given authority to purchase fruit for processing direct from the growers.

Variety	Marketed by the Apple and Pear Marketing Board			Estimated Total Production*
	In New Zealand	For Export		
		To United Kingdom	To Other Countries	
Apples—		bushel cases		
Sturmer Pippin	333,893	538,641	64,184	..
Delicious	332,573	105,770	96,763	..
Jonathan	239,928	226,093	43,688	..
Grannie Smith	262,546	255,511	274,550	..
Cox's Orange Pippin ..	96,409	149,208	2,735	..
Ballarat Seedling ..	33,353	41,056	9,759	..
Golden Delicious	148,537	167,504	51,652	..
Gravenstein	110,219	—	—	..
Dougherty	115,705	12,036	19,412	..
Others	277,891	92,700	84,074	..
Totals, apples ..	1,951,054	1,588,519	646,817	5,533,000
Pears—				
William's Bon Chretien ..	102,091	—	—	..
Winter Cole	118,278	38,646	18,407	..
Winter Nelis	103,452	1,526	9,778	..
Others	89,467	45,487	32,550	..
Totals, pears ..	413,288	85,659	60,735	944,000

*Estimated by Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture.

Stone Fruits—The 1963 survey by the Department of Agriculture revealed that nearly half of the total of 340,000 peach trees were in Hawke's Bay, and that, of the balance, some 76,000 peach trees were in the Auckland district.

Production and disposal of stone fruits for the year ended 30 June 1967 were estimated as follows.

Fruit	Disposal		Total Production
	Market	Processing	
	(000 bushels)	(bushels)	(000 bushels)
Peaches	652	518,250	1,170
Nectarines	65	650	66
Apricots	189	108,500	297
Plums—			
European	19	7,350	26
Japanese	134	12,300	146
Cherries	20	750	21

Citrus and Subtropical Fruits—Estimated quantities of citrus fruits marketed in New Zealand by the Citrus Marketing Authority, together with direct sales to the public by citrus growers, are given in the following table.

Year	Grapefruit	Lemons*	Sweet Oranges	Mandarins and Other Citrus Fruits
	bushels			
1960	150,700	128,900	18,100	5,700
1961	153,200	120,700	18,400	7,800
1962	204,850	149,500	28,750	10,350
1963	178,750	117,000	25,750	10,500
1964	185,050	121,625	33,650	14,100
1965	184,200	133,660	31,050	15,800
1966	158,500	112,400	36,600	22,000
1967	154,000	121,000	37,000	25,000

*Figures for lemons relate to packed $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel cases.

Reference to the Citrus Marketing Authority is to be found in Section 21.

Estimated production figures for other subtropical fruits for 1967 are: tamarilloes, 1,980 tons; passion fruit, 60 tons; Chinese gooseberries, 1,610 tons.

HOPS—Practically the whole of the hop gardens are located in Waimea county. Production per acre usually ranges between 1,200 and 1,500 lb. In the 1967 season 3,450 bales were packed, which was 246 bales less than the previous season. The total crop produced in the 1967 season was 1,039,938 lb, as against 1,071,971 lb in 1966. About 94 percent of the crop is now picked by machines.

A Hop Marketing Committee of six members (one Government and five producer) was established by the Hop Marketing Regulations 1939 to regulate and control the marketing either locally or overseas of all hops produced in New Zealand and to assist the industry generally.

TOBACCO—Tobacco is grown mainly in the Motueka district. Most of the tobacco produced is flue-cured, producing a yellow-leaf tobacco which is largely used for the manufacture of cigarettes, the balance, air-cured, being used mainly in the manufacture of smoking mixtures and pipe tobacco. Some 6,962,396 lb of raw tobacco leaf was imported for the year ended 30 December 1966, with a value of \$4,004,504.

With the following particulars relating to tobacco production, it should be noted that the figures relate to the total commercial tobacco production and not merely to holdings of 10 acres or over situated outside borough boundaries. (Source: New Zealand Tobacco Board.)

Season	Number of Growers	Area Planted	Production*	Estimated Value of Crop*
		acres	lb (000)	\$ (000)
1961-62	613	4,699	9,327	4,116
1962-63	729	5,357	8,948	3,944
1963-64	763	5,878	9,381	4,128
1964-65	728	5,840	9,881	4,554
1965-66	585	5,088	6,823	3,268
1966-67	529	4,882	5,516	2,984

*Includes research and experimental crops.

The production figures represent the weight of the leaf purchased from growers before redrying. Flue-cured leaf accounted for 98.0 percent and air-dried leaf for 2.0 percent of the 1966-67 crop.

PHORMIUM TENAX—Certain areas in various parts of New Zealand are covered by natural stands of *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand flax), once used by the Maoris for many purposes and one of the earliest of this country's exports. Only a small proportion of the natural area is millable but this, together with an estimated planted area of about 3,000 acres, produces some 5,000 tons of fibre and tow. The industry provides at least one-third of the local requirements of woolpacks.

LINEN FLAX—There is a strong demand for all linen fibre produced in New Zealand from a local manufacturer of twine who uses this kind of fibre in the making of twine for closing bags and bales and for rolling meat, and for other purposes which require a twine made from a strong durable fibre.

Areas for the last five seasons are: 1961–62, 651 acres; 1962–63, 681 acres; 1963–64, 501 acres; 1964–65, 283 acres, and 1965–66, 446 acres.

Production from the single factory still operated by the Linen Flax Corporation at Geraldine has been as follows:

Product			1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
			tons				
Straw processed	..		1,373	1,351	1,449	1,369	873
Scrutched fibre	..		158	158	150	167	101
Seed	..	..	175	156	142	160	82
Tow	..	..	44	35	40	38	27
Linmeal	..	..	110	93	102	103	58

14C—LIVESTOCK

GENERAL—New Zealand has more than 25 times as many animals as people: this ratio is probably not exceeded in any country in the world. Grasslands have been developed to the extent that the best dairy farms can carry one cow to the acre, and the best sheep farms can support six sheep to the acre throughout the year.

The first sheep stations in the 1840s were stocked with Merinos from Australia. During the 1850s and 1860s several English breeds of sheep were imported, notably Southdowns, Leicesters, Lincolns, and Romneys. In 1855 there were 761,700 sheep in the country; by 1870 there were 9,700,000. Until 1882, the year of the successful introduction of cargo refrigeration when mutton and lamb exports were sent to London, the Merino and its crosses were predominant, because the only sheep products of any importance for export were wool and a little tallow, obtained by boiling down carcasses. Then the Merino was superseded in the North Island by breeds more suited to the climate and conditions. Today the flock sheep of the North Island are nearly all predominantly of Romney blood. In the South Island, Merino blood in varying degree continued to play an important part in the flock structure. Merinos have become restricted to the foothills of the Southern Alps, while Corriedales are more profitable in the better hill country and crossbreds and long woolled British breeds at lower levels. There were nearly 10 million breeding ewes in 1901.

In 1861 there were 193,000 cattle in New Zealand and by 1897 the number had reached 1,138,000. Cattle raising and fattening are usually associated with hill-country sheep farming and fat-lamb farming respectively, and beef stock are grazed chiefly in the North Island. The most popular breed of beef cattle is now the Aberdeen Angus, which has gradually gained ground over the last 30 years, with Herefords and Shorthorns next in number.

The growth of dairy herds was related to the availability of refrigeration for the export of butter from 1882, and the development of butter and cheese factories. There were 300,000 dairy cows by 1897, 185,000 of them in the North Island and 115,000 in the South Island. Now the North Island has more than twelve times as many dairy cows as the South Island. At first the Shorthorn was the popular breed, but since 1920 the Jersey has emerged as the predominant breed of dairy cattle.

In the following table, dairy cows in milk, total cattle, sows, and total pigs are as at 31 January; sheep shorn, lambs shorn, and lambs tailed are for the season ending in the year stated; breeding ewes and total sheep are as at 30 June, while the coverage is of holdings of 10 acres and over situated outside borough boundaries.

Livestock				1964	1965	1966	1967
Cattle (including dairy cows)	..			6,696,205	6,801,333	7,217,720	7,746,866
Dairy cows in milk	..	..		2,010,868	2,032,227	2,087,869	2,131,359
Total dairy cattle	..	..		3,128,437	3,173,757	3,361,621	3,505,714
Beef cattle	..	..	..	3,567,768	3,627,576	3,856,099	4,241,152
Sheep (including lambs)*	..	..		51,291,898	53,747,753	57,343,257	60,002,811
Breeding ewes*	..	..		35,701,953	37,178,110	39,667,734	41,273,163
Lambs tailed during season	..			34,751,815	34,791,580	36,990,224	39,361,933
Lambs shorn during season	..			13,038,884	12,902,499	17,707,176	16,021,578
Sheep shorn during season	..			46,508,396	47,415,405	49,624,239	54,563,347
Pigs (total)	..	..	..	771,450	716,008	666,905	602,695
Breeding sows	..	..		95,179	90,048	81,678	75,910

*Includes those in boroughs and on holdings under 1 acre. †Provisional.

The dairying and beef-production industries are both largely concentrated in the North Island, which has 87 percent of the total cattle and 93 percent of the dairy stock. Localising the dairying industry still further, it is found that 65 percent of the milking cows of New Zealand are in the northern half of the North Island. Taranaki and Wellington districts between them account for nearly one-quarter of the total dairy cows in milk.

Beef cattle are fairly evenly spread over the North Island, except Taranaki and areas close to Auckland.

Taking the number of beef breeding cows two years old and over as a guide to beef production, South Auckland - Bay of Plenty and Wellington statistical areas easily lead with two-fifths of the New Zealand total between them. Hawke's Bay is next, followed by East Coast and Northland in that order. These five districts together depasture 76 percent of breeding cows reserved for production of beef cattle.

Pig farming is not now so closely an adjunct of dairy farming as in former years although the distribution follows that of dairy cattle. Thus Northland, Central Auckland, and South Auckland - Bay of Plenty statistical areas account for 51 percent of the pig population and Wellington for 10 percent. Taranaki, however, which is mainly a cheese producing district, has 15.7 percent of New Zealand's milking cows, but only 12.6 percent of the pigs, while Nelson, Westland, and Canterbury, which together have only 4.8 percent of the cows in milk, have 17.3 percent of the pig population.

Sheep farming is more evenly distributed between the North and South Islands. The statistical areas of major importance are Canterbury, Wellington, South Auckland - Bay of Plenty, Southland, Otago, and Hawke's Bay, in that order, these six districts accounting for 83 percent of the total sheep population in 1967.

The following table shows the distribution of livestock at 31 January 1967.

Statistical Area	Dairy Cows, and Heifers Two Years Old and Over (In Milk)	Beef Breeding Cows, Two Years Old and Over	Total Cattle	Breeding Sows	Total Pigs	Sheep Shorn*	Lambs Shorn*	Lambs Tailed*
Northland .. (000)	267	122	830	9	71	1,881	846	1,176
Percent	12.5	9.2	10.7	11.5	11.7	3.5	5.3	3.0
Central Auckland (000)	187	38	450	9	74	1,276	504	883
Percent	8.8	2.8	5.8	11.5	12.2	2.3	3.1	2.2
South Auckland - (000)	937	301	2,542	21	166	8,339	3,766	5,685
Bay of Plenty	Percent	44.0	22.5	32.8	28.3	15.3	23.5	14.5
East Coast .. (000)	11	148	417	1	8	2,247	1,021	1,240
Percent	0.5	11.1	5.4	1.5	1.3	4.1	6.4	3.2
Hawke's Bay .. (000)	42	202	675	2	12	6,101	2,554	4,197
Percent	1.9	15.1	8.7	2.3	2.1	11.2	16.0	10.7
Taranaki .. (000)	336	40	704	8	76	1,661	677	1,115
Percent	15.7	3.0	9.1	11.2	12.6	3.0	4.2	2.8
Wellington .. (000)	193	237	1,110	8	59	8,633	3,684	5,682
Percent	9.1	17.7	14.3	10.6	9.8	15.8	23.0	14.4
North Island .. (000)	1,973	1,089	6,727	58	466	30,139	13,053	19,978
Percent	92.5	81.4	86.8	76.9	77.2	55.2	81.5	50.8
Marlborough .. (000)	13	22	82	2	14	1,257	210	770
Percent	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.9
Nelson .. (000)	35	16	110	4	34	634	166	410
Percent	1.6	1.2	1.4	4.8	5.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
Westland .. (000)	16	14	73	1	11	175	50	141
Percent	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
Canterbury .. (000)	50	76	318	9	59	9,040	1,116	7,180
Percent	2.4	5.7	4.1	11.2	9.8	16.6	7.0	18.2
Otago .. (000)	21	69	230	2	11	6,466	518	4,790
Percent	1.0	5.1	3.0	2.0	1.7	11.8	3.2	12.2
Southland .. (000)	23	52	207	1	8	6,851	909	6,094
Percent	1.1	3.9	2.7	1.4	1.4	12.6	5.7	15.5
South Island .. (000)	159	249	1,020	18	137	24,424	2,969	19,384
Percent	7.5	18.6	13.2	23.1	22.8	44.8	18.5	49.2

*Sheep shorn, lambs shorn, and lambs tailed during 1966-67, remaining particulars for stock at 31 January 1967.

Detailed statistics of livestock are contained in the annual report *Statistics of Farm Production*. This publication also contains the summary tables from parliamentary paper H. 23, which is a statistical analysis of the annual sheep returns.

SHEEP—Over the 10 years to 30 June 1967 the total number of sheep increased by 30.4 percent. The totals for breeding ewes and sheep at 30 June 1967 were 4.4 and 4.7 percent higher than a year earlier.

The following table analyses categories of sheep and gives a broad classification of stud and other groups.

At 30 June	Rams	Wethers	Breeding Ewes	Dry Ewes	Hoggets			Total
					Ram	Wether	Ewe	
<i>Thousands Totals</i>								
1962	900	2,281	33,945	549	267	2,725	8,321	48,988
1963	902	2,257	34,989	517	263	2,721	8,541	50,190
1964	907	2,352	35,702	468	268	2,663	8,932	51,292
1965	931	2,553	37,178	478	269	2,982	9,355	53,748
1966	956	2,601	39,668	336	291	3,139	10,353	57,343
1967	980	2,703	41,408	379	319	2,820	11,421	60,030
<i>Stud Sheep (Entered in Flock Book)</i>								
1957	17	—	441	6	153	—	168	784
1962	25	—	508	7	183	—	196	918
1967	19	—	529	6	215	—	215	985
<i>Sheep of a Distinctive Breed but Not Entered in Flock Book</i>								
1957	720	1,970	24,699	352	72	2,336	6,096	36,245
1962	834	2,012	29,035	450	75	2,289	7,280	41,975
1967	919	2,479	37,184	337	92	2,533	10,254	53,798
<i>Crossbred Sheep</i>								
1957	33	292	3,760	73	9	450	736	5,353
1962	41	269	4,402	93	9	436	846	6,096
1967	42	225	3,695	36	11	287	952	5,248

The 1967 classification of breeds shows that of the 60,029,977 sheep in New Zealand 45,814,676 (76.32 percent) were Romneys and 5,247,589 (8.74 percent) were crossbreds. The remainder were composed principally of Corriedale 3,420,696, half-bred 2,366,617, South-down 997,784, and Merino 946,990.

There has been a steady increase in the average flock size over the last five years which follows a period of three years when there was little change. A classification by size of flock for the last five years is now given.

Size of Flocks	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1- 99	4,816	5,214	5,299	4,914	4,955
100- 199	2,741	2,744	2,646	2,544	2,405
200- 499	6,067	5,849	5,728	5,316	4,995
500- 999	8,092	7,806	7,395	6,958	6,460
1,000- 1,499	7,815	7,911	7,493	7,140	6,668
1,500- 1,999	4,911	5,105	5,444	5,754	5,802
2,000- 2,499	2,572	2,701	2,885	3,281	3,551
2,500- 4,999	3,359	3,507	3,908	4,476	4,949
5,000- 7,499	528	530	611	699	811
7,500- 9,999	151	162	183	205	252
10,000-19,999	125	122	148	164	188
20,000 and over	21	20	24	30	37
Total flocks	41,198	41,671	41,764	41,481	41,073
Average flock size	1,218	1,231	1,287	1,382	1,462

CATTLE—Numbers of cattle by categories are now given.

Category	At 31 January		
	1965	1966	1967
Dairy stock—			
Cows and heifers, two years old and over—			
Cows in milk during season	2,032,227	2,087,869	2,131,359
Heifers not yet in milk	56,744	59,881	76,441
Cows not in milk during season, but intended to be used again for dairying	24,833	29,837	29,215
Heifers—			
One and under two years old	464,800	507,208	557,998
Under one year old	501,831	581,446	617,667
Bulls and bull calves intended for dairy breeding ..	93,322	95,380	93,034
Totals, dairy stock	3,173,757	3,361,621	3,505,714
Beef stock—			
Breeding cows and heifers, two years old and over ..	1,320,482	1,411,391	1,535,806
Cows, two years old and over, not used for breeding ..	73,840	70,143	68,592
Heifers—			
One and under two years old	385,182	393,791	433,328
Under one year old	431,571	472,893	539,475
Steers and bulls of all ages	1,416,501	1,507,881	1,663,951
Totals, beef stock	3,627,576	3,856,099	4,241,152
Totals, cattle	6,801,333	7,217,720	7,746,866

The following table shows the number of holdings with dairy cows in milk, grouped according to size of herd in milk, for the three last intervals for which such information is available.

As at 31 Jan.	Holdings.										Total Holdings With 10 or more Cows in Milk
	With 10-19 Cows	With 20-29 Cows	With 30-39 Cows	With 40-49 Cows	With 50-59 Cows	With 60-69 Cows	With 70-79 Cows	With 80-89 Cows	With 90-99 Cows	With 100 and over	
1952	4,368	4,536	5,527	5,245	4,438	3,665	2,512	1,726	1,105	2,532	35,654
1957	3,477	3,563	4,549	4,835	4,589	4,305	3,071	2,023	1,351	3,094	34,857
1960	2,579	2,802	3,665	4,215	4,199	3,986	2,915	2,148	1,289	3,353	31,151

There were 25,273 holdings with 10 or more cows in milk at 31 January 1967; the general trend is towards fewer holdings and larger herds.

For dairy stock the Jersey breed, with 78.6 percent of all dairy stock in 1962, is predominant, while the main beef stock breeds are Aberdeen Angus (74.5 percent), Hereford (16.3 percent), and Shorthorn (5.4 percent).

PIGS—The rearing of pigs fluctuates as indicated in the following table.

At 31 January	Breeding Sows One Year Old and Over	Other Pigs of All Ages (Including Boars)	Total Pigs
1962	84,499	601,042*	685,541
1963	97,039	668,986	766,025
1964	95,179	676,271	771,450
1965	90,048	625,960	716,008
1966	81,678	585,227	666,905
1967	75,910	526,785	602,695

* Includes 34,466 gilts 6 months and under.

Particulars as to pig breeds collected in 1950 showed that the principal distinctive breeds were Berkshire (6.6 percent) and Tamworth (5.5 percent), but over 80 percent of the pigs in New Zealand were classified as crossbreds.

HORSES—Farm horses have been almost completely replaced by tractors. By 1965 the number of heavy- and medium-type horses had fallen to 6,844, hacks and light working horses having decreased to a much lesser extent.

DOGS—The count of dogs registered during the year ended 31 March 1967 showed that there were 218,020 dogs registered in counties, 60,678 in boroughs, 670 in town districts, and 194 in road districts. Unregistered dogs and those up to six months old are not included in these figures.

POULTRY—The following table shows poultry recorded at censuses.

Census	Number of Units Keeping Poultry	Fowls	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys	Total Poultry
April 1921* ..	145,993	3,491,567	379,988	46,234	73,220	3,991,009
April 1926* ..	158,856	3,308,384	352,030	43,879	76,852	3,781,145
March 1936 ..	166,354	3,488,516	377,791	66,667	86,102	4,019,076
September 1945	159,333	4,070,683	319,918	41,903	37,862	4,470,366
April 1951 ..	180,723	3,829,481	260,659	58,474	50,976	4,199,590
April 1956 ..	192,736	4,160,424	210,718	60,938	53,491	4,485,571
April 1961 ..	163,476	4,183,563	202,245	73,457	66,132	4,525,397
March 1966 ..	122,844	4,946,838	184,540	82,050	83,064	5,296,492

*Excluding flocks owned by Maoris.

The figures from 1951 onwards include only birds aged four months or over, while the 1945 figures cover birds of all ages. At earlier censuses the question was for the number of birds—no reference being made to age. The census of 1945 was taken in the spring, whereas the other censuses were taken in the autumn.

In 1966 there were 1,011 flocks of over 1,000 fowls forming the basic commercial units of the poultry industry. Of these, 399 flocks ranged from 1,000 to 1,999 fowls, 243 flocks from 2,000 to 2,999 fowls and 369 flocks exceeded 3,000 fowls. There were 77,303 flocks of fowls with 12 or fewer birds, 32,711 flocks with 13 to 24 birds and 7,825 flocks with 25 to 999 birds.

The commercial groups sell their eggs through licensed egg floors and are therefore mainly responsible for supplying eggs to retail shops in the cities and larger towns. Egg production has been steadily increasing, sales through licensed distributors rising from 28,378,354 dozen in 1963–64 to 30,484,133 dozen in 1964–65, 33,449,158 dozen in 1965–66, and 35,474,000 dozen in 1966–67. It is estimated that approximately 40 to 45 percent of the total egg production passes through these channels.

Poultry farming is confined largely to egg production, but units are now established for the production of table poultry, and attention paid to the production of “broilers” or 3 to 3½ lb live weight chicken. At the Census of 1966 there were 1,167,000 broiler chickens.

Commercial poultry farms are distributed over both Islands, but there are concentrations around Auckland, Christchurch, and Oamaru. Duck-egg farming is carried on only to a limited extent and is centred mainly around Auckland. The poultry industry does not cater for overseas markets, though limited quantities of frozen egg pulp, surplus to local requirements, are exported.

Until about 1950, White Leghorns were almost the only breed used for commercial egg production but crossbred birds are now by far the most popular birds for egg production. The pure breeds mated to produce these crossbreds are White Leghorns, Australorps, and Rhode Island Reds.

Khaki Campbell and Runner ducks are mainly used for egg production, while Khaki Campbell, Muscovy, and some Pekin ducks are marketed as table birds. There is little organised turkey production.

Reference to the field covered by the Egg Marketing Authority is given in Section 21 of this *Yearbook*.

BEES—The rich pasture lands of New Zealand and some bush areas are favourable for apiculture and the production of high-grade honey, although more intensive farming methods and land development have eliminated many sources of nectar for the bees.

Production for the year ended 31 May 1967 was estimated at 4,300 tons of honey and 150,000 lb of commercial beeswax, considerably below the average for the past six seasons. Most of the honey is consumed in New Zealand, which has one of the highest rates of consumption a head in the world.

Registrations under the Apiaries Act show that at 31 May 1967 there were 3,508 beekeepers with a total of 12,770 apiaries and 194,213 hives. There are only some 300 full-time beekeepers completely dependent on honey production. Following is a summary of these registrations showing beekeepers in groups according to the number of hives kept.

Group	1–5 Hives	6–29 Hives	30–250 Hives	251 Hives and Over	Total
Beekeepers ..	2,229	721	312	246	3,508
Apiaries ..	2,334	1,090	1,723	7,623	12,770
Hives established..	5,233	9,146	25,551	154,283	194,213

Section 15

FORESTRY

GENERAL—New Zealand has a climate favourable to the growth of forests. The first European settlers found extensive evergreen forests extending up to 3,500–4,500 ft on the mountains and covering some two-thirds of the land area. The remaining third was made up of rocky mountain tops and low rainfall zones on the east side of the South Island carrying tussock grasses.

In the early days of settlement the demand for timber was met by exploitation of the kauri (*Agathis australis*) forests of the far north. These forests were almost destroyed by logging and subsequent burning. Large areas of podocarp-broadleaf forest in both islands were then cleared to make way for farms, often without use being made of the timber. There was little interest in conservation, and clearing of the forest extended well beyond the limits now considered desirable in the long-term national interest.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the need to conserve forests of the high mountain watersheds was recognised. National parks and scenic and “climatic” reserves amounting to about 2 million acres and constituting 3.1 percent of the land area of New Zealand had been set aside as “permanent forest” by the early 1900s and thus preserved. There were also some 15 million acres of other forest, of which half was owned by the Crown.

The New Zealand Forest Service was created in 1919 as the administrative agency of national forest policy. Since then great progress has been made in permanent dedication of Crown-owned forest land. Nearly 10 million acres, valuable either for timber production or soil and water conservation, has been constituted State forest. Most of the rest of the Crown forests is preserved in national parks and other reserves. The country’s timber resources have been built up by extension of afforestation with introduced species of conifers. The area of State plantations now exceeds 600,000 acres, and similar planting by private interests has contributed an almost equal area of trees. These exotic forests have come into production and the output from them now greatly surpasses that from the indigenous forests. The exotic plantations support a flourishing and expanding industry which produces two-thirds of the output of sawn timber and also pulp, paper, and other wood-based products.

The following table shows the area of forest in relation to other categories of land.

Type of Land	Area, in Million Acres	Percentage of Total Land Area
Indigenous forest	14.1	
Man-made (exotic) forest	1.3*	
Total forested land	15.4	23.2
Pasture and arable land	33.7	50.0
Other non-forested land	16.4	25.5
Minor islands	0.2	0.3
Lakes, rivers, etc.	0.7	1.0
Total territorial area	66.4	100.0

*Includes approximately 0.1 million acres of non-productive species.

FOREST RESOURCES: Forest Produce Supplies—Production of rough-sawn timber is increasing steadily. It has doubled in the last 20 years and is now well over 700 million board feet annually. Production has been expanded by utilisation of the planted forests. Their share of the sawn output rose from 32 percent in 1946–47 to 67 percent in 1966–67, a trend which is expected to continue. They also provide 69 million cubic feet of pulp logs, veneer logs, smallwood, and logs for export.

There are 1.3 million acres of exotic forest, of which 1.2 million acres are classed as productive; more than half of the area is in the Bay of Plenty–Taupo region, where very large plantings were made from 1925 to 1935 by the State and by private growers. Radiata pine, which grows quickly in New Zealand, reaching sawlog size in 30 to 40 years, occupies about two-thirds of the area.

Of the remaining indigenous forest some 1.3 million acres contain timber merchantable by today's standards. It is estimated that the amount is about 2,000 million cubic feet, representing 13,000 million board feet of sawn timber. Despite the greatly increased use of exotic timber the indigenous forests are still being depleted at the rate of 30,000 acres a year to provide some 250 million board feet of timber annually.

It can be expected that the exotic forests, which can be reinstated with no great difficulty after harvesting, will be extended substantially in area and improved in productive capacity. They will be worked on a sustained-yield basis. The uses of the timber grown can be broadened by preservative treatment and other techniques, so reducing the need to import certain timbers. Forests are being developed to provide for increasing domestic demand for timber and wood products and for exports rising to 150 million cubic feet of round-wood equivalent by the year 2000.

Imports of special-purpose timbers—large-dimension Douglas fir, joinery timbers and Australian hardwoods—have varied from 30 to 60 million board feet over the past 10 years.

Exports of forest produce have risen in value from less than \$2 million in 1953 to almost \$24 million in the year ended June 1967. The growth of the trade has been closely associated with the rapid rise of the pulp and paper industry. Almost three-quarters of the value of these exports in the year ended June 1967 was in newsprint and pulp. Forest products, mostly pulp and newsprint, accounted for 49 percent of New Zealand's total exports to Australia in the year ended June 1967.

Local production of fibreboard, paperboard, newsprint, and wrapping and tissue paper has significantly reduced imports. The total value of output of the pulp and paper industry reached \$62 million in 1965–66. Over the last decade total production of pulp (the basic commodity) has risen at an average annual rate of over 8 percent. Production rose from 191,000 tons in 1956–57 to 429,000 tons in 1966–67. During the same period total wood consumption in the pulp and paper industry (which includes the sawmills of integrated plants) increased from 25 million cubic feet to 74 million cubic feet. (Total sawn-timber production from forests was 748 million board feet in 1966–67 to meet building and other needs in the country. Additional products include plywood, veneer, fencing posts, and sleepers.)

Classification of Forests—More than three-quarters of the New Zealand forest area is unmerchantable forest. This is mainly Crown-owned indigenous forest, and, because it covers much of the remoter mountainous and high-rainfall country, its primary function is soil protection and water regulation. The limited production possibilities it offers must be subordinated to its protective role.

“Merchantable” forests are more diverse in tenure and composition than the unmerchantable forests because they include almost all the planted (exotic) forests, nearly half of which are owned privately or by local authorities. Fully merchantable indigenous forests have receded in advance of close settlement, and the largest areas are now on Crown lands and Maori lands in regions little suited to other forms of land use (especially on the West Coast of the South Island). The distribution of merchantable exotic forests has been influenced mainly by the availability of cheap, undeveloped land in the period (1900 to 1935) when most of these forests were established.

The distribution by area of forest land in 1966 is shown by the following table.

Class of Forested Land				Indigenous Forests	Exotic Forests	All Forests
Merchantable forests—				acres (thousand)		
State forests	..	..	..	1,560	580	2,140
Unoccupied Crown land	..	..	..	170	—	170
Freehold and leasehold land	..	..	..	450	580	1,030
Maori land	..	..	..	280	—	280
Reserves	..	..	..	200	—	200
Totals (say)				2,600*	1,200	3,800
Unmerchantable forests—						
State forests	..	..	..	5,300	—	5,300
Unoccupied Crown land	..	..	..	1,400	—	1,400
Freehold and leasehold land	..	..	..	1,600	100	1,700
Maori land	..	..	..	800	—	800
Reserves	..	..	..	2,400	—	2,400
Totals				11,500	100	11,600
Totals, all forested land				14,100	1,300	15,400

*“Merchantable forests” includes some reserves, previously logged areas, and areas of such low stocking that commercial exploitation is at present uneconomic. Commercially exploitable forest in the 2,600,000 acres of “merchantable forest” detailed above is estimated to be 1,300,000 acres.

Botanical Composition of Forests—The indigenous forests of New Zealand can be grouped very broadly into mixed temperate evergreen forest and southern-beech forest. The former is a mixed community of many species of broad-leaved trees and conifers, and the latter communities of one or more of the species of southern beech (*Nothofagus*).

In general, the mixed temperate evergreen forests are the forests of the north and of the warm, wet lowlands and lower mountain slopes; their upper altitudinal limit becomes gradually lower from north to south. The beech forests are the forests of the south, of the high mountains, and of the drier lowlands. But the beech species are absent from many localities, e.g., Mt. Egmont, for 100 miles south of the Taramakau River in Westland, and Stewart Island where their presence might be expected. There are also extensive areas, especially in the north-west and south-west of the South Island, and on the mountain ranges of the North Island, where the two types mingle to form forests of varied composition.

Most of the mixed forests has been cut over for timber and cleared for farming, whereas the southern-beech forest, because of the difficult terrain and the poor soils on which it most frequently grows, is largely intact. The following description gives in more detail the distribution and the present state of the main forest communities.

Kauri forest (mixed temperature evergreen forest in which kauri is the dominant species and taraire and tawa the main secondary species) once occupied much of the area north of a line joining Port Waikato or Tauranga, but, except for limited reservations and small pockets, it has disappeared. Mixed podocarp forest (the principal podocarp is rimu; the important secondary ones, totara, matai, and miro) was found at all latitudes in the three main islands. The heaviest commercial stands were on river flats or lower valleys; in steeper country timber trees thinned out and secondary species became more plentiful. The remaining forest of this type consists of pockets which will be worked for a few decades to come, some large areas on steep country, such as the Urewera, which can be classed mainly as protection forest, and fairly extensive forests in the centre of the North Island and on the West Coast of the South Island which contain most of the remaining indigenous-softwood supplies. The main species of broad-leaved trees in these forests are kamahi, tawa, and rata. Kahikatea was the main species on low-lying swampy river silts, but most of these areas have been cleared for farming.

Bog forests, where the dominant trees are smaller podocarps of the silver-pine group, occupy limited areas, mainly in the central North Island and on the West Coast of the South Island. They have largely been cut over for posts and sleepers.

Although most southern-beech forests can be classified as protection forests, there are large areas in more accessible regions which have been cut over and are regenerating, or which have not yet been cut over and will be reserved for sustained-yield management. Where southern-beech forest is present in the more accessible areas of the North Island and northern Marlborough-Nelson, the species are hard beech (*Nothofagus truncata*) and black beech (*N. solandri* var. *solandri*). Red beech (*N. fusca*) abounds in the less accessible upper areas, where it is usually accompanied by the silver beech (*N. menziesii*), the main tree at high altitudes. In dry places mountain beech (*N. solandri* var. *cliffortioides*) replaces silver. On the eastern slopes of the Southern Alps there was once a belt of mountain-beech forest, but all except pockets of this has been burnt. In western Otago and western Southland silver beech is the main forest tree, with areas of mountain beech and small pockets of red beech. At the lower elevations silver beech is milled extensively and much of the forest has disappeared.

Important forest trees at high elevations, not already mentioned, are kaikawaka (*Libocedrus bidwillii*) and thin-bark totara (*Podocarpus hallii*).

Even before European settlement there were limited transition areas between tussock grassland and forest proper which carried manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium* and *L. ericoides*) and sometimes bracken fern (*Pteridium esculentum*). With the deliberate destruction by fire of much tussock grassland and forest these belts have extended and manuka has even occupied extensive areas of destroyed forest remote from any original manuka stands. These stands are important because they are often a stage in succession back to mature forest.

Much land now classified as forest consists of second growth of broad-leaved shrubs and trees which have come in after milling operations or on abandoned farm land.

Exotic plantations of over 50 acres now total over one million acres, besides which there are approximately 200,000 acres of farm woodlots and shelter belts. These areas of exotic species already provide almost 80 percent of the total wood production, and before many years have passed must supply most of it. In some poorly forested districts shelter belts provide a large part of the local timber supply.

The following table shows, by ownership and species, the estimated area of exotic production forest as at 31 March 1967.

Ownership	Area		Species	Area	
	Acres (000)	Percent		Acres (000)	Percent
State	630	52	Radiata pine	771	64
Local authorities ..	45	4	Douglas fir	86	7
Companies	334	27	Corsican pine	74	6
Private	203	17	Ponderosa pine	80	7
			Lodgepole pine	27	2
Totals	1,212	100	Other conifers	66	5
			Other broad-leaved	108	9
			Totals	1,212	100

The largest exotic forests are in the central region of the North Island. Medium size and small plantations are widely distributed throughout most of the country. Radiata pine occupies about half the area of State plantations and about 90 percent of private plantations. The ready market which has recently developed for Douglas fir timber is likely to lead to greater use of this species in future plantations.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION: Under the Forests Act 1949 the New Zealand Forest Service has, under the direction of the Minister of Forests, complete responsibility in carrying out all matters of forest policy affecting State forest land and has exclusive control and management of:

- (a) All State forest land, whether for the production of timber or other forest produce, or for the protection of the land with a view to water conservation or soil stabilisation, or for ensuring the balanced use of the land, or for scientific purposes, or for recreational or amenity purposes not prejudicial to forestry;
- (b) The establishment, culture, and maintenance of forests on State forest land, and the harvesting, utilisation, transport, sale, or other disposal of forest produce from State forest land;
- (c) The granting of licences, leases, permits, and other rights and authorities under the Act;
- (d) The enforcement of the conditions of licences, leases, permits, and other rights and authorities granted under the Act or any enactment repealed;
- (e) The collection and recovery of all purchase moneys, rents, fees, royalties, charges, and revenues of the Service; and
- (f) Generally the exercise of all powers, authorities, and duties conferred or imposed on the Minister or the Forest Service by the Act.

Regulations—The Forests Act 1949 authorises the appointment by regulation of committees to advise the Minister of Forests on specified matters. Regulations issued under this authority are the Timber Production Advisory Committee Regulations 1949, the Sirex Advisory Committee Regulations 1950, the Forest and Fire Publicity Committee Regulations 1952, the Waipoua Forest Sanctuary Advisory Committee Regulations 1952, the Indigenous Forest Timber Committee regulations 1966, and the Timber Industry Training Centre Advisory Committee Regulations 1966.

Other regulations in force are the Sawmill Registration Regulations 1952, the Timber Regulations 1948, the Forest Service Fees and Charges Regulations 1953, and the Forest Produce Import and Export Regulations 1966.

FOREST MANAGEMENT—The management activities of the Forest Service are directed towards:

- (1) Protecting, conserving, and, if possible, perpetuating the remaining indigenous forests of the country.
- (2) Creating an exotic estate large enough and sufficiently diverse to supply the future needs of New Zealand in timber and other forest produce and to provide for large exports.

Indigenous Production Forests—Conservation measures in indigenous production forests involve regulation and restriction of the annual cut, rigid insistence on close utilisation, both of forests and forest products, and block sales of carefully measured standing timber. The Forest Service prepares working plans for all major State forests and through them regulates both by individual forests and by districts, the amount of timber that may be cut annually.

The possibility of regenerating some podocarp forests and maintaining production from them are still being explored. The ecology of the natural forest associations and the silvicultural characteristics of the individual species are being studied. Past work has shown the importance of preserving a forest climate, which means that clear felling, or any condition that allows exposure and desiccation, must be avoided.

Parallel to the policy of rationing the cut is that of making long-term log and timber sales. This has the effect of giving stability to sawmilling industries and to the communities dependent on them. Further stability is being sought by the practice of replanting logged areas with exotic species, combined where possible with the planting of adjacent areas of open country. By this means a sustained yield, part exotic and part indigenous, can be achieved, and the sawmilling industries and communities can look forward to a life in perpetuity.

The kauri forests, now only remnants of the vast forests from which timber was first felled in quantity, are owned principally by the State. The remaining kauri stands show promise of being amenable to sound forestry management. Bleeding for gum, which damaged many trees in the past, is forbidden. The annual cut is strictly rationed. Wherever kauri is felled a portion of the growing stock in young vigorous trees is left as a reserve. Young pole stands are silviculturally treated to free them from competition and improve growth. Natural regeneration is assisted and encouraged. A small but regular cut of this valuable species is assured.

The prospects of improving and perpetuating the beech forests on a sustained-yield basis are good. Both the major species, red and silver beech, when given the right conditions, will regenerate freely; both grow sufficiently rapidly to grow on a medium-length rotation

(100–130 years); and both show their optimum development on sites that are unsuitable for agriculture. Many large areas of virgin forest are still intact, and, in the case of red beech, there are extensive stands of pole forest which have originated as a result of fire, wind throw, or mining activities. Against these favourable circumstances must be set the presence in many localities of red deer, whose browsing may check or even prevent effective regeneration.

Exotic-forest Management—The establishment of State exotic forests dates from 1896, when an Afforestation Branch of the Lands Department was formed and forest-tree nurseries were established at Tapanui and Eweburn in the South Island and at Rotorua in the North Island. Planting commenced in 1898, and proceeded slowly until 1922, by which time 47,000 acres had been established. The formation of the New Zealand Forest Service as a separate Department of State in 1919 coincided approximately with an afforestation boom, and in the period 1923–36 no less than 376,000 acres were planted by the State and 297,000 acres by commercial companies. Since then plantings have been on a modest scale, but, in pursuance of the policy of doubling the exotic-forest estate by the end of the century, the rate of State planting has been increased (from 12,000 acres in 1961 to 21,000 acres in 1965), and financial inducements are provided to encourage planting by private land holders and local bodies.

In the early years exotic forestry was necessarily experimental, and, as could be expected, was not equally successful with all species and in all sites tried. Geographical distribution of the plantations was largely decided by the availability of land rather than by its suitability for tree growing or its proximity to existing or future markets, which in any case were uncertain until production began. Defects in planning and practice which have become apparent with time are being corrected. The afforestation venture was an act of faith which has already been amply justified by results.

There is now a large valuable exotic-forest estate, which is providing more than two-thirds of the annual sawn-wood requirements and is supporting a large and growing pulp and paper industry. Radiata pine, the species used for some 65 percent of the area, is the supreme all-purpose tree in New Zealand's exotic forestry. It grows rapidly, produces a large volume of usable wood, and is remarkably adapted to a variety of sites. Other major species are Douglas fir, Corsican pine, and ponderosa pine. Of recent years the southern pines—loblolly, slash, and long-leaf pines—have found a place in the more northerly forests. Minor species planted on a restricted scale are lodgepole, strobus, and patula pines, larch, Japanese cedar, Lawson cypress, Monterey cypress, and western red cedar.

Now that the stage of large-scale utilisation has been reached there are opportunities to increase productivity by correcting the deficiencies in the distribution of age classes, replacing unthrifty plantations, and improving the quality of the trees, and at the same time, meeting the demand for forest products and ensuring continuity of supplies. The diversity of products now marketable (poles, mining timber, and fencing material as well as the major products, sawlogs, and pulpwood) permits utilisation of trees of a wide range of sizes and aids the operations needed in management practice. There is wide use of forest working plans to prescribe and co-ordinate forest operations both by the State and the larger private forest owners.

The present policy is to concentrate new exotic forests in areas where there is scope for building up integrated wood-based industries, supplying New Zealand markets and material for export, similar to those operating in the central North Island.

Protection-forest Management—The vegetation of the mountainous areas—forest, scrub, and sub-alpine grassland—is of the highest importance to the welfare of New Zealand; for many of the rivers that bring water to low-lying farm lands or provide the domestic water supply of cities and towns have their headwaters in the mountainous back country. The mountains receive frequent heavy falls of rain and are mostly formed of rocks that erode easily when exposed to heavy rain and other climatic effects. The blanket of montane vegetation absorbs much of the rainfall and by protecting the soil and stabilising unconsolidated rocky slopes, prevents soil and rock from reaching streams and altering their flow characteristics. Thus settled flood plains can be protected by a combination of river training works and by maintaining vegetation on catchments that ensures the most stable stream flow possible. Hence this vegetation of the mountain regions is called “protection forest”, a term that also includes the protective scrub, grass, and other vegetation above the timber line.

The Forest Service controls some six million acres of protection-forest land, and the main function of its Protection Forestry Section is to maintain the protective vegetation in good condition. The greatest threat to this vegetation is from the large numbers of browsing animals that were introduced many years ago, and which in the absence of natural enemies and limiting climate have multiplied excessively. Consequently the first step in the effective management of these areas is the control of these animals. Protection-forestry rangers are trained in field biology, in field geology, and in watershed and range management. They make careful observations of the effects of browsing animals on the vegetation to gauge if control operations have been intensive enough to allow adequate vegetation response.

The control of noxious animals is a huge task, and catchment areas where animals are troublesome are divided into classes of priority for purposes of control, depending on the condition of the vegetation, the seriousness of erosion, and the economic importance of the catchment. In some important catchments noxious animal populations have been reduced to a level where less damage is being done.

The Protection Forestry Section of the Forest Service works in close association with the Forest Research Institute's Protection Forestry Branch and its associated Forest and Range Experiment Station, which investigates such features as the condition and trends of vegetation, alpine climate, and rates of erosion, the possibility of introducing new forests and scrub species into badly depleted areas, and changes in animal populations and methods of control.

Recreation in Forests—As the population increases and as the cleared land becomes more firmly occupied by agricultural interests, so does the call on the recreational resources of the forests become greater. Weekend hunters head for the forest to shoot deer and pigs; fishermen frequent the streams; trampers wander along the many tracks; and alpinists climb through the forest to the heights above. The Forest Service caters for this demand in popular forests by establishing regular patrols, clearing and maintaining tracks, making camping sites and fireplaces, and (with the help of tramping and alpine clubs) building and maintaining huts and erecting bridges. Several areas are being developed in this way as forest parks, which, although primarily protection forests, will also provide recreation facilities.

Protection of Forests and Timber: *Protection Against Fire*—The fire-protection policy of the Forest Service follows from the premise that fire is the greatest single menace to forests, particularly exotic plantations or protection vegetation. Within a few hours fire can destroy a valuable timber crop or undo the work of decades in building up a soil and vegetation balance.

Indigenous forests are fairly fire-resistant, but can become flammable in drought conditions; and a severely-burnt indigenous forest usually means a destroyed forest, because many New Zealand species are extremely difficult to regenerate. The equipment needed for large scale harvesting of exotic forests introduces additional fire hazards.

Although the generally adequate and well distributed rainfall reduces the risk of fire, high winds and strong sunshine can quickly dry out vegetation on exposed situations. Consequently high fire hazards can develop in some part of the country in most seasons.

The fire-protection organisation of the Forest Service operates over the whole of New Zealand, covering State forests, forests on other Crown lands, scenic reserves, and national parks. The organisation has also the responsibility of securing co-ordination and uniformity in the administration of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1955 by other fire authorities.

A fire-fighting service is maintained wherever the Department has fire-fighting responsibilities. This reaches its highest level of organisation in the larger exotic forests, where there are lookout cabins with radio and telephones. Well equipped fire-fighting crews can be brought into action at short notice and controlled through a radio network. Aerial fire-detection patrols operate during each fire season in the important Rotorua area.

The provision of a fire-hazard prediction and warning service is an essential function of the fire-protection organisation. There is a nation-wide network of "fire weather" and radio stations, and the fire-hazard situation in any part of the country is known at the head office of the Forest Service in Wellington each day during the fire season (October to April) within an hour of the weather observations being taken at the stations. This enables appropriate action, such as advice to fire authorities and broadcasting of warnings, to be taken.

The legislative provisions for fire protection are in the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1955 and the Fire Services Act 1949.

Protection against Noxious Animals—Under the Noxious Animals Act 1956 the Forest Service is responsible for the control of deer, goats, chamois, pigs, and other introduced wild animals on all lands where the damage they cause significantly affects the welfare of the

country. Responsibility for the control of opossums and wallabies on pastoral lands has, by amendment to the Rabbits Act 1955, passed to rabbit boards. On State forest and unoccupied Crown land the Forest Service deals with opossum and wallaby control.

The widespread populations of many of these animals have a serious effect on the regeneration of forest trees and ground-cover vegetation, in production as well as in protection forests. The natural forest floor of ferns, mosses, and shrubs has been extensively damaged by such ground-browsing animals as deer and goats, while simultaneously the upper storey is being adversely affected by the canopy-feeding opossum.

Damage by deer and opossums in commercial exotic forests over the past few years has made it necessary to extend control measures into these forests.

Over 200,000 animals are killed each year by Forest Service and private hunters. Even with modern facilities, including air transport of supplies and use of helicopters for hunting, control of noxious animals is difficult and overall progress is slow.

In some rugged country where hunting has proved impracticable such as in parts of Westland, poisoning has been used successfully.

Control of Insects and Fungi—Sound silvicultural practices are the first line of defence, rendering trees less vulnerable to attack.

Biological control over insect pests is exerted by their natural enemies, insect or fungal parasites. Introduced species frequently come into the country without their natural enemies; part of the work of the biologist is to breed and liberate the latter.

Chemical control is an emergency measure to deal with outbreaks. It includes spraying of affected forests from aeroplanes, chemical treatment of nursery soils, and the dipping of timber to prevent attack by bark beetles and fungi.

Pathologists and entomologists of the Forest Research Institute make a continuous study of diseases and insects harmful to forests and timber. Observers of the Institute's Forest Biology Survey maintain a constant watch on the forests and woodlots and shelterbelts to detect incipient epidemics in time for effective control measures to be taken; and much information is accumulated which helps to elucidate the relationships between the organisms and the forests.

Timber Inspection and Quarantine—The Forest Service quarantine service covers all timber entering or leaving New Zealand. Inspection embraces all imported sawn, hewn, and natural round timber, wooden packing, and ship's dunnage.

Packing timbers are considered the greatest medium for insect entry, and, in 1966 to reduce the risks, a prohibition was placed on the importation of sawn timber and wood packing with bark attached. An exporter must now supply a certificate declaring wood packing to be free from bark and from insect attack at time of shipment; since this requirement was introduced there has been a big reduction in the number of infested crates reaching New Zealand. Control over dunnage was extended in 1966 to include all material within New Zealand territorial waters.

The same care is given to export timber, which must be completely free of insect attack before export is permitted.

Stabilisation of Sand Dunes—Sand-dune fixation is under the joint control of the Department of Lands and Survey and the New Zealand Forest Service. The objective is twofold: the stabilisation of dunes for the protection of agricultural and pastoral land, and the establishment of production forests. The Forest Service plants marram grass, sows lupin, and later establishes trees on certain protective zones. Six schemes are in operation—at Aupouri, Mangawhai, Woodhill, Waiuku, Waitarere, and Santoft—the total area of which is approximately 110,000 acres. About 22,000 acres of trees have been planted. Much of the area permanently fixed with trees will become productive forest.

RESEARCH—The complexity of the many indigenous-forest and exotic-forest problems requires the maintenance of an organisation to ensure the continuity and co-ordination of research effort. Since 1947 all forestry and forest-products research (including research on noxious animals) administered by the Forest Service has been undertaken or co-ordinated by the Forest Research Institute, Rotorua. In addition, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the universities, and private industrial organisations undertake research into certain aspects of forestry and forest products.

The Forest Research Institute programme ranges widely. It includes studies of the fundamental physiological processes of tree growth; of the ecology of indigenous and exotic forests; of silvicultural practices for all stages of exotic forestry; of growth rates and productivity under various silvicultural treatments and their impact on the economics of the operations; of forest soils, particularly of deficiencies and remedies for them; of selection, breeding, and introduction of improved strains of trees; and of all factors affecting the health of the trees. The institute has made country-wide inventories of forest resources, indigenous and exotic, and conducts surveys of the condition of protection forests and the mountain scrub and grassland associated with them, particular attention being paid to the impact of animal pests on the vegetation.

Linked with the research into wood formation are studies of the products of forests. The physical and mechanical properties of timbers are investigated, both generally and with special reference to the effects of tree selection based on visual qualities and of silvicultural treatment. Suitability for production of woodpulp and the characteristics of the pulp from species not now used are also studied. Assistance is given to the timber industry by work on wood use, timber seasoning, and preservative treatments.

TRAINING IN FORESTRY—The Forest Service recruits rangers and professional officers as technical trainees at the age of 16 to 20 years. Ranger trainees work for one year in the forests and then attend Rotorua Ranger School for one year where they study the sciences and other subjects basic to forestry. Another two years are then spent on forests to consolidate knowledge and to learn supervision and gain experience in planning, control, and leadership. Those selected as forester trainees go directly to university on a full-time study bursary to complete a four-year degree course in forestry. The Forest Research Institute recruits young people of both sexes for training as research technicians.

To build up a permanent and efficient skilled-labour force, the Forest Service now recruits each year about 100 youths 16 to 18 years of age. These junior woodsmen receive a two-year course of basic training in the practical skills of forestry at one of the woodsman schools at Kaingaroa, Golden Downs, or Dusky, followed by a third year of advanced training given in small groups in selected forests. The Forestry Training Centre at Rotorua regularly offers the timber industry courses in timber grading, timber inspection, and other forestry operations. A continuous series of courses is provided for Forest Service staff on all phases of Forest Service activity.

Scholarships for study or for research are available from a private fund.

The Timber Industry Training Centre at Rotorua provides courses for the industry in saw doctoring, sawmilling, and timber machining.

PRIVATE FORESTRY: *Private Forest Estate*—The National Exotic Forest Survey found that forest holdings other than State forest amounted, in 1962, to 545,000 acres in the following ownership categories: other Government departments 17,000 acres; local authorities 44,000 acres; afforestation companies 282,000 acres, and private persons (mostly farmers) 202,000 acres. Since 1962 about 50,000 acres have been planted, mainly by afforestation companies. (Estimated total areas in various ownerships at 31 March 1966 are given earlier.)

Afforestation companies boomed in the 1923–30 period, when huge areas, mostly of radiata pine, were planted. The area cut over is already being regenerated.

Extension Services—The sale by the State of planting stock in bulk lots, coupled with a revival of interest through the activities of farm-forestry associations newly established throughout the country, has resulted in an increase in extension-forestry work.

Forest Taxation—The value of standing trees does not increase any assessment for land tax and local body rates and, since 1949, concessions have been made in connection with income tax. Expenditure incurred in planting, protecting, and maintaining shelter belts and some categories of woodlots has since that year been allowed to be charged against income for tax purposes. At the same time income from the intermittent sale of farm trees could, on application to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, be spread over five years to mitigate the effects of the higher graduation tax. In 1960 the timber value of trees growing on a deceased's estate was exempted from death duties. This exemption removes the fear of a crippling burden on the estate and the possibility of the forced sale of a perhaps immature plantation.

Forestry Encouragement Finance—Under the Forestry Encouragement Act 1962 the Government may grant loans to private owners and local authorities towards the cost of establishing and tending new plantations and the tending of those already existing. The scheme came into operation in 1963.

FINANCE OF STATE ACTIVITIES—At present more money is being spent on the establishment and tending of forests than is obtained in revenue. Expenditure by way of general administration of forestry has been met in full from taxation, as distinct from the development of State forests, which is financed from national development loans.

Sources of finance are shown in the following table.

Source	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$(000)				
Consolidated Revenue Account expenditure	7,260	7,540	5,344	5,621	6,276
Less receipts	2,948	3,220	92	95	89
Required from Consolidated Revenue Account	4,312	4,320	5,252	5,526	6,187
Works and Trading Account expenditure	5,758	6,496	11,682	12,918	13,561
Less receipts	4,634	4,946	9,276	10,498	11,195
Loan moneys required	1,124	1,550	2,406	2,420	2,366
Net finance required from Government funds	5,436	5,870	7,658	7,946	8,553

FOREST UTILISATION: Removals of Roundwood—By the 1930s the easy abundance of indigenous timber had gone, whereas some of the exotic forests had reached the stage where harvesting could begin. By 1939, of the 60 million cubic feet per annum of roundwood for industrial use, some 10 million cubic feet came from the exotic forests. By 1948 the total removals of roundwood had gone up to 81 million cubic feet with 29 million cubic feet from the exotic forests.

Today the forest industry comprises some 556 sawmills, 10 veneer plants, and nine plywood plants, a fibreboard mill, two particle board mills, and five pulp and paper mills. The table below shows the quantities of timber produced by the forests of New Zealand to supply the forest industries.

ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION*
(Volume in Million Cubic Feet)

Year Ended 31 March	Indigenous Wood	Exotic Wood	Total
1951	58.8	41.0	99.8
1956	55.7	68.0	123.7
1961	55.0	113.5	168.5
1962	54.1	120.9	175.0
1963	46.5	118.0	164.5
1964	47.0	135.2	182.2
1965	46.0	155.2	201.2
1966	43.6	163.4	207.0
1967	43.2	169.4	212.6

*Excludes firewood.

Sawn-timber Production—The most important of the exotic timber species is radiata pine, which accounts for about 92 percent of the total cut of exotics; larch, eucalypts, Douglas fir, and a few other species are produced on a minor scale. Less than a third of the country's timber requirements come from the indigenous forests, and this proportion must inevitably fall as cutting is gradually reduced to the point where a small sustained yield of indigenous timber can be maintained.

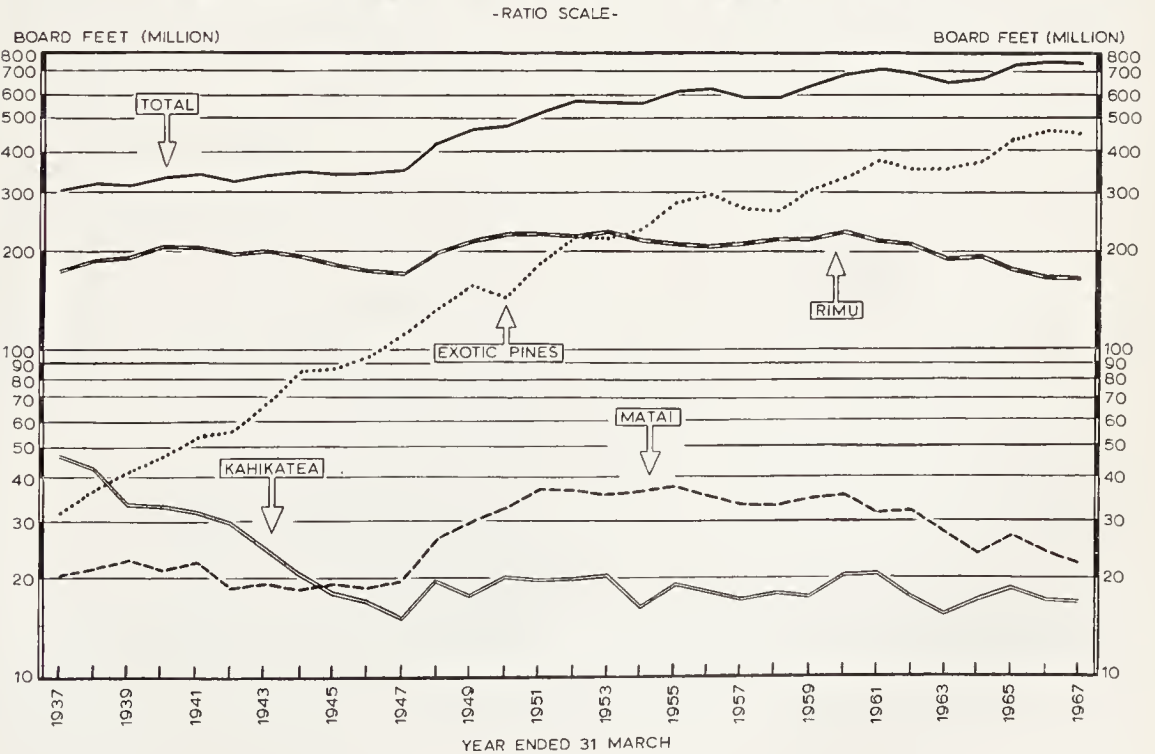
The table below gives the production of rough-sawn timber from 1921 onwards.

Year Ended 31 March	Softwoods			Hardwoods			Grand Total
	Indigenous	Exotic	Total	Indigenous	Exotic	Total	
	Board feet (million)						
1921	290	10	300	7	1	8	308
1926	335	7	342	10	1	11	353
1931	208	13	221	9	—	9	230
1936	249	34	283	10	—	10	293
1941	277	54	331	11	—	12	343
1946	226	97	323	19	3	22	345
1951	301	190	492	32	4	36	528
1956	275	305	580	43	3	46	626
1961	287	392	678	32	4	36	714
1962	278	378	656	33	4	37	693
1963	243	373	616	25	3	28	643
1964	244	393	637	26	3	29	666
1965	236	470	706	27	3	30	736
1966	219	505	724	30	3	33	757
1967	215	498	713	33	2	35	748

NOTE—Quantities have been rounded to the nearest million board feet. (Board feet are units of 12 in. by 12 in. by 1 in.) In some cases this rounding off results in a total disagreeing slightly with the total individual items shown in the table.

The growth of exotic-timber production compared with the relatively steady production of indigenous timber is shown in the following diagram.

PRODUCTION OF ROUGH - SAWN TIMBER



The following table gives details of timber production by species for the past five years.

Species	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	board feet (million)				
Rimu and miro	190	193	179	167	166
Matai	28	24	27	24	22
Totara	9	9	10	9	9
Kahikatea	16	17	18	17	17
Tawa	13	14	14	16	17
Beech	9	10	12	12	13
Other indigenous ..	3	3	3	4	4
Totals, indigenous	268	270	263	249	248
Exotic pines	354	371	441	473	465
Douglas fir	15	18	25	27	27
Eucalypts	2	2	2	2	2
Other exotic	5	5	5	6	6
Totals, exotic	375	396	473	508	500
Totals (all species)	643	666	736	757	748

The Pulp and Paper Industry—The pulp and paper industry is mainly concentrated near the big exotic forests on the volcanic plateau of the North Island. There are six plants, three of which are integrated with sawmilling to utilise fully the total wood input. Woodchips from sawmill residues are also produced by independent sawmills and provide a sizeable source of raw material for the pulp industry.

The basic products of the industry are mechanical and chemical pulp, which are converted into such products as newsprint, kraft and other paper, paperboard, and fibreboard.

The following table gives the production of pulp in New Zealand.

Year Ended 31 March	Wood Pulp		Year Ended 31 March	Wood Pulp	
	Chemical*	Mechanical†		Chemical*	Mechanical†
	tons			tons	
1940	—	217	1961	152,009	109,399
1945	—	15,434	1962	154,086	121,503
1950	—	21,438	1963	168,108	135,419
1955	43,204	29,568	1964	181,197	188,290
1958	118,636	90,801	1965	193,029	203,372
1959	131,357	103,512	1966	193,181	217,743
1960	140,057	102,715	1967	223,860	205,345

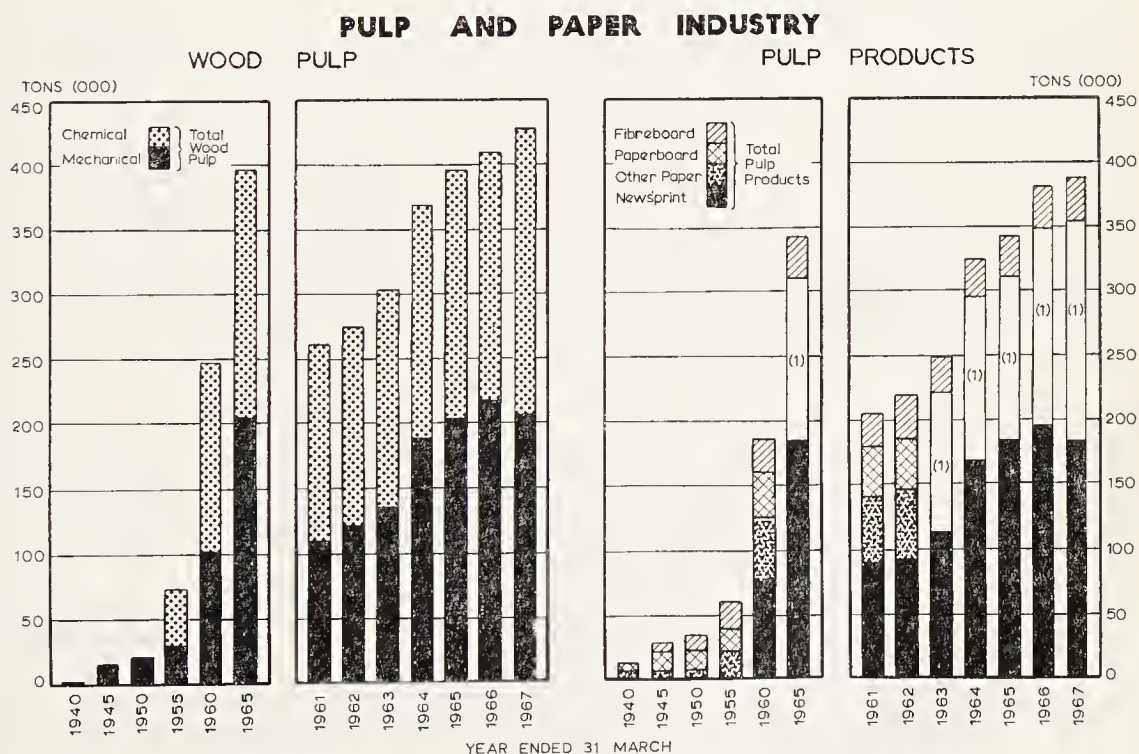
*Chemical pulp includes semi-chemical pulp.
†Mechanical pulp includes ground-wood pulp and defibrated pulp.

All mechanical pulp is used in the manufacture of paper, paperboard, and fibreboard, but there is a deliberate surplus of chemical pulp for export. (See table on Trade in Pulp and Paper.)

Production figures of pulp products in New Zealand are as follows.

Year Ended 31 March	Newsprint	Other Printing and Writing Paper	Other Paper and Paperboard	Total Paper and Paperboard	Fibreboard
			tons		
1940	—	..	12,873	12,873	—
1945	—	..	20,619	20,619	6,862
1950	—	..	21,787	21,787	13,526
1955	—	..	40,273	40,273	20,591
1956	9,000	..	48,379	57,379	21,340
1957	52,700	..	55,570	108,270	21,415
1958	64,713	..	66,280	130,993	21,000
1959	75,298	..	76,348	151,646	23,030
1960	76,100	..	85,585	161,685	24,830
1961	89,300	..	91,959	181,259	25,533
1962	91,800	..	97,022	188,822	31,560
1963	113,700	2,000	106,842	222,542	27,250
1964	168,005	4,000	124,018	296,023	29,229
1965	184,317	11,869	114,940	311,126	31,736
1966	195,606	16,258	137,290	349,154	33,771
1967	183,886	19,664	150,771	354,321	32,878

The rise of production of pulp and pulp products is clearly shown in the following diagram.



Tasman Pulp and Paper Co.—This company was formed in 1952 to utilise timber from the Kaingaroa State Forest. Practical assistance and financial backing were given by the Government, which is represented on the board of directors. The company's plant is at Kawerau, Bay of Plenty. The pulp and paper mill began operation late in 1955 and the sawmill early in 1956. The annual rated capacity of the sawmill is 34 million board feet of sawn timber on the basis of one shift a day, while the capacity of the pulp and paper plant is 200,000 tons of Newsprint, 95,000 tons of chemical pulp, and 160,000 tons of mechanical pulp.

In 1959 the Bowater Group obtained an interest in the Tasman Pulp and Paper Co., taking over the management and development of the mill and the world sales of all its products.

New Zealand Forest Products Ltd.—This public company is already utilising over 32,000,000 cubic feet of timber a year from its own 250,000 acres of pine forest. Plant capacity is 100,000 ton of kraft, printing, and writing paper, 150,000 tons of kraft pulp, and 100,000,000 board feet of sawn timber a year. The company is equipped to convert 10,000,000 board feet of timber into wooden cases and to produce 53,000,000 square feet of veneer, 120,000,000 square feet of fibreboard, and 38,000,000 multi-wall paper bags annually. The integrated pulp mill, paper mill, and sawmill is located at Kinleith near Tokoroa, while the fibreboard, multi-wall paper bag and wooden case mills and plants are in Auckland. The company is also a joint owner with A.P.M. of Australia in Fibre Products N.Z., Ltd., a firm which makes over 13 million moulded fruit trays a year.

Whakatane Board Mills Ltd., which is a subsidiary of New Zealand Forest Products, operates two paper board machines, with an annual production capacity of 62,000 tons. The company manufactures its own mechanical and semi-chemical pulp, and is self-sufficient for more than 90 percent of its raw materials; it also uses considerable quantities of waste paper.

The company owns its own radiata-pine forest at Matahina and hauls the logs 26 miles to the mill by road. An associated company, Whakatane Timber Mills Ltd., has its modern sawmill located near the board mill to take the larger logs from the forest.

Caxton Paper Mills Ltd. makes tissue and various lightweight papers adjacent to the Tasman Pulp and Paper Co.'s plant at Kawerau. The mill has a capacity of 30 thousand tons annually. It draws water and steam supplies from the Tasman company.

New Zealand Paper Mills Ltd., at Maitua, has been in operation for more than 80 years. Its three machines produce a wide range of papers from fine tissues to heavy krafts, as well as paper felt, pressings, and manilas for special trade requirements. The mills are being modernised to enable production to be diversified and substantially increased. The company produces a small amount of mechanical pulp, which supplements purchased supplies of New Zealand made sulphate pulp, imported sulphite pulp, and waste paper. Annual production capacity is 15,000 tons of kraft and other papers.

Plywood and Veneer Manufacture—Nine factories manufacture plywood, and the total output for the year ended 31 March 1966, when reduced to a uniform basis of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thickness, was 56.6 million square feet. Three other plants produce veneer only. Total production of veneer in the industry in 1965–66 was 223 million square feet ($\frac{1}{8}$ in basis).

Over the past decade radiata pine has become increasingly important as a species for peeler log supply, and in the 1965–66 year provided 43 percent of total peeler log production. Now that the indigenous forests have become depleted, the production of peeler logs for veneer and plywood manufacture is regarded by the Forest Service as having a first claim on the State forests; hence in its own logging activities the Forest Service aims at producing the maximum amount of peeler logs, and has recently also adopted a policy of requiring sawmillers logging State indigenous forest to reserve logs suitable for peeling and divert them to the veneer factories.

Species of logs and quantities of plywood and veneer produced are shown in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Volume of Logs Used						Value of Logs Used	Production	
	Rimu	Kahikatea	Radiata Pine	Other	Imported	Total		Plywood	Veneer
	cubic feet (thousand)						\$(000)	million square feet	
1960	1,055	168	560	100	113	1,996	1,026	43.1	169.2
1961	1,067	262	395	101	143	1,968	1,142	48.0	176.2
1962	1,010	178	728	93	163	2,172	1,214	49.3	189.3
1963	1,082	168	878	90	35	2,253	1,202	51.4	188.8
1964	920	208	836	47	148	2,159	1,290	52.9	185.9
1965	983	171	1,133	43	97	2,427	1,280	54.2	183.0
1966	1,052	166	1,212	170	201	2,801	1,628	56.6	222.6

Production of Round and Split Produce—Considerable quantities of native timbers have been used in the past to meet the needs for mining, fencing timbers, and firewood, and for a proportion of sleeper, pole, and bridge-timber requirements. A 1965 survey showed that a total of 7½ million fence posts of all types was used; 5 million of these were wooden, almost all being thinnings or small-diameter logs from exotic plantations.

Wood Preservation—In the year ended 31 March 1967, 40 percent of all sawn timber produced was preservative treated; by world standards the proportion treated is very high, partly because of the relative ease with which exotic softwoods such as radiata pine may be treated.

Features of the preservation industry are: The very wide use in house building of timber treated by diffusion or vacuum-pressure methods with water-borne preservative at low retentions to prevent insect borer attack; the wide dispersal of small treating plants specialising in such treatment; and the quality-control function exercised by the Timber Preservation Authority (set up by the Government in 1955). Plant inspection and sampling associated with quality control are done on behalf of the Authority by Forest Service staff.

Timber Preservation Authority specifications cover the accepted methods of treatment, types of preservative, and levels of toxicity dictated by service conditions. Thus provision is made for treatment against decay of exterior timbers with oil-type preservatives (e.g., creosote) by pressure, hot and cold bath, and cold soak, the principal products being poles, posts, and sleepers. Multi-salt preservatives have a wide range of applications with consequent variation in the amount of preservative required to be present. The principal method of application is by vacuum pressure, but such variations as the oscillating pressure method (OPM) and the Lowry process have been introduced. The OPM is expected to facilitate treatment of large-diameter round products and large sawn sections of radiata pine and similar timbers, because it avoids the long pre-seasoning period.

Collection of statistics on wood preservation was introduced in 1955 and the following table shows the quantities of sawn timber treated in the country.

Year	Open Tank	Diffusion Impregnation*	Pressure Impregnation	Total
	board feet (thousand)			
1954-55	53	6,984	61,484	68,520
1955-56	—	7,307	81,967	89,274
1956-57	—	8,829	83,792	92,621
1957-58	5	21,637	83,522	105,163
1958-59	—	47,187	96,584	143,770
1959-60	30	70,889	105,837	176,756
1960-61	12	94,895	120,007	214,914
1961-62	—	93,873	127,801	221,674
1962-63	3	91,242	120,333	211,579
1963-64	16	102,974	125,873	228,863
1964-65	140	132,991	142,373	275,504
1965-66	4	149,621	153,878	303,503
1966-67	9	148,505	154,542	303,056

*Mainly boron.

In addition to the above, 8,585,000 cubic feet of other timber, such as sleepers, poles, and fencing materials, was treated by the open-tank method, by diffusion, and by pressure impregnation in 1966-67.

Employment Statistics—The following table shows the number of employees and working proprietors in the forest industries at 15 April in the years stated. (Source: *Labour and Employment Gazette*, Department of Labour.)

At 15 April	Forestry	Logging	Sawmilling	Pulp and Paper Industry	Other	Total
1947	1,869	1,857	*	1,859	15,697	21,282
1950	2,192	2,188	*	2,087	17,687	24,154
1955	2,287	2,638	5,969	2,980	13,651	27,525
1960	2,714	2,666	6,293	4,938	14,520	31,131
1961	2,794	2,508	6,431	5,196	15,170	32,099
1962	3,085	2,548	6,283	5,365	15,349	32,630
1963	3,312	2,402	6,080	6,073	15,245	33,112
1964	3,508	2,398	6,060	6,257	15,846	34,069
1965	3,573	2,690	6,388	6,827	16,617	36,095
1966	3,649	2,751	6,366	7,212	17,107	37,085
1967	3,716	2,719	6,442	7,696	16,869	37,442

*Included in Other

NOTES:

1. "Forestry" includes silviculture, nurseries, etc.
2. "Logging" includes felling, cutting, and haulage.
3. "Pulp and Paper Industry" includes manufacture of pulp and conversion of pulp into paper, paperboard, fibreboard, and paper products (excluding stationery).
4. "Other" includes plywood and veneer manufacture, timber merchanting, and other wood-using industries.

OVERSEAS TRADE—Although durable Australian hardwoods are still imported for use as railway sleepers, large poles, cross-arms, and wharf, bridge, and constructional timbers, etc., increasing use is being made of preservative-treated softwood timber for these and other uses in which structural timbers are subject to severe service conditions. The demand for Douglas fir, redwood, and western red cedar from North America for structural uses, exterior joinery, and weatherboards continues. Other imports are normally limited to Japanese oak for the furniture trade and to small quantities of other species for specialty purposes.

While exports of indigenous timbers in recent years have virtually ceased, owing to the conservation of these timbers for home consumption, there is now an established market in Australia for radiata pine and Douglas fir sawn timber. Pine logs are the main item of forest products exported to Japan, but New Zealand has entered the Japanese sawn timber market.

Tables giving details of the external trade in timber follow. The value of imports is the current domestic value in the country of origin; the value of exports is free on board at the port of shipment.

TIMBER IMPORTS BY CATEGORIES

Year	Sawn Timber					Sleepers	Logs and Poles	
	Australian Hardwoods	North American Softwoods*	Oak	Other	Total			
board feet (million)								cu. ft. (million)
Ended December—								
1960	8.7	16.6	1.5	4.3	31.1	7.6	0.5	
1961	9.8	21.3	1.1	5.2	37.4	9.8	0.6	
1962	6.0	17.2	0.4	4.8	28.4	3.3	0.4	
Ended June—								
1963	5.7	16.3	0.2	5.5	27.7	3.3	0.3	
1964	7.0	14.9	0.2	5.2	27.3	2.7	0.6	
1965	6.4	22.7	0.1	6.9	36.1	2.7	0.5	
1966	7.2	22.4	0.2	8.7	38.5	2.2	0.8	
1967	7.1	19.9	—	7.1	34.1	2.1	0.7	

*Douglas fir, redwood, and cedar.

NOTE—Figures have been adjusted to include items not given in board feet in published statistics.

TIMBER EXPORTS BY CATEGORIES

Year	Indigenous Timber	Radiata Pine		Other Exotics	Total Exotics	Total, All Sawn Timber	Logs and Poles
		Sawn	Cases				
board feet (million)							cu. ft. (million)
Ended December—							
1960	0.4	40.6	3.6	3.0	47.2	47.6	4.3
1961	0.2	26.8	3.7	1.5	32.0	32.2	9.2
1962	0.2	26.6	4.2	1.9	32.7	32.9	9.3
Ended June—							
1963	0.1	25.1	4.3	3.1	32.5	32.6	7.8
1964	—	25.5	4.0	3.9	33.4	33.4	10.9
1965	0.3	33.2	3.9	4.6	41.7	42.0	14.5
1966	0.1	26.9	2.3	3.6	32.7	32.8	17.8
1967	0.1	25.9	1.1	3.3	30.3	30.4	19.9

NOTE—Small quantities of roundwood are included in the exports.

EXPORTS OF TIMBER: DESTINATION

Year	Australia		Pacific Islands		Japan		Other Countries		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	bd. ft. (million)	\$(000)	bd. ft. (million)	\$(000)	bd. ft. (million)	\$(000)	bd. ft. (million)	\$(000)	bd. ft. (million)	\$(000)
Ended December—										
1960	44.7	2,738	3.4	366	51.6	1,086	—	—	99.7	4,190
1961	28.8	1,698	3.4	362	110.4	2,304	—	12	142.6	4,376
1962	28.6	1,680	4.3	480	105.2	2,267	6.0	241	144.1	4,668
Ended June—										
1963	28.1	1,609	4.9	515	77.1	1,631	16.2	357	126.3	4,112
1964	27.6	1,634	5.2	534	118.4	2,565	12.5	278	163.7	5,011
1965	36.7	2,160	6.9	599	171.6	3,650	1.0	40	216.2	6,449
1966	28.9	1,786	3.9	397	196.1	3,932	17.6	399	246.5	6,514
1967	28.8	1,770	2.5	244	219.2	4,857	19.3	434	269.8	7,305

NOTE—Logs are included (expressed in board feet solid volume).

Production of the pulp and paper industry almost fully meets New Zealand's requirements and leaves a considerable surplus of newsprint and woodpulp for export.

The following table gives New Zealand's external trade in pulp and paper for the last five years.

EXTERNAL TRADE IN PULP AND PAPER

Year ended June			Wood Pulp	Fibreboard	Paper and Paperboard		
					Newsprint	Other Paper and Paperboard†	Total
<i>Imports</i>							
					tons		
1963	..	..	16,254	93*	6,126	30,999	37,125
1964	..	..	19,889	119*	6,458	30,891	37,349
1965	..	..	17,557	349*	4,536	31,370	35,906
1966	..	..	21,673	193*	3,004	26,595	29,599
1967	..	..	21,697	117*	1,731	22,088	23,819
<i>Value \$ (thousand)</i>							
1963	..	..	1,344	6	666	8,359	9,025
1964	..	..	1,730	10	665	8,647	9,312
1965	..	..	1,609	12	473	7,617	8,090
1966	..	..	1,949	8	337	7,626	7,963
1967	..	..	2,302	9	175	6,831	7,006
<i>Exports</i>							
					tons		
1963	..	..	69,067	2,519*	72,061	800	72,861
1964	..	..	65,601	2,396*	107,353	811	108,164
1965	..	..	55,850	2,841*	110,912	743	111,655
1966	..	..	70,332	3,291*	117,060	1,674	118,734
1967	..	..	72,326	3,444*	94,606	2,883	97,489
<i>Value \$ (thousand)</i>							
1963	..	..	5,500	66	8,037	263	8,300
1964	..	..	5,512	72	11,518	250	11,768
1965	..	..	4,746	90	11,933	199	12,132
1966	..	..	5,980	125	11,917	306	12,223
1967	..	..	5,904	138	10,106	466	10,572

*In 1,000 square feet †Includes all other paper exported, but not manufactures of paper and paperboard; values include minor items for which no quantities are given. Basis for valuation: Exports—free on board at port of shipment; Imports—c.d.v. in country of origin.

FOREST TREES AND TIMBERS—Detailed information is contained in publications of the New Zealand Forest Service, including *Forest Trees and Timbers of New Zealand* (Entrican, Hinds, and Reid); *Exotic Forest Trees in New Zealand* (Weston); *The National Forest Survey of New Zealand, 1955, Vol. I: The Indigenous Forest Resources of New Zealand* (Masters, Holloway, and McKelvey); *The Physical and Mechanical Properties of the Principal Indigenous Woods of New Zealand* (Entrican, Ward, and Reid); *New Zealand Building Timbers* (Reid); and the annual reports of the Forest Service and Forest Research Institute. *New Zealand Forestry* gives an overall account of all aspects of forestry from pre-settlement times to the present.

Section 16

FISHERIES

GENERAL—The fishing industry in New Zealand is based on the bottom-dwelling or demersal species of fish caught by trawling, Danish seining, lincs, and nets. Trawling is by far the most important method, producing approximately 80 percent of the total catch, followed by line methods 9 percent, net and other methods 6 percent, and Danish seining 4 percent. The motor trawler ranging in size between 50 ft and 60 ft with a crew of two or three men has come to be the type of vessel mainly used by the industry. In recent years there has been a trend to larger stern-ramp trawler with improved gear and equipment. Two 140 ft boats have entered service with a newly established Nelson company which will fish in new fields and by producing fish meal will be able to use all fish caught. The Marine Department has a 92 ft stern-ramp trawler for technology work associated with fishing.

In New Zealand the fishing industry is widely dispersed around a number of smaller ports as well as the main ports. The industry is built around the handling and selling of fresh fish in the main, as opposed to processing fish. Exports are relatively limited, except for crayfish.

Licensing controls which limited the growth and expansion of the fishing industry have largely been replaced with measures to permit the industry to expand to the full economic utilisation of the available resources. The Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone Act 1965 redefined the three-mile territorial seas and introduced a nine-mile fishing zone beyond the territorial limit.

Of the many kinds of excellent edible fishes the most important are the snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*), which is the principal species in the catch (mainly by trawl) in the north-western part of the South Island, the west coast of the North Island, and the east coast of the North Island to just south of East Cape; next in importance is tarakihi (*Cheilodactylus macropterus*), which is taken mainly by trawlers working off the east coast of the North Island and in smaller quantities off the coasts of the South Island. The groper or hapuku (*Polyprion oxygeneios*) is caught on lines in the deeper water from North Cape to Stewart Island, but principally in Cook Strait and on the rocky parts of the east coast of the South Island, while the blue cod (*Parapercis colias*) is the staple line-caught product of the southern line fisheries, particularly about Foveaux Strait, Stewart Island, and at Chatham Islands. Tuna species occur both in the inshore and in the oceanic waters around New Zealand but tuna fishery has not yet developed.

The flounder and sole (*Pleuronectidae*) occur in the more shallow and sheltered waters.

The most productive grounds are in relatively shallow waters, and, most of the fishing is carried on at depths of less than 80 fathoms. Depths of over 100 fathoms occur at a comparatively short distance from the coast. The principal methods of fishing are long-lining for groper (hapuku), ling, hake, kingfish, and snapper; hand-lining for blue cod; trawling and Danish seining, by which flounders, snapper, tarakihi, gurnard, John Dory, and a variety of other fish are taken. In bays and estuaries set-nets are used for flounders, snapper, and mullet, and seines are also employed principally for the capture of flat fish and snapper.

The governing legislation for the fishing industry is the Fisheries Act 1908, which is administered by the Marine Department.

The principal regulations dealing with fisheries are the Fisheries (General) Regulations 1950, the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1951, and the Commercial Fishing Regulations 1963. Under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations are issued a number of modification notices which deal with particular aspects—e.g., permissible length of different classes of fish to be taken—while the various acclimatisation societies' rules are issued under the authority of these regulations. The Oyster Fishing Regulations 1946 and the Whitebait Fishing Regulations 1964 are directly relevant to the fishing industry. Other regulations include the Seal Fisheries Regulations 1946, Rock Oyster Farming Regulations 1966, the Quinns Salmon Regulations 1964, the Fish-pass Regulations 1947, and the Toheroa Regulations 1955.

Fishing Industry Board—In 1963 there was passed a Fishing Industry Board Act, providing for the establishment of a seven-member board with the principal function of promoting the expansion and development of the fishing industry, marketing and standards of hygiene and packaging, continuity of supply, co-ordination within the industry, and promoting means of financing development. Members were appointed and met for the first time in April 1964.

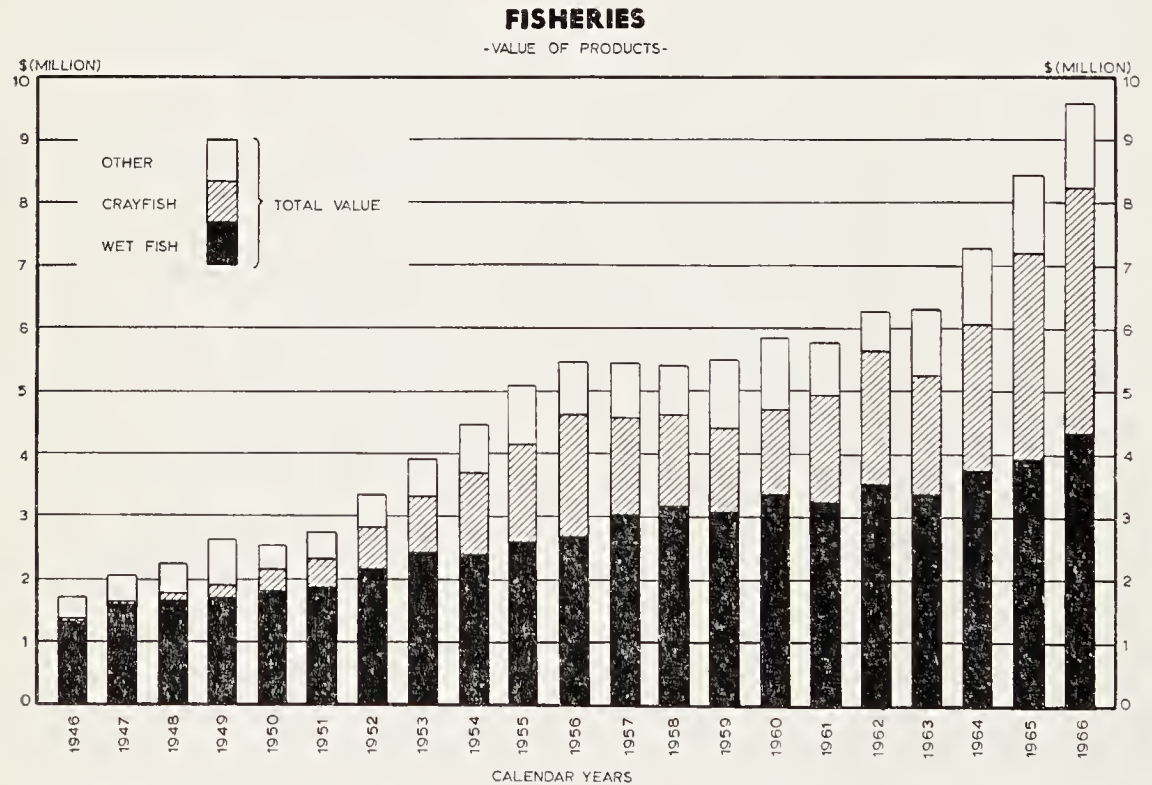
The Government made a grant of \$100,000 towards the cost of establishing the Board. A levy of approximately 2 percent of the landed value of fish came into force on 1 January 1965, and provided \$76,000 to March 1966 and \$73,000 in 1966-67 for the Board's activities. The Board through its committees investigates local supply and marketing, export development, technical education, tuna development, and fishing demonstrations.

Objectives of the Board include the provision of adequate supplies of high-quality fish for the local market at reasonable prices, and an increase in overseas earnings from selling more fish overseas. It is recognised that fishermen must be encouraged to modernise their trawling fleet and that shore establishments of the industry must be improved to fulfil these objectives. In 1965 the Government arranged to guarantee mortgages to the value of \$1,000,000 and lend up to \$600,000 through the State Advances Corporation to purchase new, fully-equipped fishing vessels. Guarantees will be given or loans made on the recommendation of a Fishing Industry Loans Committee. Up to 31 March 1967 there were six loans approved for a total amount of \$108,950.

Recent Developments—A public company recently formed at Nelson commenced fishing operations during 1967 with two 140 foot stern ramp trawlers. This is the first time that vessels of this size have been employed in fishing from the New Zealand coast. Catching is for export and for the local market. Non-table varieties of fish and fish offals are converted into fish meal.

Another venture involving New Zealand and Japanese interests has commenced trawling for snapper for the Japanese market. The fish is frozen whole, at sea, landed into refrigerated storage ashore and shipped frozen to Japan.

The growth in value of fisheries products is shown in the following diagram.



FISHERY STATISTICS—As at 31 December 1966 there were 1,912 licensed fishing boats, compared with 1,703 a year earlier. Values of catches by these boats for the year ended 31 December 1966 were as follows: Over \$2,000, 771; \$1,000-\$2,000, 177; under \$1,000, 964.

The estimated total quantity and value of the principal classes of fishery products marketed were as follows in the two latest years.

Product	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1965	1966	1965	1966
				\$(000)	\$(000)
Wet fish	cwt	604,582	666,274	3,949	4,388
Whitebait (West Coast South Island only) ..	cwt	2,416	941	233	137
Oysters (dredged) ..	sacks	123,294	160,908	864	1,126
Oysters (rock) ..	sacks	2,196	2,592	20	27
Mussels	sacks	31,859	31,550	43	49
Crayfish	cwt	97,933	128,981	3,270	3,844
Fish livers and fish meal	lb	213,819	218,972	21	15
Total value ..	..	..	..	8,400	9,586

Annual quantities and values of wet fish caught are shown in the following table.

Year	Total Quantity	Total Value	Year	Total Quantity	Total Value
	cwt	\$(000)		cwt	\$(000)
1956	450,890	2,713	1962	554,654	3,545
1957	498,302	3,008	1963	550,966	3,376
1958	494,173	3,173	1964	589,384	3,780
1959	517,917	3,086	1965	604,582	3,949
1960	542,506	3,351	1966	666,274	4,388
1961	528,632	3,254			

Kind or Class of Wet Fish Caught—The following table shows the quantity and value of each kind of "wet fish" caught during the latest two years.

Kind or Class of Fish	Quantity				Value			
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	cwt		percent		\$(000)		percent	
Snapper	169,483	203,990	28.03	30.62	970	1,216	24.55	27.71
Tarakihi	118,367	122,850	19.58	18.44	697	722	17.65	16.47
Gurnard	71,236	70,763	11.78	10.62	265	261	6.71	5.95
Trevally	51,174	61,027	8.46	9.16	130	157	3.29	3.58
Hapuku (groper)	24,583	24,052	4.07	3.61	334	350	8.45	7.97
Flounder	23,266	24,222	3.85	3.63	450	427	11.40	9.73
Blue cod	23,079	17,022	3.82	2.56	130	176	3.28	4.08
Elephant	21,882	21,895	3.62	3.29	241	242	6.10	5.51
Sole	18,584	22,816	3.07	3.43	264	292	6.69	6.66
Pioke	14,224	16,728	2.35	2.52	120	143	3.03	3.25
Moki	12,261	12,442	2.03	1.87	51	52	1.30	1.18
Red cod	10,317	16,224	1.71	2.44	42	61	1.07	1.39
Other	46,126	52,243	7.63	7.81	255	289	6.46	6.52
Totals	604,582	666,274	100.00	100.00	3,949	4,388	100.00	100.00

Methods of Capture—The total quantity of “wet fish” caught by each of the common methods of fishing is shown below for the latest two years.

Method of Fishing	Quantity		Value	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	cwt		\$(000)	
Trawl	480,594	533,152	2,869	3,151
Danish seine ..	24,072	26,340	145	146
Set and drag nets ..	37,260	42,281	386	424
Long and hand lines ..	62,351	61,282	546	662
Other methods ..	305	3,219	2	8
Totals	604,582	666,274	3,948	4,391

Landings at the Ports—Ports where the total landed catch was in excess of 10,000 cwt are listed in the following table.

Port	Quantity		Value	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	cwt		\$(000)	
Auckland	146,479	132,850	725	709
Gisborne	59,658	75,467	191	368
Timaru	51,787	54,073	440	443
Napier	46,313	46,810	251	267
Wellington	40,619	41,789	302	351
Tauranga	35,605	40,287	188	208
Lyttelton	27,298	31,576	232	249
Manukau	26,113	51,506	115	226
Nelson	22,171	42,835	142	230
Bluff and Stewart Is. ..	9,106	11,542	87	107
Thames	14,072	14,805	112	123
Port Chalmers	14,051	14,840	135	152
Akaroa	11,567	10,824	100	95

The total quantity of fish landed at these ports in 1966 was 569,204 cwt, which was 85.43 percent of the total catch.

EXPORTS—A table showing quantities and values of the principal classes of fishery products exported during each of the latest three years is set out below.

Commodity	Unit	Quantity			Value \$(000)		
		1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Crayfish and tails ..	cwt	28,459	28,042	34,845	2,973	3,919	4,574
Frozen fish	cwt	54,775	52,342	56,884	1,042	1,045	1,168
Fish and shellfish, canned	lb	152,623x	120,206x	181,764	86	60	79
Fish, smoked, dried, etc.	cwt	871	882	986	19	22	27
Other crustacea and mollusca	cwt	705	122	214	25	2	11
Fish meal	cwt	..	1,840	400	..	9	2
Total values	..	..	..	..	4,146	5,057	5,861

OYSTER BEDS—The principal oyster beds around the coast of New Zealand are those situated in Foveaux Strait, between South and Stewart Islands, and the rock-oyster beds on the east and west coasts of the Auckland peninsula.

In South Island waters a closed season is observed from 1 October to 14 February, and in North Island waters from 1 November to 30 April in each year. The taking of oysters is governed by the Oyster-fishing Regulations 1946, and vessels operating commercially are subject to the Commercial Fishing Regulations 1963. During the 1966 season 160,382 sacks of oysters were dredged from Foveaux Strait, compared with 123,124 sacks in 1965.

The rock-oyster beds of Auckland were worked for many years under a variety of systems, but from 1908 the picking and wholesale marketing of rock oysters from the North Island beds was undertaken by the State, private picking being prohibited. In 1958 a change was made in the marketing procedure, and sales to the public through the oyster depot were discontinued. The total supply of oysters is now allocated direct to the trade in an endeavour to achieve wider distribution through the retail fish shops.

Oyster cultivation is being carried out on an experimental basis by the Marine Department in the Hauraki Gulf, in the Bay of Islands, and in the Kaipara Harbour. In 1964 an Act was passed to provide for the setting up of oyster farms by private persons as a first step towards establishing a rock-oyster industry and in 1966 an experienced rock oyster farmer was recruited from Australia to set up experimental and demonstration farms.

Rock oysters picked by the State in 1966 totalled 2,592 sacks, compared with 2,196 sacks in 1965.

CRAYFISH—Marine crayfish occur off many parts of the New Zealand coast. Part of the catch of crayfish is sold in local markets for domestic consumption, part is exported as frozen crayfish tails and whole crays, while a small quantity is canned.

With the development of the export of frozen crayfish tails to the United States of America and the high price received for this product, the catch of crayfish has increased. The catch of crayfish over the latest six years is as follows.

Year	Quantity	Value
	cwt	\$(000)
1961	79,398	1,694
1962	90,018	2,142
1963	89,449	1,881
1964	90,307	2,315
1965	97,933	3,270
1966	128,981	3,844

WHALING—In 1963 the International Whaling Commission introduced a complete ban on the killing of humpback whales and the sole remaining New Zealand whaling station, situated in the Cook Strait area, was forced to convert to hunting sperm whales. The company sought sperm whales with some initial success but a substantial drop in the world price for sperm-whale oil led to the cessation of shore-based whaling, which began in New Zealand about 1829.

SEALS—The taking of seals in New Zealand waters has been on a restricted scale during the last 70 years, these animals being placed on the protected list in 1894. No sealing was then allowed until 1913, when there was an open season, but with certain restrictions. From 1916 a close season was observed until 1922, when the taking of seals was again permitted, but only till 1924, since when a close season has been observed, except for a short restricted open season during 1946.

BIG-GAME FISHING—Swordfish (striped and black marlin, and occasionally broadbill), mako shark, and other big-game fish occur principally off the east coast of the Auckland Provincial District, and attract both New Zealand and visiting big-game fishermen. The principal centres for this sport are Whangaroa, Russell (Bay of Islands), Whitianga (Mercury

Bay), and Tauranga, where specially designed and equipped launches in charge of experienced men may be hired. The season lasts from December to May, the best months usually being February and March. The record black marlin swordfish (976 lb) was caught off the Bay of Islands.

To preserve this very important fishery the Fisheries (General) Regulations 1950 prohibit the taking of these fish by other than rod and line, and stipulate that the line be not heavier than No. 39 linen thread line. In addition, a limit bag of not more than four fish per boat per day has been imposed.

In the 1966 season (from November 1965 to June 1966), big-game fish caught included 11 black marlin, 144 striped marlin, 5 blue marlin, 265 mako shark, and 480 other species. Figures for the 1965 season recorded 15 black marlin, 243 striped marlin, 5 blue marlin, 178 mako shark, and 578 fish of other species.

WHITEBAIT—This fishing is based on the species *Galaxias attenuatus* which, so far as is known, is not taken on a commercial scale in the other countries where it occurs. Whitebait fishery is carried on from July to November in the tidal reaches of many rivers. The most productive fishing grounds are near the mouths of the rivers of the West Coast of the South Island and in the Lower reaches of the Waikato River. Normally the whitebait fishery gives employment to over 300 regular fishermen, and a greater number of part-time fishers, and has, over a period of years, produced an average of approximately 3,000 cwt of whitebait. With improved transport from the more remote rivers, in which aeroplanes have played an important part, a substantial whitebait industry has been developed, particularly on the West Coast of the South Island. The 1966 season for the West Coast of the South Island showed a total of 941 cwt, compared with 2,416 cwt in 1965.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES: Acclimatised Species—These include quinnat salmon, brown and rainbow trout, and perch. The local administration and management of these species is delegated to acclimatisation societies and to the Department of Internal Affairs of the Rotorua and Taupo Fishing Districts and for the Southern Lakes Acclimatisation District, where it acts as an acclimatisation society. The Marine Department assists with management investigations, and provides technical advice. It also conducts research, on behalf of acclimatisation societies.

A fishing licence is required for the taking of acclimatised fish.

The estimated revenue from angling licences for the 1965–66 season was \$280,000.

Indigenous Species—The taking of eels, principally for export, continues to increase. Eels are the only species of which a significant commercial harvest is taken from New Zealand's freshwaters.

Section 17

MINERALS AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

MINERAL PRODUCTION—In New Zealand non-metallic minerals such as coal, clay, limestone, and dolomite are both economically and industrially as important as metallic ores. Over 90 percent of the value of the present mineral production is represented by coal and limestone, together with sand, rock, and gravel for roads, ballast, building, and construction.

The increasing complexity of modern industry creates a demand for a wider range of primary and ancillary raw materials. New industries such as aluminium smelting, iron and steel, and glass manufacture create additional demands for clays, dolomite, and magnesite for refractories, limestone for fluxes and so on.

Mineral requirements and values have changed and in 1964 the Government launched a new three-stage five-year programme for mineral research. The first stage involves expansion of projects in progress in regard to oil prospecting, surveying of dolomite deposits, and coal utilisation. The second stage involves national surveys for important minerals, including limestone (for agriculture, and for the cement, steel, carbide, and other industries), aggregate and sand (for roads, glass, steel, and other industries), and bentonite for foundry and steel industries, cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. The third part of the programme consists of long-term projects such as ground water supplies and requirements of electro-chemical industries.

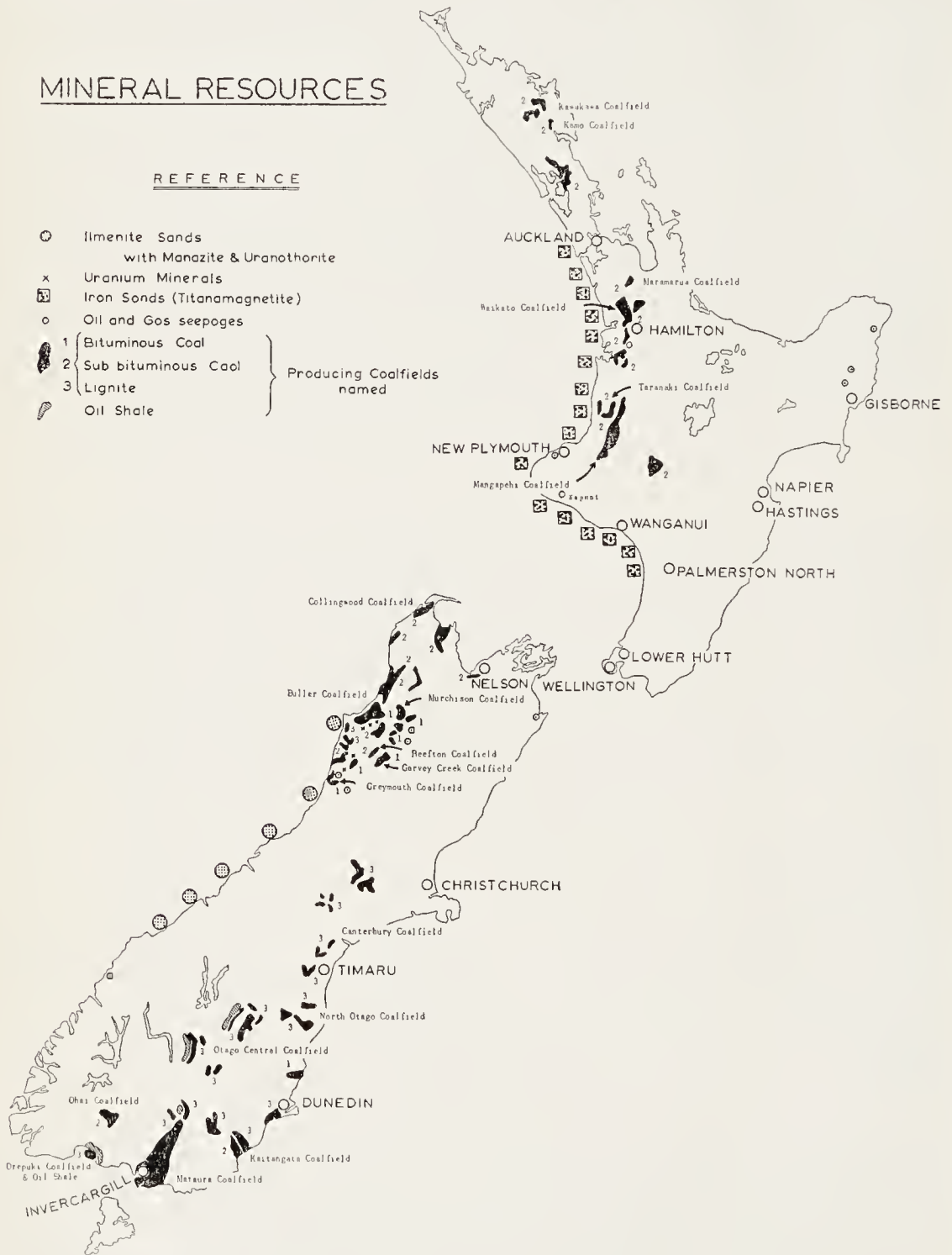
The following table shows the production of metals and minerals during 1965 and 1966 from mines and quarries. The values are assessed at pit mouth or quarry.

Mineral	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Fuels</i>				
Coal	2,659,034 tons	\$ (000) 15,559	2,594,529 tons	\$ (000) 15,722
Petroleum (crude)	151,000 gal	12	127,600 gal	11
Condensate	7,000 gal	1	—	—
Natural gas	4,915,350 cu. ft.	3	3,952,850 cu. ft.	2
<i>Metals</i>				
Gold	12,136 oz	310	8,964 oz	231
Silver	55 oz	—	2 oz	—
Copper ore	142 tons	12	—	—
Iron ore	2,236 tons	8	2,624 tons	18
Tungsten ore	—	—	3 tons	6
<i>Non-metallics</i>				
Bentonite	tons 2,926	76	tons 2,416	52
Clay for bricks, tiles, etc.	354,456	431	300,784	340
Clay for pottery, fillers, etc.	7,422	130	8,426	85
Diatomite	1,729	49	4,660	64
Dolomite	7,556	85	13,251	147
Dimension stone	4,307	41	9,544	94
Greenstone	5	11,200	4	8
Limestone for agriculture	1,129,711	2,080	1,041,830	2,028
Limestone for industry	14,981	71	95,452	215
Limestone and marl, for cement	1,474,563	997	1,673,541	1,073
Magnesite	837	11	557	7
Perlite (processed value)	1,124	26	1,028	20
Pumice	107,863	80	18,039	25
Rock for harbour work	703,962	365	1,465,867	569
Salt	34,170	1,080	35,450	1,000
Sand, rock, gravel, etc., for building aggregate	5,678,789	7,850	5,622,193	7,771
Sand, rock, gravel, etc., for roads and ballast	19,485,604	17,120	22,882,910	19,737
Sand for industry	268,993	340	117,721	189
Serpentine	138,272	401	138,485	349
Silica sand	74,234	162	90,959	232
Sulphur ore	30	1	61	1
Wollastonite	54	—	—	—
Totals	...	58,503	...	49,997

LEGISLATION—Legislative control of mineral production is contained in the Atomic Energy Act 1945, the Bauxite Act 1959, the Coal Mines Act 1925, the Iron and Steel Industry Act 1959, the Mining Act 1926, the Quarries Act 1944, the Petroleum Act 1937, and the Continental Shelf Act 1964. The administrative agency is the Mines Department.

The Mineral Resources Committee is a sub-committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and its terms of reference include the determination of the direction of mineral investigations in relation to financial resources available and the possibilities of early

economic development. The Committee also has a responsibility to encourage co-ordination between Government and private organisations in the search for and development of minerals of national industrial importance. In 1964 it published a report *Development of Mineral Resources of New Zealand*.



Adapted from *A Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand*.

COAL—Coal in New Zealand has for many years been mined in certain well defined areas, outside which no coal is known to exist in any significant quantities. The major coalfields, with the class of coal found in each, are—

Bituminous Coal (Coking): Greymouth, Westport (Buller Coalfields), Reefton (Garvey Creek).

Sub-bituminous Coal (Non-coking): Waikato (including North Taranaki), Otago (Kaitangata), Southland (Ohai), Reefton.

Lignite (Non-coking Low Grade): Southland (Mataura).

Minor coalfields from which coal is being mined, but which cannot be expected to provide an important contribution to coal resources, are—

Sub-bituminous Coal: Nelson (Puponga, Westhaven), Murchison.

Lignite: Canterbury (numerous small deposits), Otago, Charleston (Westport).

Coal Utilisation and Research—Coal utilisation and research is guided by two committees. They are:

Coal Mining Research Committee—The Assistant Under-Secretary of Mines, Assistant Secretary of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, and a research officer of the Chemical Engineering Department, University of Canterbury. This committee is under the aegis of the Mines Department.

Coal Utilisation Committee—Deputy Secretary of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Chairman), Under-Secretary of Mines, Directors of Dominion Laboratory and Auckland Industrial Development Laboratory, Dean of the Canterbury School of Engineering, a representative of the Electricity Department, and representatives of coal wholesalers and retailers, and of the gas industry.

A technical subcommittee comprises officers of the Dominion Laboratory, Auckland Industrial Development Laboratory, Dairy Research Institute, and Mines Department. This committee and subcommittee are under the aegis of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

These committees are equipped to deal with the many problems facing the coal industry and to ensure as far as practicable that the fullest and most efficient use is made of our native fuel and power resources.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Fuel—This committee, which was set up in 1954, continues to do valuable work in ensuring the use of local fuels in Government and other public buildings and institutions where it is reasonable and practicable to do so.

Coal Research Association—In October 1966 the Government established the Coal Research Association. This organisation has a number of research projects in view which are considered of vital importance; some of them are: Briquetting; pulverised fuel firing; producer gas manufacture; automatic coal fired boilers; new uses of coal; metallurgical coke; mining production methods; coal handling and transport; smokeless fuel production.

The Association has absorbed the Coal Advisory Services Association, and the Coal Section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Thus the advisory services on the use of coal will be continued under the new Association. The Association's activities are being financed by a levy of 10 cents a ton on coal produced and the Government subsidises this revenue on a dollar for dollar basis.

Fuel Technology Service—The Mines Department has established a fuel technology service in Auckland and Christchurch to advise industrial and domestic consumers in the efficient use of coal.

Survey of Coal Resources—Investigation of coal resources is now being carried on in three phases: (i) mainly geological and chemical activities; (ii) detailed topographical surveys and shallow prospecting by means of cuts, pits, and hand drilling; (iii) investigations by deep-core drilling. For detailed information concerning geology, coal type, rank, and extent of the coalfields, those interested are referred to Geological Survey Bulletins Nos. 17, 45, 51, 56, and 59, and for an overall picture to *Economic Geology of New Zealand*, Volume 4, Eighth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, procurable from the Government Printer, Wellington.

A fresh estimate of the coal resources of New Zealand was prepared in 1964 based on information obtained by the Mines Department and the Geological Survey. The classification accepted—"measured," "indicated," and "inferred"—is that used by the United States Bureau

of Mines and also accepted in the Commonwealth Mineral Resources Survey issued by the British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Liaison Offices, London. These terms are simply defined as follows.

- (1) "Measured coal" is coal for which tonnage is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings, and drill holes and for which the grade is computed from the results of detailed sampling. The sites for inspection, sampling, and measurements are so closely spaced and the geologic character is defined so well that the size, shape, and content are well established.
- (2) "Indicated coal" is coal for which tonnage and grade are computed partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geologic evidence. The sites available for inspection, measurement, and sampling are too widely or otherwise inappropriately spaced to outline the coal completely or to establish its grade throughout.
- (3) "Inferred coal" is coal for which quantitative estimates are based largely on broad knowledge of the geological character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any, samples of measurements. The estimates are based on an assumed continuity or repetition for which there is geologic evidence; this evidence may include comparison with deposits of similar type. Bodies that are completely concealed may be included if there is specific geologic evidence of their presence.

The categories of coal resources refer only to the probability of their existence and may be applied either to coal in the ground or to recoverable coal.

The following table sets out the estimated recoverable coal reserves, which total 1,066 million tons.

Locality				Measured Recoverable	Indicated Recoverable	Inferred Recoverable
				Tons (000)		
				<i>Bituminous</i>		
Buller	..	..	..	22,263	8,735	15,900
Murchison	..	..	..	40	650	1,380
Reefton	..	..	..	1,250	3,540	8,180
Garvey Creek	..	..	..	100	2,800	5,000
Greymouth	..	..	..	4,023	10,428	32,174
Pike River	..	..	..	-	-	15,000
Shag Point	..	..	..	280	-	820
				27,956	26,153	78,454
				<i>Sub-bituminous</i>		
Northland	..	..	..	80	500	3,000
Maramarua	..	..	..	17,100	36,400	24,000
Huntly	..	..	..	4,900	83,100	45,000
Rotowaro	..	..	..	15,800	15,600	21,100
Glen Massey	..	..	..	170	45	4,000
Whatawhata	..	..	..	100	100	200
Kawhia	..	..	..	100	450	5,750
Mangapehi	..	..	..	-	3,000	-
Tatu-Ohura	..	..	..	3,400	1,100	12,000
Waitewhena	..	..	..	400	900	11,000
Mokau	..	..	..	-	-	60,000
Collingwood	..	..	..	105	130	1,000
Heaphy River	..	..	..	-	-	1,000
Inangahua	..	..	..	30	100	8,000
Fletcher Creek	..	..	..	-	-	3,000
Punakaiki	..	..	..	-	-	2,000
Kaitangata	..	..	..	1,920	500	500
Ohai	..	..	..	7,100	8,400	90,000
Orepuki	..	..	..	-	-	1,000
				51,205	150,325	292,550

Locality	Measured	Indicated	Recoverable
<i>Lignite</i>			
Charleston	5,970	2,000	8,000
Canterbury	200	—	2,000
North Otago	250	—	2,000
Central Otago	250	—	15,000
Green Island	250	—	3,000
Kaitangata	4,300	20,000	75,000
Pomahaka	—	—	60,000
Mataura Valley	5,400	20,200	216,000
	16,620	42,200	381,000
Totals	95,781	218,678	752,004

Coal Consumption—The approximate distribution of coal consumption during each of the latest six years is shown in the following table. The total quantity is based on actual production in each year plus imports and minus exports (including bunker coal for overseas vessels). Additional information on accumulating stocks of coal has led to a revision of this series.

User	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	tons (000)					
Railways	219	216	187	183	166	141
Gasworks	277	279	262	268	258	260
Electricity generation	601	602	342	597	586	433
Households	540	535	470	517	476	482
Factory industries—						
Meatworks	155	151	121	120	114	113
Dairy factories	288	290	292	306	328	324
Pulp and paper mills	121	125	122	156	142	132
Cement works	158	172	186	210	213	217
Other factories	245	215	203	210	196	185
Other consumers	314	286	250	196	298	335
Total consumption	2,918	2,871	2,435	2,763	2,777	2,622

Summary of Operations—The following table summarises coal-mining operations.

Year	Output (tons 000)	Persons Ordinarily Employed			Lives Lost by Accidents in or about Mines		
		Surface	Under-ground	Totals	Per Million Tons Produced	Per Thousand Persons Employed	Lives Lost
Prior to 1962 ..	152,449	..	..	..	..	..	628
1962	2,550	1,330	2,522	3,852	2.40	1.57	6
1963	2,742	1,294	2,366	3,660	1.48	1.09	4
1964	2,877	1,367	2,264	3,631	1.07	0.83	3
1965	2,659	1,236	2,211	3,447	—	—	—
1966	2,595	1,214	2,145	3,359	3.08	2.38	8
Totals	165,872	...	...	...	...	...	649

Underground Mines—The following table gives particulars of the operations of underground mining during the last five years.

Calendar Year	Output (tons 000)	Men Employed Underground	Tons per Man Underground	Men Employed on Surface	Tons per Man on Pay Roll
1962	1,697	2,522	673	912	494
1963	1,622	2,366	686	930	492
1964	1,652	2,264	730	918	519
1965	1,609	2,211	728	831	529
1966	1,502	2,145	701	818	507

There were 80 underground mines in operation in 1966 and of these 19 operated by the State produced 1,051,885 tons of coal. Production from individual State mines is set out in the *Mines Statement*, parliamentary paper C. 2.

Opencast Mines—Production of coal from opencast mines in 1966 amounted to 1,091,547 tons, which was 42,217 tons more than the production in 1965. The proportion of the total production of coal obtained from opencast mines amounted to 42.0 percent.

There were 45 opencast mines in operation in 1966 and of these 15 operated by the State produced 425,961 tons. All of these State mines have come into production since the beginning of 1944. Details of production from all opencast mines for the last five years are given in the following table.

Year	Output (tons 000)	Men Employed	Tons per Man Employed
1962	854	418	2,042
1963	1,120	364	3,077
1964	1,225	449	2,728
1965	1,049	405	2,591
1966	1,091	396	2,756

Derived Products—Low-temperature carbonisation works, using the Lurgi process, established at Rotowaro, 70 miles south of Auckland, in 1931, produced during 1966, 18,520 tons of carbonettes, 347,093 gallons of tar and oil, and 1,051 tons of char from 34,538 tons of slack coal, which was part of the output of a group of local mines.

The Sockburn plant, near Christchurch, produced 39,571 gallons of tar and 5,869 tons of coke during 1966.

The briquetting works at Ngakawau owned and operated by State Coal Mines has commenced production.

Mercer Power Station—This station, of 180,000 kW capacity, if working at full capacity, can burn up to 700,000 tons of coal a year. Two-thirds of the coal is provided from the Kopuku opencast coalfield about 7 miles distant from the station, and the remainder from the Huntly coalfield.

State Coal Mines—The State purchase of coal mines, which began in 1940, has left only two large private mines in production. During 1966 there were 28 State coal mines in operation.

Financial—Sales of coal, etc., through the medium of depots totalled 1,348,895 tons (value \$12,594,066) for the year ended 31 December 1966. This compares with 1,386,344 tons (value \$13,032,246) for the year ended 31 December 1965. The operating loss for the year was \$1,498,360 and with interest \$1,183,900 on loan capital the loss was \$2,682,260. As interest could not be paid it was remitted under section 15 of the New Zealand Loans Act 1953. Capital expenditure for the year was \$609,980, depreciation was \$916,722 and the value of fixed assets was reduced to \$8,143,052.

Accidents—The number of compensatable accidents at State coal mines for the year ended 31 December 1966 was 1,383 compared with 1,445 in the previous year.

Coal Mining Districts' Welfare and Research Fund—This fund, into which is paid a levy at the rate of 7½c per ton on coal other than lignite and 6c per ton on lignite, is used for coal-miners' relief, provision of amenities, payment of retiring allowances, establishment and maintenance of rescue stations, research, promotion of coal usage, and generally for the benefit of the industry.

Information concerning monetary benefits for miners incapacitated by miner's 'phthisis or any other occupational disease or heart disease contracted while working as a miner in New Zealand appears in Section 6A—Social Security.

IRON RESOURCES—New Zealand's largest resources of potential iron ore are contained in the black sands of the western beaches—from Westport southwards in the South Island and from Wanganui to Muriwai in the North Island. Titanomagnetite sands make up most of the black sands in the North Island, but from Waikato Heads northwards the beach deposits also contain ilmenite in varying proportions. In the South Island beach sands, ilmenite is the chief iron-bearing material. These beach sands have been estimated to contain some 800 million tons of titanomagnetite, with a further 8.6 million tons of ilmenite in the North Island and 43 million tons in the South Island.

A process has been developed whereby the sands can be smelted on a large scale economically to produce a good grade of steel. A steelworks is now being constructed at Glenbrook, 36 miles south of Auckland, by New Zealand Steel Limited, and the plant will use ironsands deposits from the North Head of the Waikato River, 12 miles away. It is envisaged that plant capable of producing about 140,000 tons of steel a year could be in operation by 1969 and that output could be expanded in 10 years to 400,000 tons a year.

There has been a small annual production of iron ore from the Onekaka deposits and certain small deposits in the North Auckland district, for use in gas purification, the preparation of stock licks, and in the brickmaking industry. Production of iron ore in 1964 was 2,236 tons.

URANIUM—In 1955 uranium-bearing minerals were discovered in the Buller Gorge. These deposits occur in steep, broken country which is heavily covered with bush, the area is subject to heavy rainfall and access is difficult. Prospecting work, however, has been disappointing and, so far, ore has not been found rich and extensive enough to be worked economically at present price levels.

The Atomic Energy Amendment Act 1957 amended the Atomic Energy Act 1945 by adding several new provisions designed to encourage the search for and production of uranium or other substances which may be used for the production of atomic energy.

GOLD—The gold-mining industry, which in its early stages contributed greatly to the progress and settlement of New Zealand, declined in importance with the exhaustion of the more accessible alluvial-gold deposits and of ore from the zones of enrichment. Annual production is now almost confined to one dredge.

The following table gives particulars of the estimated gold content of gold/silver/bullion production for the last three years.

Type of Mining	Quantity			Value		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	oz	oz	oz	\$	\$	\$
Quartz mining ..	32	32	14	660	766	334
Alluvial mining ..	210	294	320	5,130	7,042	7,544
Dredge mining ..	8,847	11,865	8,630	228,748	302,502	223,186
Totals	9,089	12,191	8,964	234,538	310,310	231,064

SILVER—Most of the locally produced silver exported from New Zealand was obtained from the refinement of bullion from the quartz mines of the Hauraki goldfields, where gold and silver were found alloyed. A small quantity of silver is won by the West Coast gold dredges.

TUNGSTEN—The principal ore of tungsten in New Zealand is scheelite, though a little wolfram is found in Otago and Stewart Island, but not in economic quantities.

The scheelite-bearing quartz-veins are generally small and broken, while the scheelite is most erratically distributed in the veins, with the greatest concentration of scheelite situated close to the surface or at shallow depth. Access and transport present difficulties, and production costs are relatively high. Owing to the price of tungsten ores continuing at a low level scheelite mining is now on a much reduced scale. Mining is confined to the Glenorchy and Macrae's Flats fields in Otago.

COPPER—A deposit of copper ore near Parakao contains azurite and malachite, forms of carbonates of copper, as well as tenorite, an oxide of copper. It has been used as an additive to fertilisers. Another deposit of copper ore was worked at Pupuke. It is estimated that the total production of copper ore over the years to the end of 1966 amounted to 7,602 tons, valued at \$288,094.

Prospecting has been carried out for copper ore at Moke Creek near Queenstown, and Coppermine Island near Whangarei.

MANGANESE—Manganese ores are found in many localities, chiefly in the older sedimentary rocks. Of recent years there has been some production from deposits at Bombay, Moumoukai, and Otau, all in the Auckland district. Deposits are, however, generally small and shallow and capable of producing only limited tonnages of ore. There has been no production of manganese since 1960.

MERCURY—Cinnabar, the principal ore of mercury, is widely distributed in New Zealand, but only in a few localities is it found in quantities of economic importance. The most promising deposits of mercury ore in New Zealand are those of the Puhipuhi district.

ANTIMONY—Small quantities of antimony ore have been won from deposits in the South Island, but there has been no production since 1953.

LEAD AND ZINC—An ore-bearing reef of lead and zinc has recently been prospected near Te Aroha and preparations are being made for commercial mining.

TIN—Cassiterite in the form of "stream tin" occurs in small deposits near Port Pegasus, Stewart Island, and these have been worked to some extent.

PLATINUM—Platinum occurs in several places, associated generally with gold in gravel, but quantities produced have been insignificant.

PETROLEUM—Prospecting and mining for petroleum in New Zealand is governed by the Petroleum Act 1937, the Petroleum Regulations 1939, and the Continental Shelf Act 1964. These give the Minister of Mines the jurisdiction to grant petroleum prospecting and mining licences on (a) land and in marine areas including territorial waters, and (b) the continental shelf; for the former there are 303 current prospecting licences covering 50,325 square miles and for the latter 13 licences covering 60,960 square miles.

Activity in the search for petroleum is being maintained. Geological and geo-physical work (including seismic surveys) is being conducted by several licence holders in various areas throughout New Zealand. Since the current search commenced a few years ago a number of deep wells have been drilled but they have been fruitless except in the following cases which are capable of commercial production.

Name of Well and Locality	Depth in Feet	Date Completed	Result
Kapuni No. 1 (Taranaki) ..	13,040	October 1959	Gas/condensate
Kapuni No. 2 (Taranaki) ..	13,762	January 1962	Gas/condensate
Kapuni No. 3 (Taranaki) ..	12,457	June 1962	Gas/condensate
Kapuni No. 4 (Taranaki) ..	12,800	October 1962	Gas/condensate

The Kapuni wells drilled on a Taranaki structure named Manaia have proved a gas/condensate field which should maintain a natural gas industry with a life of up to 25 years, and provide some of the feed-stock for the new oil refinery at Whangarei. The gas will be

used for a gas-powered electricity generation station and will also be conveyed by pipeline to Auckland and Wellington for household supply. The Natural Gas Corporation Act 1967 provides for a Natural Gas Corporation to be appointed to purchase, transport, and to market natural gas.

For many years small quantities of petroleum have been produced at New Plymouth. During 1966 the company operating at New Plymouth produced from four wells 127,600 gallons of crude oil and supplied 3,952,850 cubic feet of natural gas to the New Plymouth gas works. The total production of crude oil to 31 December 1966 is approximately 7,167,251 gallons.

The production for 1966 of 127,600 gallons of crude oil, was refined into the following products.

	Gallons
Motor spirit	21,305
Distillate	9,870
Power kerosene ..	19,420
Diesel oil	35,785
Residual oil	41,220
Total	127,600

BENTONITE—Deposits of this mineral occur at Porangahau in the Hawke's Bay District, and at Mangatu, near Gisborne. Deposits of bentonite at Coalgate in Canterbury are being prospected and indicate a large tonnage of good quality non-swelling bentonite which can, however, be modified to produce swelling bentonite suitable for all purposes such as pelletising iron ore, drilling muds, moulding sands and many other uses.

PERLITE—Owing to its extreme lightness and unique thermal insulating properties, perlite has applications in the building and construction industries. There are deposits in the Rotorua-Taupo area.

ASBESTOS—Chrysotile asbestos occurs at several points in the massive serpentines of Nelson and Otago but the only deposits of importance so far located are those of Upper Takaka in the Nelson district. In 1955 production of asbestos was resumed after a temporary cessation but was discontinued in 1963. Current work is aimed at finding a market for the high proportion of very short fibre found in the ore.

KAURI GUM—Production of kauri gum has been at a comparatively low level in recent years. The quantity exported annually is now less than 100 tons.

PHOSPHATE—The occurrence of phosphate has been reported from many localities in New Zealand, but so far the deposits of Clarendon and Milburn have proved to be the only ones of economic importance and the more favourable sections of the deposits have been exhausted.

SERPENTINE—Serpentine, which in the South Island forms vast rock masses in Nelson and Otago, and which occurs in smaller amounts in the North Island, is of value to the fertiliser industry in the preparation of serpentine superphosphate. Production at first was mainly confined to the smaller occurrences in North Auckland owing to ease of access and transport, but production is now obtained from much larger deposits at Piopio, near Te Kuiti, and North Cape, in the North Island, and Lee Valley, Collins Valley and Mossburn, in the South Island. To the end of 1966, 2,222,990 tons of serpentine had been mined, including 138,485 tons in 1966.

GREENSTONE—The mineral nephrite, the "pounamu" of the Maori, a deep-green semi-transparent mineral with dark opaque patches, more popularly known as one of the varieties of "greenstone", occurs as rounded segregations in the talc or talc-serpentine rocks of the Griffin Range of north Westland. The principal supply was obtained from the gravels of the Arahura and Taramakau Rivers, and from gold-sluicing claims of the Kumara district. At the present time the main source of supply is from a deposit of greenstone boulders in

Olderog Creek, a tributary of the Arahura River. The boulders are reduced in size by a portable diamond trepan saw and airlifted by helicopter. Some of this has been cut and polished in New Zealand for personal and other small ornaments; the remainder has been exported. With the decline in sluicing operations this mineral has been in short supply. In 1966 about 4 tons of raw greenstone was obtained, valued at \$7,840.

SALT—At Lake Grassmere, in Marlborough, salt is being produced by the solar evaporation of sea water. The low rainfall, long hours of sunlight, and the wind conditions make this locality the most suitable one in New Zealand for this purpose. Salt was first harvested in 1952.

Production of salt in the latest six years is shown in the following table:

Year	Salt Produced	Value	Year	Salt Produced	Value
	tons	\$(000)		tons	\$(000)
1961	5,017	150	1964	21,332	674
1962	8,900	190	1965	34,170	1,080
1963	11,000	300	1966	35,450	1,000

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONES—New Zealand possesses a great variety of handsome and durable building stones scattered throughout both Islands. Their distribution is described in the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

STATE AID TO MINING—State aid to mining in New Zealand is given in several forms—viz, (a) geological survey and bulletins; (b) detailed investigation of the occurrence and development of economic minerals; (c) schools of mines; (d) financial aid to prospecting and for access roads to mining fields; (e) research by Chemistry Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Geological Survey—Imperative to long-term assessment of New Zealand's mineral resources is an understanding of the country's geology. In New Zealand almost all Government geological work is carried out by the New Zealand Geological Survey, a scientific institution founded in 1865, which since 1926 has been a branch of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Mines, Works, and other Government Departments consult the Geological Survey on geological problems, and do not themselves maintain a geological staff.

The Survey's principal work is to prepare geological maps of New Zealand and to determine the country's geological structure and geological history. Along with this, the Survey studies and helps to assess the country's mineral deposits, geothermal steam, and underground water resources, and gives advice on geological problems encountered in State and private civil engineering projects such as the construction of hydro-electric dams, bridges, tunnels, roads, and building foundations.

The Geological Survey has in the past done most of its regional geological mapping on a scale of one mile to the inch, about one-third of the country so far being covered by maps on this scale. Most of these maps have been issued in groups with a bulletin text describing the geology and mineral resources of the regions concerned. Paleontological bulletins are also issued. To speed the geological mapping of the country, the Survey in 1956 embarked on a programme to map the whole country on a less detailed scale. These new maps (scale of 1:250,000) are known informally as the "Four Mile" series. They each carry about 3,000 words of descriptive text in their margins; there will be 27 of them altogether. In this series 23 have now been issued. One-mile maps and bulletins will continue to be issued at intervals for areas of special economic or scientific importance. The first of a new industrial series of maps, at 1:25,000 scale, have been issued recently, covering Hamilton City and parts of Auckland City. Geological mapping has also been carried out in New Zealand's island territories and in the Ross Dependency.

Mineral Resources Surveys Generally—A strong Economic Section of the Geological Survey is responsible for the investigation of potentially valuable deposits, coupled with closer study of the changing overseas economic emphasis. The work is largely concerned with the implementation of the Mineral Resources Committee's recommended programme. A new minerals map of New Zealand has been prepared. Field studies are made by the geologists, and laboratory examination of ores by the petrology specialists. Chemical analysis is usually done by the Chemistry Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Petrology Section makes free identification of rocks and minerals forwarded by Mines Department, prospectors, and others.

Metallic Minerals—In earlier years when gold was of major importance the Survey reported on all major goldfields. Deposits of ores of iron, copper, tungsten, manganese, chrome, uranium, aluminium, and other metals have also been investigated over the years, and the Survey took complete responsibility for the raw material geological investigations for the new steel industry. Recently the Survey has, in collaboration with the Chemistry Division, been developing the techniques of geochemical prospecting with significant results in difficult terrain; chief ores being traced are copper, zinc, and manganese in Northland, West Otago, and Southland. It has recently completed detailed surveys of the ilmenite-zircon-gold sand deposits near Westport, of the important mineralisation areas in North-West Nelson, and of a disseminated low-grade copper deposit at Coppermine Island off Whangarei, and is commencing surveys of areas containing scheelite and gold lodes in Otago.

Coal—Coal is still New Zealand's most important mineral, apart from constructional materials, and mapping the coalfields in detail has been one of the Survey's major undertakings in economic geology. Work has proceeded in co-operation with Mines Department and with the Chemistry Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, where thousands of analyses of New Zealand coals have been made. Detailed maps and bulletins on Greymouth, Reefton, Kaitangata, and Ohai coalfields have been published, while those for the Waikato field will be the next to be issued. Although the mapping of the coalfields is largely complete, Survey geologists continue to help with the large number of day-to-day problems in the coalfields and undertake constant revision.

Oil—The Government does not undertake oil exploration. Oil companies however draw on Survey maps and bulletins for basic information about the country's stratigraphy and geological structure which enables them to narrow down areas deserving more detailed examination. Close and mutually beneficial co-operation has usually developed between Survey geologists and paleontologists and those of oil companies. Copies of oil company reports and maps continue to be deposited with the Government in terms of the Petroleum Act 1937. The Geological Survey is the national repository of collections of rocks, fossils, and drill cores collected by the oil companies, and has recently appointed a petroleum geologist to the staff.

Paleontological and stratigraphic information by the Survey helped the search for oil in Taranaki, which was rewarded by the discovery and development of a large reservoir of natural gas. Of particular importance were the collections of fossils and drill cores held from earlier Taranaki oil-exploration bores. These greatly helped prediction of the type, age, and thickness of strata the drills would penetrate.

Constructional Materials and Other Non-metallic Minerals—As far as is possible with the staff available, the Survey advises Ministry of Works and local authority engineers, contractors, and other users on where rock materials for road metal, aggregate, building stone, sand, etc., can be obtained. A major aggregate survey has been launched in co-operation with Ministry of Works. Marl, limestone, and pozzolana for cement manufacture, perlite, bentonite, clays, talc, mica, and magnesite are other non-metallic minerals in whose utilisation the Survey has played a part. Current aid to industry given by the Survey includes detailed projects on North-west Nelson deposits of wollastonite, asbestos, dolomite, and talc magnesite; the limestone resources of Auckland and Otago have been assessed recently; North Auckland sands and halloysite clays are also under investigation.

CENSUS OF MINING AND QUARRYING—A census of mining and quarrying was taken for the production year 1963-64 to fit in with the World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics sponsored by United Nations. Statistics for that year are shown in the following table.

Item	Type of Mining or Quarrying				Total
	Sand, Gravel, Rock, Clay, etc.	Limestone	Coal	Other, Including Gold	
Type of organisation*—					
Registered company	287	76	40	11	414
Individual or partnership	105	21	54	5	185
Government or local authority	106	1	1	1	109
Totals	498	98	95	17	708
Nature of business—					
Underground mines operated	2	2	94	4	102
Surface mines or quarries operated	974	115	48	19	1,156
Totals	976	117	142	23	1,258
Employment—					
Average number of persons engaged (excludes working proprietors)	2,517	314	3,278	117	6,226
Salaries and wages paid (includes bonuses, overtime, etc.) persons engaged \$(000)	5,130	616	7,676	218	13,640
Overtime hours worked hr(000)	587	52	121	32	792
Number of working proprietors	130	24	134	6	294
Production (values as at quarry floor or mine head)—					
Sand, gravel, rock, clay, etc. cu. yd (000)	17,410	162	68	—	17,641
\$(000)	17,000	64	80	—	17,146
Limestone tons(000)	71	1,699	—	—	1,770
\$(000)	86	2,046	—	—	2,130
Coal tons(000)	1	—	2,843	—	2,844
\$(000)	6	—	16,542	—	16,548
Other \$(000)	196	44	—	652	892
Total, values \$(000)	17,288	2,152	16,624	652	36,716

*One owner may operate several mines, e.g., the Government operates many coal mines.

Section 18

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—The function of the early manufacturing industries in New Zealand was to supply locally the immediate needs of the small scattered communities for food, clothing, building materials, and home furnishings and to provide shipping with ropes, spars, and repairs. These handicraft activities grew into factories as the settlements expanded and as there developed more opportunities for the organisation and specialisation of labour, and for the more complex processing of domestic or imported raw materials. Flour mills, flax mills, ropewalks, and sawmills appeared in the early eighteen forties followed by breweries, brick kilns, cooperages in the mid forties and, later in that decade, lime kilns, ship and boat yards, soap and candle works, and tanneries.

By 1867, the first year in which statistics of factory production were collected in conjunction with the population census, manufacturing establishments included grain mills, breweries, biscuit factories, a bone-manure works, brick and tile yards and potteries, candle and soap works, coachbuilding workshops, fellmongeries, tanneries, wool-scouring works, flax works, aerated water and cordial factories, iron and brass foundries, lime kilns, malt kilns, engineering workshops, a patent slip, a petroleum works, rope and cordage works, sawmills, sash and door factories, ship and boat yards, and a woollen mill. The factories of this period were still primarily concerned with the satisfaction of the needs of the limited local markets.

The development boom of the eighteen seventies, the rapid rise in population, and the better communications between internal markets encouraged further factory expansion. There was to some extent a natural protection from overseas competition in the high freight rates on imports. Other factors which assisted in this expansion were the admission of certain raw materials free of duty, the imposition of a tariff on some finished goods, and the granting of bounties for new factories by central and provincial governments. These were followed by protection by way of tariff in 1888 when the home market was shrinking and capital and labour were beginning to leave the colony. Footwear and clothing factories, machinery and metal industries were protected by this tariff. A wider protective Customs tariff was imposed in 1895. During the depressed years of the eighteen eighties low wage costs enabled some New Zealand manufacturers to export their products, but this was partly attributable also to the special suitability of some New Zealand products, such as farm implements, to the needs of other developing communities overseas.

The first shipment of refrigerated meat in 1882 opened the way for the establishment and growth of the meat-freezing and butter and cheese industries. Ten years after this first shipment, 21 meat-freezing works and 104 butter and cheese factories had been established.

The recovery from the long depression, the resumption of large-scale immigration at the beginning of the present century, the spectacular development of meat-freezing and dairy factories, and the breaking in of new land, especially in the North Island, all contributed to the revival of a strong internal demand which stimulated manufacturing growth.

Auckland early established itself as the predominant manufacturing province in New Zealand, but in the general prosperity following the gold boom of the sixties there was a spectacular increase in manufacturing activity in Otago, which led Auckland until the nineties. Canterbury was the next most important manufacturing province. Today, Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury are ahead of Otago.

With the rising population and increased export income during the first decade of this century, manufacturing continued to expand at a steady rate. The growth continued to be concentrated on industries processing farm products for export and those supplying the more simple goods, housing materials and equipment, repairs and supplies for farmers. In this period the electrical, wire-work, sheet-metal, and motor-vehicle industries had their beginnings.

Developments in the nineteen twenties included the expansion of the vehicle industry (particularly motor and cycle assembly), sawmilling, and the metal-working, furnishings, and apparel industries. These developments carried forward the tendency for industries processing farm products to be less dominating in value of production and employment compared with other types of industry.

During the depression of the nineteen thirties the total volume of factory output declined with the contraction of New Zealand's export income and the drop in internal demand. While prices fell the output of factories processing farm products rose, but not sufficiently to offset the loss in volume from other manufacturing industries. The rapid fall in purchasing power caused the farmer to produce more, but the impact of the depression on the

factories processing "non-farm" materials meant a heavy reduction in the output of consumer goods, building materials, and agricultural and dairy machinery and implements. By 1934-35, however, the volume of factory production had been restored to the 1929-30 level.

Apart from the metal-working and vehicle factories, which had improved their position significantly, industry emerged from the depression in much the same pattern as before.

The recovery of manufacturing after the depression was primarily the result of better export prices, more public development, and an expansionist monetary policy, all of which resulted in the re-engagement of most of the unemployed.

There had been little time for any protective effect of exchange control and import selection to stimulate industrial expansion between the date these measures were introduced (December 1938) and the outbreak of war in September 1939. It was the war and its shortages which changed the manufacturing pattern and gave great encouragement to industrial development. The engineering and apparel industries, which contributed so much to war needs, made the greatest progress.

Production expanded in response to the need to replace imports that the United Kingdom and other countries could no longer supply and to provide uniforms, weapons, equipment, and provisions for New Zealand and allied armed forces.

One protective effect of the war and post-war periods and their restricted supply of imports was that domestic industry was often enabled to attain its optimum (New Zealand) output quickly without a difficult competitive struggle with imports.

Post-war Development—The pattern of New Zealand industry changed again from 1949-50 with the exemption from import control of many items. Factory expansion was sustained by a high level of internal demand, by a widening of the range of products, and to some extent by the restriction of imports for a short period of exchange control. In this period the volume of production in the food, footwear, other wearing apparel and made up textile goods groups increased slowly in response to population growth, while leather industry production fell as a result of competition from imports and synthetics. Spectacular increases in production came from new developments in the pulp and paper and the rubber industries. However, as in past years it was the engineering factories that contributed most to the growth of manufacturing after 1949-50. The expansion in this field was stimulated especially by increasing mechanisation on farms, the high level of investment in New Zealand, the rising demand for consumer durables, and the increased imports of motor vehicle components.

The growth in production has been assisted by increases in manpower engaged and capital investment in new buildings and machinery. A measure of the increase in capital employed is that the value of land and buildings, plant, and machinery at the end of the production year for each person engaged was \$870 in 1945-46, \$1,266 in 1950-51, rising to \$2,148 in 1955-56, \$2,750 in 1960-61, \$3,382 in 1963-64, \$3,541 in 1964-65, and \$3,830 in 1965-66.

The greater use of machinery for manufacturing during the last 20 years is illustrated also by the continuing rise in the average horsepower for each person engaged in manufacturing. In 1935-36 the average was 2.86; in 1945-46, 2.97; in 1955-56, 4.42; in 1964-65, 5.55; and in 1965-66, 5.59. This expansion has been facilitated by developments in electric power generation and industrial techniques. In 1965-66 the use of electric motors in factories accounted for 99 percent of the total rated horsepower for all types of engines employed in factories. The number and horsepower of steam, petrol, oil, and other non-electrical engines has declined absolutely as well as relatively.

Industrial progress has been rapid, but manufacturing in New Zealand is still organised on a relatively small scale. In 1965-66, 60 percent of the factories employed 10 persons or less, a reflection of the fact that, partly as a result of geographical configuration, many factories still supply small local markets. Although these small factories are numerous, they accounted for only 10 percent of the total value of factory production. There were only 157 factories (1.58 percent of the total) in 1965-66 where the number of persons engaged exceeded 200, but these factories accounted for 34 percent of total value of production. Some were engaged in processing goods for export—for example, 38 were meat-freezing works.

Manufacturing plays a vital part in employment. In April 1967 some 27 percent of the total labour force was employed in manufacturing industries. Of the total female labour force 24 percent was engaged in manufacturing.

Successive annual increases in the volume of production have been: 1959–60, 3.5 percent; 1960–61, 9.8 percent; 1961–62, 5.1 percent; 1962–63, 4.5 percent; 1963–64, 10.4 percent; 1964–65, 13.0 percent; 1965–66, 6.8 percent; 1966–67 (estimated) 5.5 percent.

Export Earnings—Goods manufactured in New Zealand are finding increasingly larger outlets in overseas markets. In 1947 manufactures to the value of \$4 million were exported, but by 1965 the value of exported manufactured goods rose to \$29.7 million and in 1967 a record figure of \$40 million was achieved. Newsprint, wood pulp, petroleum products, and machinery (including agricultural, woodworking, and electrical machinery) accounted for over 70 percent of these earnings. However, exports of a wide range of other products, such as chemical elements and compounds, textile yarns and fabrics, prepared foodstuffs and leather manufactures, are increasing in value.

Australia is the main export market for New Zealand manufacturers, but other markets are being developed and new ones found.

Import Replacement—In the latter part of 1957 and in early 1958 the terms of trade changed substantially to New Zealand's disadvantage and a serious depletion of overseas reserves resulted from the effects of heavy importing in 1957 and the fall in price of our main export commodities. To reduce overseas expenditure and arrest this drain on the reserves New Zealand reintroduced comprehensive import controls, which became effective on 1 January 1958. An improvement in the terms of trade in 1959 and 1960 allowed some relaxation in import restrictions, but a further fall in export prices and a higher volume of imports forced the Government to revert in 1961 to stricter import control. In mid-1962 the first of the measures to make the import licensing schedule more flexible in meeting manufacturers' and importers' needs was introduced.

Because of the importance of manufacturing industries in the employment of a rapidly increasing labour force and in conserving overseas funds, import licensing policy catered for plant and materials for industry. Manufacturing output has expanded in depth as well as in breadth. This has involved manufacturing in a number of industries being taken back to more basic stages rather than, for example, the mere assembly of imported components; making greater use of New Zealand's already available raw materials, such as wool and timber; and utilising raw materials hitherto unexploited, such as ironsands.

The development of manufacturing industries in New Zealand has been substantial in recent years. In addition to increases in the volume, range, and depth of manufacture of existing industries, several large new industrial enterprises have been established and are now in full production. These include a steel merchant bar mill; wire drawing and galvanising; wire rope production; the manufacture of wood screws; an aluminium mill producing sheet, foil, and extrusions; television tube production; a telephone cable plant; an oil refinery; a gin distillery; a sheet glass works; and nylon fibre and yarn spinning mills.

Other new products of New Zealand industry during recent years include high-speed twist drills, aluminium tube and cable, press brakes, pneumatic and steel tyred road rollers, bicycles, electric motor starters, water heater and room thermostats, copper oxide, formaldehyde, urea formaldehyde syrup adhesives, concrete additives, liquid and powdered synthetic detergents, acrylic emulsions of paints, p.v.c. compounds, p.v.c. flooring, roofing and rainwater goods, woven plastic materials, textured synthetic yarns, foam backed fabrics, moulded pulp products, wallpaper, rindless cheese wrapping, and soluble coffee. Experimental production of brandy and whisky has been commenced.

More recently the variety of manufactures has been further increased with the production of, among other things, a polarised ion source (for use with nuclear particle accelerators); electronically controlled counting machines for packing pharmaceutical tablets; self-propelled hydraulically-operated trench diggers; oil-fired kilns; piston-type positive oscillating water meters; porcelain-on-steel pressed baths; golf balls; electric hoists; post-hole diggers; disc-brake pads; warp-knitted fabric; and certain hydraulic equipment and attachments; fractional horse-power electric motors; turbo-prop topdressing aircraft; utility farm vehicles.

RECENT MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS—The following are some of the recent major developments.

Pulp and Paper—At Kinleith the fifth papermaking machine has been installed and capacity in other associated departments increased. The pulp making capacity of the mill at Kawerau is also being expanded. At another mill in the same area, the installation of plant for the

production of groundwood pulp is proceeding. This continued development of the industry is particularly important in view of the likely increase in export opportunities for paper expected following the limited free trade area agreement with Australia. Further paper-making capacity is to be provided at the paper mill at Mataura. A report published by the Government indicates that it may be practicable to establish a pulp mill at Nelson between 1970 and 1975.

Cement—Capacity for the production of cement has been increased and the annual volume rose to 864,000 tons in 1966.

Fertiliser—The consumption of chemical fertilisers has increased rapidly in recent years. To meet this growth a new works has been established at Whangarei and major expansions of existing works have been completed at Awarua (Southland), Awatoto (Hawke's Bay), Dunedin, Hornby, Mount Maunganui, New Plymouth, and Otahuhu. These developments have increased installed capacity for the production of fertiliser to more than 2½ million tons a year. Superphosphate is also being partially manufactured at Seadown, near Timaru. Production of chemical fertilisers reached 1,922,000 tons in 1966.

Salt—There has been a continued upward trend in production of solar salt by the Lake Grassmere works. The 1966 season yielded 35,400 tons of coarse salt, an increase of 6,600 tons over the previous year's production.

Steel—At the end of 1964 specific plans were completed to establish in New Zealand an iron and steel industry based on domestic resources of ironsand. An operating company, New Zealand Steel Ltd., was registered in July 1965 and a site of about 1,000 acres was purchased at Glenbrook, 4 miles north of Waiuku. The industry is expected to commence production in the latter part of 1968. Production is estimated to reach 200,000 tons by 1970, 305,500 tons by 1975, 443,000 tons by 1978, and 604,900 tons in 1983. By 1970 the range of production should include billets (from iron sand) and galvanised sheet (from imported cold rolled coil). Welded pipe and cold rolled flat products (from imported hot rolled coil) should be added by 1975. By 1978 tinplate and hot rolled coil would be produced and would be followed by manufacture of sections and rails by 1983. The capital required is \$35 million in the first stage, rising to \$112 million (at 1964 values) for the first three stages. The initial workforce will be about 850, rising to about 1,800 at Stage III production levels in 1978.

New Zealand Steel Ltd. was originally to produce wire rod as part of its Stage I output, but the overseas consultants decided subsequently that wire rod could be more economically produced by Pacific Steel Ltd. This company, situated in Auckland, commenced manufacture in 1962 and produced in 1965–66 over 66,000 finished tons of merchant bar products from domestic scrap uprisings. Pacific Steel Ltd.'s capital was increased during 1966 from \$4.18 million to \$7 million and the total additional capital of \$2.82 million was taken up by New Zealand Steel Ltd. Pacific Steel's production is expected to reach approximately 180,000 tons by 1970. The major expansion will be in the production of wire rod (73,500 tons) for which steel billets will be supplied by New Zealand Steel Ltd.

This closer association of the two companies will assist New Zealand Steel Ltd. significantly in its early years and could make possible a speeding up of its development programme. The companies will be able to co-operate in such matters as research and staff training and avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities in these and other areas.

New Zealand Steel Ltd.'s production should make a valuable contribution to the saving of overseas exchange. Estimated net savings of \$40 million a year are envisaged by 1978 and about \$60 million per year by 1983.

New Zealand will be the only country producing steel commercially from ironsands and will be among the earliest to use the recently developed Stelco Lurgi direct reduction process. This process will use concentrated pelletised ironsand, coal, and limestone as its basic raw materials, and will produce a sponge iron which, with the addition of a small quantity of scrap, will be made into a high quality steel in electric arc furnaces. The plant will also use the latest developments in the continuous casting process.

SCOPE OF STATISTICS—The statistics of factory production collected annually by the Department of Statistics generally follow the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. The classification covers registered factories employing at least two persons (including the working proprietor) engaged in the manufacture assembly, repair, or treatment of articles.

Bread bakeries and ready-made concrete establishments were surveyed as separate industries for the first time for 1962-63, but they have been excluded from group and national totals to maintain comparability with previous years.

Industrial activities not covered by the survey of the Department of Statistics set out in this section are: cake and pastry kitchens; boot repairers; bespoke tailors; dressmakers, milliners; abattoirs; railway workshops; naval dockyard; all one-man factories.

The exclusion of these activities from the scope of the statistical inquiry, and also of all persons engaged in factories in a purely distributive capacity, reduces the total manufacturing labour force from that quoted by the Department of Labour (268,525) to the figure recorded in these statistics for 1965-66 of 222,851. Although the annual census of factory production covers only 83 percent of the labour force classified by the Department of Labour as "manufacturing" the percentage of the total production covered would be larger, as all but the very smallest establishments are included.

The year covered by these statistics is generally the year ending 31 March, but factories are permitted to furnish returns covering their financial year most closely corresponding to this period. In the case of the important semi-primary industries—butter, cheese, and other milk products, and meat freezing and preserving—the years correspond with the production seasons ending in May and September respectively.

Throughout this section, in addition to the conventional added value, net output (net value added) is given. For definitions of added value see explanations given later in this section under the heading "Net Output (Net Value Added)".

GENERAL SUMMARY—The factory production table in Statistical Summary section of this volume gives a long time series of leading statistics.

The volume of production rose by 6.8 percent in 1965-66, as compared with an increase of 13.0 percent in 1964-65. A rise of 8.6 percent in the total value of production brought the figure to \$2,374 million in 1965-66, as compared with \$2,185 million in 1964-65. Net output (net value added) increased by 14.0 percent, from \$622 million in 1964-65 to \$709 million in 1965-66, while manufacturers' surplus rose by 21.5 percent (from \$197 million to \$240 million), as compared with a rise of 4.7 percent in 1964-65. The number of persons engaged, including working proprietors, increased by 5.6 percent (from 211,050 to 222,851) and salaries and wages by 10.4 percent (from \$412 million to \$455 million).

In 1965-66, factory statistics by local authority administrative areas were collected for the first time, and tables showing the number of establishments and accompanying main statistics are published in the *Report on Industrial Production*.

The following table gives the main statistics by statistical areas for the year 1965-66.

Statistical Area	Number of Establishments	Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Cost of Materials	Value of Production	Added Value	Net Output (Net Value Added)
		No.			\$(000)		
Northland	281	4,202	9,194	77,747	108,772	31,024	19,375
Central Auckland ..	2,694	72,327	147,712	380,568	676,256	295,688	224,832
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	1,233	21,920	47,928	199,797	327,422	127,626	84,885
East Coast	122	2,151	4,005	11,443	19,151	7,709	5,754
Hawke's Bay	412	8,236	16,445	71,498	108,760	37,263	28,119
Taranaki	366	6,498	13,554	71,477	98,972	27,495	19,997
Wellington	1,946	44,527	92,622	284,828	472,621	187,793	143,186
Marlborough	107	1,369	2,465	6,539	10,502	3,963	2,816
Nelson	246	3,579	6,776	17,476	33,299	15,823	10,384
Westland	114	1,291	2,517	5,000	9,752	4,752	3,273
Canterbury	1,461	35,332	68,417	166,222	298,891	132,669	102,618
Otago	565	14,748	27,767	67,996	123,603	55,607	42,047
Southland	398	6,671	15,630	55,813	86,444	30,630	21,925
Totals	9,945	222,851	455,030	1,416,403	2,374,447	958,044	709,211

Further analyses by industrial groups of the figures shown in this table will be found in the appropriate contexts in the following pages.

In the next table the statistics for the year 1965-66 are reclassified by employment districts.

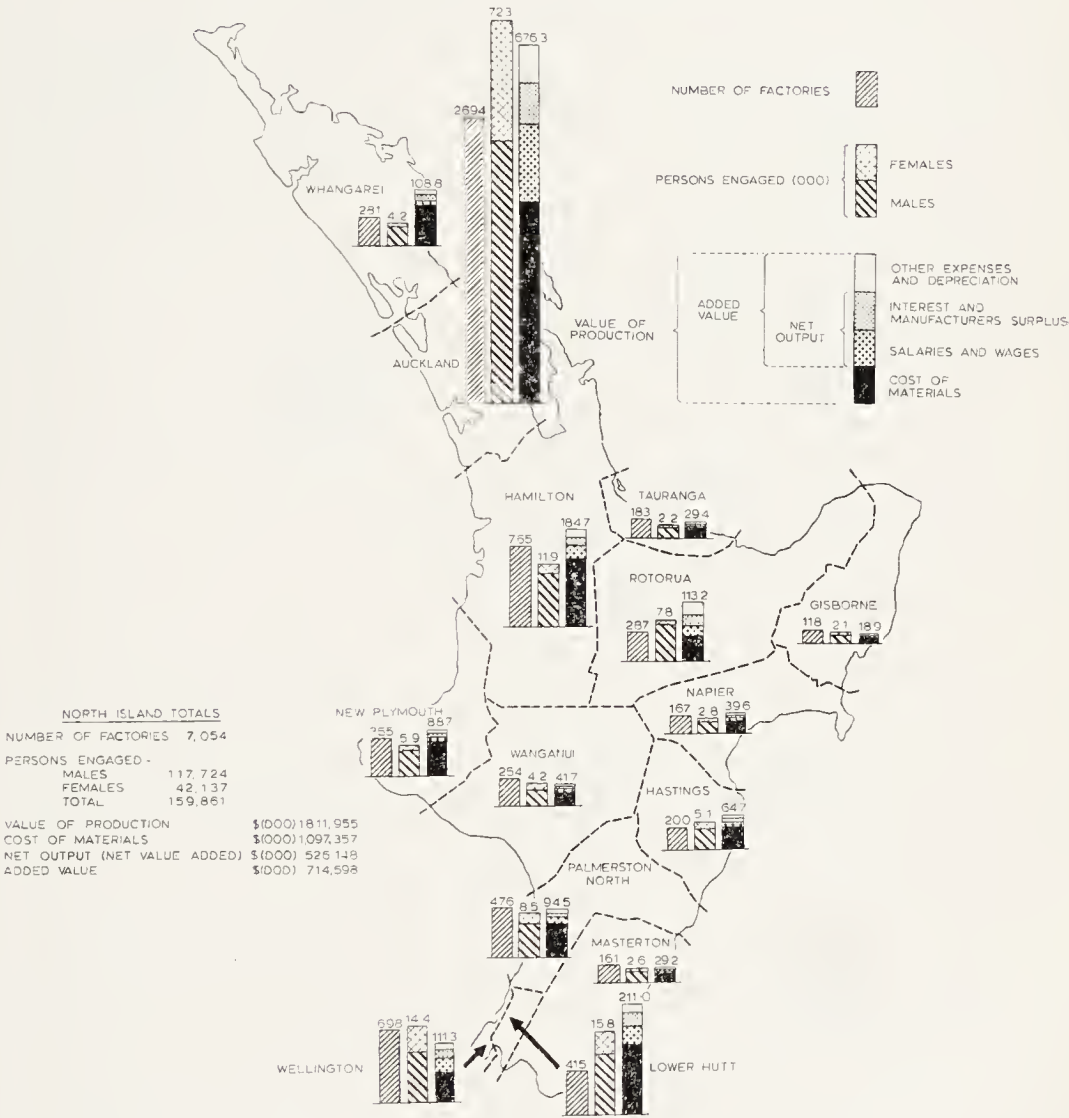
Employment District	Number of Factories	Persons Engaged		Salaries and Wages Paid		Cost of Materials	Value of Production	Added Value	Net Output (Net Value Added)
		Males	Females	Males	Females				
		No.	No.	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Whangarei	281	3,841	361	8,801	393	77,747	108,772	31,024	19,375
Auckland	2,694	49,791	22,536	120,615	27,097	380,568	676,256	295,688	224,832
Hamilton	765	10,007	1,903	21,920	2,095	129,667	184,740	55,072	40,604
Tauranga	183	1,828	362	3,730	353	20,392	29,392	9,000	6,439
Rotorua	287	6,952	857	18,948	896	49,653	113,202	63,550	37,841
Gisborne	118	1,574	554	3,317	638	11,326	18,920	7,594	5,689
Napier	167	2,178	633	4,828	694	26,625	39,633	13,008	9,730
Hastings	200	4,039	1,087	9,091	1,294	41,390	64,659	23,269	17,697
New Plymouth ..	355	4,861	1,042	10,740	1,150	64,060	88,690	24,630	17,870
Wanganui	254	3,161	1,046	7,154	1,018	26,905	41,735	14,830	11,323
Palmerston North ..	476	6,312	2,143	13,649	2,282	63,360	94,457	31,097	22,888
Masterton	161	2,141	492	4,641	534	19,527	29,219	9,692	7,054
Lower Hutt	415	11,627	4,168	30,116	5,903	131,777	210,980	79,203	61,051
Wellington	698	9,412	4,953	23,207	6,356	54,360	111,300	56,940	43,756
Totals, North Island	7,054	117,724	42,137	280,756	50,704	1,097,357	1,811,955	714,598	526,148
Blenheim	107	1,079	290	2,123	341	6,539	10,502	3,963	2,816
Nelson	207	2,624	524	5,423	546	15,631	28,755	13,124	8,935
Greymouth	153	1,478	244	3,064	259	6,845	14,296	7,451	4,723
Christchurch	1,199	21,958	8,688	49,256	9,866	137,025	252,462	115,437	90,161
Ashburton	79	1,090	311	2,464	298	7,446	12,610	5,164	3,778
Timaru	183	2,637	648	5,853	680	21,751	33,819	12,068	8,678
Oamaru	59	1,377	319	2,599	328	8,408	14,717	6,309	4,976
Dunedin	506	9,139	3,913	20,452	4,388	59,587	108,886	49,299	37,071
Invercargill	398	6,167	504	15,056	574	55,813	86,446	30,630	21,925
Totals, South Island	2,891	47,549	15,441	106,290	17,280	319,046	562,491	243,446	183,063
Totals, New Zealand	9,945	165,273	57,578	387,046	67,984	1,416,403	2,374,447	958,044	709,211

A further summary of the operations of factories is given below for the three latest years.

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of establishments	9,365	9,753	9,945
Persons engaged No.	199,266	211,050	222,851
Production costs—			
Salaries, wages \$(000)	368,584	411,992	455,030
Materials \$(000)	1,160,718	1,343,976x	1,416,403
Other expenses \$(000)	206,436	231,982	263,419
Totals \$(000)	1,735,738	1,987,948x	2,134,852
Value of production \$(000)	1,924,084	2,185,206x	2,374,447
Manufacturers' surplus \$(000)	188,346	197,258	239,595
Value added in manufacture \$(000)	763,368	841,230	958,044
Net output (net value added) \$(000)	568,378	621,796	709,211
Overtime worked by wage earners .. hrs.(000)	30,266	34,815	37,139
Volume index for industry: Base 1956-57 (=1000)	1,557	1,759	1,879
Premises and plant—			
Value at end of year—			
Land and buildings \$(000)	426,616	469,942	545,465
Plant, machinery, and equipment .. \$(000)	247,306	277,356	308,074
Transport equipment \$(000)	..	..	25,797
Capital expenditure during year—			
Land and buildings \$(000)	27,926	33,280	51,161
Plant, machinery, and equipment .. \$(000)	49,316	62,510	83,448
Transport equipment \$(000)	..	..	10,844
Coal consumption as fuel .. Tons(000)	1,002	993	971

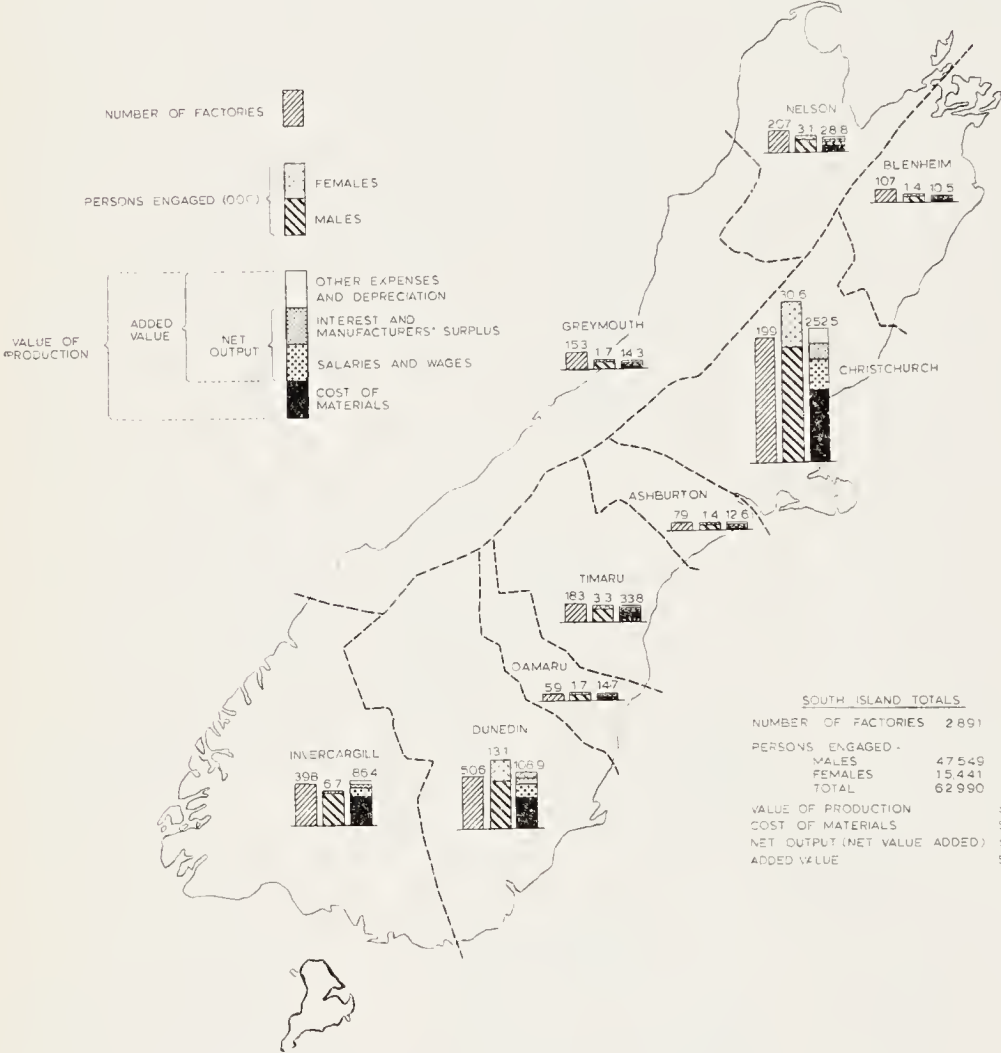
FACTORY PRODUCTION 1965 - 66

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES, PERSONS ENGAGED AND PRODUCTION
BY EMPLOYMENT DISTRICTS - NORTH ISLAND



FACTORY PRODUCTION 1965 - 66

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES, PERSONS ENGAGED AND PRODUCTION
BY EMPLOYMENT DISTRICTS - SOUTH ISLAND



The following table gives a summary of some of the principal production statistics for the year 1965-66 classified by individual industries. Totals for the industrial groups to which these industries belong are also shown.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Production	Value Added in Manufacture	Net Output (Net Value Added)
<i>Food Manufacturing Industries</i>			\$(000)			
Meat freezing and preserving ..	41	20,148	50,278	322,451	87,197	65,453
Ham and bacon curing	51	1,547	3,180	25,917	6,864	5,248
Sausage casings	8	207	415	2,429	840	734
Processed cheese	3	65	112	1,601	274	214
Ice cream	17	511	887	8,232	4,458	3,385
Butter and cheese	182	2,677	6,166	188,753	12,638	7,116
Milk products other than butter and cheese	70	1,657	3,823	54,397	17,190	10,020
Fruit and vegetable preserving ..	32	2,556	4,537	25,927	11,451	7,760
Fish preserving	8	190	326	1,522	470	351
Grain milling	38	1,021	1,941	15,526	5,065	3,609
Biscuits	9	1,326	2,187	10,322	5,119	3,904
Cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery	49	2,240	3,531	17,244	7,942	6,223
Feeds for animals and fowls ..	42	453	979	11,780	3,255	2,424
Food preparations, n.e.i.	56	1,652	3,337	30,079	11,391	9,085
Totals	606	36,250	81,697	716,179	174,154	125,526
<i>Beverage Industries</i>						
Winemaking	47	241	480	3,205	1,414	1,054
Distilling, rectifying, and blending of spirits	4	100	221	2,027	1,073	809
Brewing of ale and stout and malting	18	1,446	3,548	27,691	15,789	11,815
Aerated waters and cordials ..	55	733	1,303	6,612	3,641	2,731
Totals	124	2,520	5,551	39,535	21,918	16,410
<i>Tobacco Manufactures</i>						
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes ..	3	1,134	1,991	20,108	6,942	5,585
<i>Manufacture of Textiles</i>						
Woolscouring	24	603	1,535	45,154	3,374	2,265
Woollen milling	22	4,487	7,739	24,410	13,064	9,987
Other spinning and weaving mills ..	21	2,432	5,280	22,920	10,804	7,131
Hosiery and other knitting mills ..	76	4,660	7,582	31,162	14,953	11,225
Phormium flax	14	131	213	662	371	243
Linen flax	1	38	60	129	88	69
Textiles, n.e.i.	27	1,053	2,212	11,462	4,512	2,911
Totals	185	13,404	24,620	135,899	47,168	33,832

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Production	Value Added in Manufacture	Net Output (Net Value Added)
<i>Manufacture of Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel, and Made-up Textiles</i>						
				\$(000)		
Leather gloves and apparel ..	13	192	284	982	557	471
Men's and boys' outerwear ..	130	4,023	5,128	16,913	7,453	6,281
Women's and girls' outerwear ..	277	5,784	7,455	23,875	11,766	9,958
Underclothing	45	1,609	1,920	6,984	2,857	2,354
Hats, caps, and millinery	60	931	1,202	3,707	2,027	1,630
Corsetry	26	1,372	1,710	5,097	2,642	2,162
Neckties	7	204	270	996	521	449
Shirts and pyjamas	49	2,081	2,623	8,714	3,761	3,125
Wearing apparel, n.e.i.	119	4,730	6,037	22,254	9,410	7,913
Fur coats and necklets	27	177	291	887	495	404
Footwear (other than rubber) ..	129	5,492	9,214	27,431	14,943	11,854
Canvas goods	44	568	848	3,199	1,433	1,134
Made-up textiles (other than wearing apparel)	78	910	1,196	6,024	2,324	1,875
Totals	1,004	28,073	38,178	127,063	60,188	49,610
<i>Manufactures of Wood and Cork (Except Manufacture of Furniture)</i>						
Sawmills and timber preservation ..	391	5,887	13,356	53,318	29,471	20,580
Planing mills	182	2,355	4,905	33,654	11,507	9,002
Joinery	425	4,354	9,204	34,998	16,058	13,134
Wooden containers	40	582	1,175	4,924	2,333	1,753
Plywood and veneer	12	894	2,008	7,089	3,885	2,269
Wood products, n.e.i.	72	684	1,353	4,761	2,414	1,887
Totals	1,122	14,756	32,000	138,745	65,667	48,625
<i>Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures</i>						
Furniture	442	5,060	10,631	33,860	17,123	14,230
Mattress manufacture	27	565	1,070	5,197	2,082	1,612
Venetian blinds	19	225	433	2,338	830	600
Totals	488	5,850	12,135	41,395	20,035	16,442
<i>Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products</i>						
Pulp, paper, and paperboard ..	7	3,148	9,834	61,737	42,146	22,049
Cardboard boxes, cartons, and paper bags	55	2,615	5,219	32,519	11,804	8,930
Paper products, n.e.i.	48	1,722	3,091	20,579	8,508	6,855
Totals	110	7,485	18,145	114,836	62,458	37,833
<i>Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries</i>						
Printing and publishing	89	6,761	15,627	45,977	32,931	24,239
Job and general printing	349	6,316	12,323	36,745	21,853	17,041
Service industries for printing trade ..	58	769	1,649	3,526	2,784	2,178
Totals	496	13,846	29,599	86,248	57,568	43,458

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Production	Value Added in Manufacture	Net Output (Net Value Added)
<i>Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products (Except Footwear)</i>						
				\$(000)		
Tanning	11	700	1,599	7,274	3,208	2,484
Fellmongery	8	120	276	2,455	596	419
Leather goods	77	1,104	1,710	5,736	2,842	2,360
Totals	96	1,924	3,586	15,465	6,646	5,263
<i>Manufacture of Rubber Products</i>						
Motor vehicle tyres and tubes ..	3	982	3,074	14,168	7,670	5,867
Rubber goods (other than motor vehicle tyres and tubes)	33	1,927	4,014	13,833	8,045	6,133
Vulcanising and tyre retreading ..	75	669	1,358	6,771	4,175	2,687
Totals	111	3,578	8,446	34,772	19,890	14,687
<i>Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products</i>						
Chemical fertilisers	16	1,368	3,731	40,435	12,121	7,742
Vegetable and animal oils and fats ..	32	407	934	6,256	2,712	1,751
Ink	9	244	489	2,505	1,447	1,158
Soap	13	488	976	7,392	3,069	2,051
Paint and varnish	31	949	2,089	17,146	6,797	5,523
Pharmaceuticals, toilet goods, and cosmetics	41	1,310	2,058	14,647	6,625	5,362
Chemical products, n.e.i.	80	1,750	3,562	23,821	10,770	7,700
Totals	222	6,516	13,839	112,202	43,540	31,286
<i>Manufacture of Products of Petroleum and Coal</i>						
Petroleum and coal products ..	17	392	1,177	56,528	12,945	8,958
Bituminous paving and roofing materials	33	312	742	6,101	2,340	1,497
Totals	50	704	1,919	62,629	15,285	10,456
<i>Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products (Except Products of Petroleum and Coal)</i>						
Structural clay products	39	1,231	2,814	7,041	6,216	3,837
Pottery, china, and earthenware ..	11	828	1,612	2,915	2,492	1,969
Cement	6	858	2,185	15,111	12,733	5,694
Glass and glass products	50	1,872	3,855	14,231	9,806	6,511
Concrete products	291	2,650	6,019	21,999	12,476	9,281
Lime	89	350	719	3,151	2,215	1,196
Fibrous plaster	75	369	792	2,169	1,174	969
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	18	800	2,066	11,049	5,241	3,292
Totals	579	8,958	20,062	77,665	52,354	32,749

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Production	Value Added in Manufacture	Net Output (Net Value Added)
<i>Basic Metal Industries</i>						
Basic metal industries	86	1,406	3,319	17,977	7,176	5,446
<i>Manufacture of Metal Products (Except Machinery and Transport Equipment)</i>						
Sheet-metal working	199	5,846	13,093	50,934	26,208	20,008
Wire working	54	839	1,884	9,763	4,200	3,408
Nail making	6	155	325	2,649	723	465
Electroplating and metal polishing ..	76	750	1,659	3,861	2,979	2,221
Metal products, n.e.i.	334	6,685	15,967	63,519	32,380	24,439
Totals	669	14,275	32,927	130,726	66,489	50,542
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Machinery (Except Electrical Machinery)</i>						
Agricultural and pastoral machinery ..	106	1,357	2,785	16,246	5,653	4,586
Machinery, n.e.i.	723	14,220	32,041	104,001	56,172	44,488
Totals	829	15,577	34,827	120,247	61,826	49,074
<i>Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances, and Supplies</i>						
Range making	6	1,032	2,036	7,168	3,510	2,677
Radio and television assembly and manufacture	33	2,750	4,815	24,989	9,617	7,617
Electrical machinery, appliances, n.e.i.	216	5,470	10,720	48,643	21,780	16,349
Totals	255	9,252	17,571	80,800	34,907	26,643
<i>Manufacture of Transport Equipment</i>						
Boat building and ship repairing ..	82	1,328	2,964	7,310	4,324	3,548
Motor-vehicle assembly	18	4,268	10,547	97,926	23,515	19,985
Motor-body building	94	1,709	3,419	10,693	5,240	4,371
Repairs to motor vehicles	2,286	19,686	36,249	113,756	57,347	45,199
Aircraft maintenance and repair ..	33	1,886	4,804	10,113	7,100	5,386
Perambulators	6	173	278	723	420	345
Transport equipment, n.e.i.	29	1,239	2,688	9,394	5,766	4,110
Totals	2,548	30,289	60,950	249,917	103,711	82,943
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i>						
Optical, surgical, and dental, etc., equipment	33	329	566	1,423	903	701
Jewellery	85	744	1,361	4,152	2,265	1,920
Brushes and brooms	13	528	863	3,748	1,843	1,428
Toys and sports goods	32	774	1,290	4,783	2,514	1,950
Manufacturing industries, n.e.i. ..	199	4,679	9,589	37,934	22,597	16,801
Totals	362	7,054	13,668	52,040	30,121	22,802
Grand totals	9,945	222,851	455,030	2,374,447	958,044	709,211

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES—In recent years the shortage of labour in the principal centres has resulted in branch factories and workrooms being opened in secondary towns to tap the labour resources in those areas. The 1965–66 survey covered 9,945 factories, the largest number included in any year.

The following table shows the number of factories in each statistical area.

Statistical Area	Number of Factories			
	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66
Northland	255	265	277	281
Central Auckland	2,332	2,522	2,644	2,694
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	1,112	1,143	1,207	1,233
East Coast	119	119	120	122
Hawke's Bay	377	405	411	412
Taranaki	366	361	379	366
Wellington	1,836	1,848	1,898	1,946
Marlborough	99	107	118	107
Nelson	205	218	238	246
Westland	108	104	108	114
Canterbury	1,306	1,355	1,412	1,461
Otago	548	553	560	565
Southland	371	365	381	398
Totals	9,034	9,365	9,753	9,945

An analysis of the 1965–66 totals by industrial groups in the various statistics areas is given in the next table.

Industry Group	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington
<i>Number of Factories 1965–66</i>							
Food	20	106	81	9	22	72	94
Beverages	4	41	12	3	14	8	15
Tobacco manufactures	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Textiles	1	60	4	2	10	2	47
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	7	439	40	6	22	21	230
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	47	152	240	18	49	52	166
Furniture and fixtures	5	178	42	2	18	11	106
Paper and paper products	—	41	6	2	2	1	31
Printing, publishing, etc.	7	147	44	4	16	9	147
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	—	48	—	2	3	2	14
Rubber products	3	27	13	3	2	5	27
Chemicals and chemical products	2	81	13	1	7	9	57
Petroleum and coal products	2	13	4	—	1	3	16
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.l.	44	90	64	7	42	19	82
Basic metal manufactures	1	36	4	—	2	2	18
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	7	293	41	5	23	8	133
Machinery (except electrical)	24	199	131	12	28	28	157
Electrical machinery and appliances	3	94	20	1	11	6	58
Transport equipment	102	491	458	44	135	101	457
Miscellaneous products	2	157	16	1	4	7	90
Totals	281	2,694	1,233	122	412	366	1,946

Factories by Industry groups in Statistical areas—Cont.

Industry Group	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	Total, N.Z.
<i>Number of Factories 1965-66</i>							
Food	12	19	4	96	42	29	606
Beverages	1	6	2	11	6	1	124
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Textiles	-	5	-	32	15	7	185
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	4	6	2	165	52	10	1,004
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	19	62	56	153	60	48	1,122
Furniture and fixtures	4	7	2	78	24	11	488
Paper and paper products	-	1	-	16	6	4	110
Printing, publishing, etc.	3	7	5	65	29	13	496
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	-	-	18	5	4	96
Rubber products	1	3	1	19	4	3	111
Chemicals and chemical products	1	5	-	28	15	3	222
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	7	4	-	50
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	11	25	6	95	42	52	579
Basic metal manufactures	-	-	-	19	2	2	86
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	1	7	3	99	32	17	669
Machinery (except electrical)	10	16	4	131	42	47	829
Electrical machinery and appliances	-	4	-	40	12	6	255
Transport equipment	39	70	27	328	156	140	2,548
Miscellaneous products	1	3	2	61	17	1	362
Totals	107	246	114	1,461	565	398	9,945

The number of factories and persons engaged are shown together in the following table, classified by industrial groups. Persons engaged include proprietors actively participating in their own businesses but exclude all persons engaged in selling and distribution. Figures for persons engaged refer to the average number over the whole year.

Industry Group	Number of Factories			Number of Persons Engaged		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Food	661	637	606	34,195	35,145	36,250
Beverages	129	127	124	2,319	2,346	2,520
Tobacco manufactures	5	3	3	1,223	970	1,134
Textiles	185	185	185	11,587	12,333	13,404
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	994	986	1,004	26,538	27,361	28,073
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	1,073	1,100	1,122	13,391	14,133	14,756
Furniture and fixtures	506	525	488	5,453	5,743	5,850
Paper and paper products	112	112	110	6,982	7,111	7,485
Printing, publishing, etc.	480	485	496	12,579	13,067	13,846
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	98	101	96	1,789	1,925	1,924
Rubber products	104	106	111	3,278	3,419	3,578
Chemicals and chemical products	214	219	222	5,977	6,314	6,516
Petroleum and coal products	43	46	50	485	682	704
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	603	610	579	8,015	8,573	8,958
Basic metal manufactures	90	90	86	1,224	1,315	1,406
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	602	647	669	11,849	13,118	14,275
Machinery (except electrical)	664	778	829	12,267	13,890	15,577
Electrical machinery and appliances	178	227	255	7,387	8,743	9,252
Transport equipment	2,300	2,446	2,548	27,231	28,840	30,289
Miscellaneous products	324	323	362	5,497	6,022	7,054
Totals	9,365	9,753	9,945	199,266	211,050	222,851

Persons engaged are shown in the table below for the year 1965-66 classified into working proprietors, managerial and clerical, professional, and technical staff; and wage earners.

Industry Group	Working Proprietors, Managers, Clerical, Professional, Technical		Wage-earning Employees		All Persons Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Food	3,786	1,247	26,373	4,844	30,159	6,091	36,250
Beverages	449	178	1,672	221	2,121	399	2,520
Tobacco manufactures	64	60	375	635	439	695	1,134
Textiles	889	501	6,116	5,898	7,005	6,399	13,404
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	1,574	1,205	4,474	20,820	6,048	22,025	28,073
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	2,006	353	12,179	218	14,185	571	14,756
Furniture and fixtures	773	219	4,293	565	5,066	784	5,850
Paper and paper products	889	339	4,616	1,641	5,505	1,980	7,485
Printing, publishing etc.	1,729	1,135	8,757	2,225	10,486	3,360	13,846
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	204	77	924	719	1,128	796	1,924
Rubber products	507	161	2,406	504	2,913	665	3,578
Chemicals and chemical products	1,184	583	3,427	1,322	4,611	1,905	6,516
Petroleum and coal products	195	40	440	29	635	69	704
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	1,356	332	6,801	469	8,157	801	8,958
Basic metal manufactures	214	61	1,106	25	1,320	86	1,406
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	2,099	588	10,288	1,300	12,387	1,888	14,275
Machinery (except electrical)	2,381	692	12,077	427	14,458	1,119	15,577
Electrical machinery and appliances	1,227	455	5,050	2,520	6,277	2,975	9,252
Transport equipment	5,000	1,647	22,938	704	27,938	2,351	30,289
Miscellaneous products	903	410	3,532	2,209	4,435	2,619	7,054
Totals	27,429	10,283	137,844	47,295	165,273	57,578	222,851

Further information is given in the following table on persons engaged in 1965-66. Totals in each industrial group are shown by statistical areas.

Industry Group	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington
Food	1,107	8,099	3,126	966	3,276	2,284	5,066
Beverages	30	993	242	59	193	75	378
Tobacco manufactures	-	64	-	-	334	-	736
Textiles	17	3,779	57	158	279	44	2,698
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	108	11,801	1,598	119	427	795	5,855
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	460	2,232	5,046	115	388	490	1,578
Furniture and fixtures	17	2,899	229	7	243	66	1,039
Paper and paper products	-	2,499	2,645	17	61	3	1,304
Printing, publishing etc.	174	4,557	788	157	530	319	3,893
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	942	-	13	17	22	249
Rubber products	21	868	122	15	19	29	779
Chemicals and chemical products	69	2,417	315	6	220	241	1,944
Petroleum and coal products	181	185	66	-	4	10	184
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	861	3,117	633	37	250	105	992
Basic metal manufactures	4	481	51	-	17	295	218
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	54	7,512	396	14	217	140	2,991
Machinery (except electrical)	332	5,470	1,788	104	436	578	2,774
Electrical machinery and appliances	11	3,454	652	7	189	41	2,320
Transport equipment	746	7,202	3,705	355	1,080	924	7,925
Miscellaneous products	10	3,756	461	2	56	37	1,604
Totals	4,202	72,327	21,920	2,151	8,236	6,498	44,527

Industry Group	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	Total, N.Z.
Food	366	809	33	5,071	3,348	2,699	36,250
Beverages	10	51	19	267	183	20	2,520
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134
Textiles	-	45	-	3,699	2,531	97	13,404
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	196	93	146	5,479	1,348	108	28,073
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	99	641	654	1,778	621	654	14,756
Furniture and fixtures	16	41	5	888	329	71	5,850
Paper and paper products	-	12	-	428	185	331	7,485
Printing, publishing, etc.	77	164	75	1,801	1,014	297	13,846
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	-	-	422	224	35	1,924
Rubber products	8	9	4	1,661	26	17	3,578
Chemicals and chemical products	9	66	-	693	428	108	6,516
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	56	18	-	704
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	58	396	32	1,596	517	364	8,958
Basic metal manufactures	-	-	-	272	61	7	1,406
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	5	155	18	1,751	859	163	14,275
Machinery (except electrical)	125	85	64	2,630	711	480	15,577
Electrical machinery and appliances	-	15	-	1,886	625	52	9,252
Transport equipment	338	990	226	4,072	1,561	1,165	30,289
Miscellaneous products	62	7	15	882	159	3	7,054
Totals	1,369	3,579	1,291	35,332	14,748	6,671	222,851

The sex distribution among the persons engaged shows a considerable preponderance of males—in 1965-66 for every female engaged, there were three males. In the smaller districts there are few industries employing female labour to any great extent. The male preponderance is considerably smaller in the four main districts, where female labour is in great demand mainly on account of the importance of the clothing and textile industries. The majority of females in manufacturing industries are engaged in four classes: food; footwear and other wearing apparel; textiles; and printing, publishing, etc. In 1965-66 these industries accounted for 66 percent of all females in factories. In two industries only did the number of females exceed the number of males—viz, tobacco manufactures, where there were 158 females to every 100 males, and footwear and other wearing apparel, etc., where there were 364 females per 100 males. The upper table on the previous page shows the average number of males and females engaged according to industry groups for the year 1965-66.

Further information is available in the table below on the extent to which females were engaged in factories in New Zealand for 1965-66. This table gives by statistical areas the number of males per 100 females engaged, and the total persons engaged per 1,000 of population.

Statistical Area	Males	Females	Total	Number of Males per 100 Females	Total Population at 22-3-66	Total Persons Engaged per 1,000 of Population
Northland	3,841	361	4,202	1,064	93,514	45
Central Auckland ..	49,791	22,536	72,327	221	613,671	118
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	18,768	3,152	21,920	595	389,334	56
East Coast	1,596	555	2,151	288	46,988	46
Hawke's Bay	6,457	1,779	8,236	363	124,960	66
Taranaki	5,422	1,076	6,498	504	101,104	64
Wellington	31,849	12,678	44,527	251	523,755	85
Marlborough	1,079	290	1,369	372	29,428	47
Nelson	3,011	568	3,579	530	67,208	53
Westland	1,091	200	1,291	546	24,353	53
Canterbury	25,685	9,647	35,332	266	376,441	94
Otago	10,516	4,232	14,748	248	183,477	80
Southland	6,167	504	6,671	1,224	102,686	65
Totals	165,273	57,578	222,851	287	2,676,919	83

A classification of the establishments, according to the number of persons engaged, is now given. Since 1951-52 the series excludes certain sectors of production previously included—principal omissions being the logging activities of sawmills and the generation and supply of gas and electricity.

Year	Factories With Persons Engaged Numbering—					Total
	10 or Under	11-20	21-50	51-100	Over 100	
<i>Number of Factories</i>						
1934-35	3,725	764	496	143	142	5,270
1939-40	4,218	957	772	212	183	6,342
1944-45	4,139	1,046	833	270	197	6,485
1949-50	4,993	1,409	1,106	312	207	8,027
1954-55	5,350	1,473	1,020	310	213	8,366
1959-60	5,242	1,621	1,108	312	267	8,550
1964-65	5,893	1,828	1,294	409	329	9,753
1965-66	5,963	1,815	1,378	439	350	9,945
<i>Number of Persons Engaged</i>						
1934-35	14,901	11,321	15,309	9,716	28,111	79,358
1939-40	17,212	14,048	23,316	14,737	39,409	108,722
1944-45	18,382	15,547	25,787	18,809	43,889	122,414
1949-50	24,481	20,608	34,386	21,304	43,530	144,309
1954-55	27,206	21,432	31,650	21,808	51,479	153,575
1959-60	26,926	23,755	34,105	21,666	65,521	171,973
1964-65	29,624	26,504	40,399	28,091	86,432	211,050
1965-66	30,559	26,403	43,207	30,435	92,247	222,851

The classification according to the number of persons engaged shows clearly that, judged by the standards of highly industrialised communities, the average size of the industrial unit in New Zealand is small. Factories employing 10 persons or under accounted for 60 percent of the total number of factories in 1965-66.

SALARIES AND WAGES—The figures relating to the amounts paid as salaries and wages include amounts paid as bonuses and for overtime, also amounts drawn in lieu of salary by working proprietors. The amounts received by male and female employees (inclusive of all groups—executive, clerical, professional and technical, and wage earning), and the average amount received per employee of each sex, are set out below.

Year	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
	\$(000)	\$	\$(000)	\$	\$(000)	\$
1960-61	256,508	1,890	44,642	980	301,150	1,660
1961-62	274,948	1,958	48,118	1,020	323,064	1,722
1962-63	290,592	2,020	49,262	1,034	339,854	1,774
1963-64	313,546	2,104	55,038	1,094	368,584	1,850
1964-65	350,722	2,224	61,270	1,148	411,992	1,952
1965-66	387,046	2,342	67,984	1,181	455,030	2,042

The averages shown relate to all persons engaged, irrespective of age, industry, status, and personal occupation, and year-to-year comparisons may also be affected by changes in any of these factors. The figures do, however, give an indication of the increased earnings of factory workers in recent years.

The amount of salaries and wages paid in each industrial group and in all industries during the latest three years is given hereunder.

Industry Group						Salaries and Wages Paid		
						1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
						\$(000)		
Food	..	..	..	..	..	70,922	76,394	81,697
Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	4,654	4,950	5,551
Tobacco manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	2,028	1,700	1,991
Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	18,532	21,082	24,620
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	..	..	..	..	..	34,614	36,834	38,178
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	..	..	..	..	..	25,672	28,970	32,000
Furniture and fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	10,272	11,426	12,135
Paper and paper products	..	..	..	..	..	15,172	16,290	18,145
Printing, publishing, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	24,576	26,846	29,599
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	..	..	..	..	..	3,126	3,452	3,586
Rubber products	..	..	..	..	..	7,154	7,792	8,446
Chemicals and chemical products	..	..	..	..	..	11,508	12,842	13,839
Petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	1,020	1,756	1,919
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	..	16,116	18,394	20,062
Basic metal manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	2,588	2,934	3,319
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	..	..	..	..	..	24,004	28,290	32,927
Machinery (except electrical)	..	..	..	..	..	24,806	29,958	34,827
Electrical machinery and appliances	..	..	..	..	..	12,672	16,004	17,571
Transport equipment	..	..	..	..	..	49,424	55,076	60,950
Miscellaneous products	..	..	..	..	..	9,728	11,000	13,668
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	368,584	411,992	455,030

In the following table an analysis is made of the 1965-66 totals according to statistical areas in which the industries were carried on.

Industry Group	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington
<i>Salaries and Wages Paid 1965-66</i> \$(000)							
Food	2,609	17,985	7,127	1,924	7,005	5,833	11,351
Beverages	42	2,287	536	110	427	131	845
Tobacco manufactures	-	*	-	-	*	-	*
Textiles	-	7,294	115	-	630	*	4,973
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	115	16,781	1,700	131	484	1,005	8,059
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	814	5,101	11,558	203	754	984	3,377
Furniture and fixtures	29	6,399	462	*	451	110	2,232
Paper and paper products	-	5,038	8,362	*	*	*	2,647
Printing, publishing, etc.	355	9,804	1,546	332	1,010	671	8,830
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	1,803	-	*	39	*	431
Rubber products	40	2,054	244	27	*	54	2,199
Chemicals and chemical products	*	4,810	759	*	631	579	4,135
Petroleum and coal products	*	467	140	-	*	17	417
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	1,926	7,281	1,532	81	531	212	2,319
Basic metal manufactures	*	1,076	110	-	*	*	567
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	122	17,939	936	25	472	255	6,654
Machinery (except electrical)	819	13,180	3,766	188	845	1,154	6,446
Electrical machinery and appliances	26	6,216	1,050	*	368	69	4,909
Transport equipment	1,365	14,856	6,987	634	1,841	1,618	17,702
Miscellaneous products	933	7,340	997	351	958	860	4,528
Totals	9,194	147,712	47,928	4,005	16,445	13,554	92,622

Industry Group	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	Total, N.Z.
<i>Salaries and Wages Paid 1965-66</i> \$(000)							
Food	727	1,379	65	11,816	6,539	7,336	81,697
Beverages	*	101	*	596	379	*	5,551
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,991
Textiles	-	67	-	6,790	4,209	191	24,620
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	238	96	*	7,611	1,659	134	38,178
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	169	1,242	1,439	3,796	1,247	1,316	32,000
Furniture and fixtures	26	73	*	1,627	552	153	12,135
Paper and paper products	-	*	-	751	286	877	18,145
Printing, publishing, etc.	168	341	158	3,637	2,134	613	29,599
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	-	-	709	473	76	3,586
Rubber products	*	19	*	3,661	53	33	8,446
Chemicals and chemical products	*	143	-	1,359	895	315	13,839
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	130	38	-	1,919
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	105	949	69	3,039	1,157	861	20,062
Basic metal manufactures	-	-	-	650	*	*	3,319
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	*	301	33	3,837	1,964	378	32,927
Machinery (except electrical)	238	180	122	5,326	1,494	1,070	34,827
Electrical machinery and appliances	-	28	-	3,473	1,324	95	17,571
Transport equipment	625	1,818	377	8,044	2,961	2,122	60,950
Miscellaneous products	170	39	254	1,565	402	60	13,668†
Totals	2,465	6,776	2,517	68,417	27,767	15,630	455,030

*To avoid disclosure of details of individual establishments, figures have been included in those for Miscellaneous products.
†Net total without figures from other groups to avoid disclosure of details.

A further analysis of salaries and wages paid is given in the table below for 1965-66, and shows the amounts paid to working proprietors, managers, clerical, professional and technical staff, and those paid to other employees, i.e., wage earners. As mentioned earlier, drawings in lieu of salaries are included for proprietors actively engaged in the business. Males and females are distinguished throughout.

Industry Group	Working Proprietors, Managers, Clerical, Professional, Technical		Wage-earning Employees		All Persons Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
<i>Salaries and Wages Paid 1965-66</i> \$(000)							
Food	11,054	1,621	63,543	5,479	74,597	7,100	81,697
Beverages	1,376	229	3,687	259	5,063	488	5,551
Tobacco manufactures ..	203	90	854	844	1,058	933	1,991
Textiles	2,998	710	13,811	7,101	16,809	7,811	24,620
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	4,906	1,897	8,871	22,503	13,777	24,401	38,178
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	5,651	460	25,624	265	31,275	725	32,000
Furniture and fixtures ..	2,364	292	8,840	638	11,204	931	12,135
Paper and paper products ..	3,293	519	12,399	1,933	15,693	2,452	18,145
Printing, publishing, etc. ..	5,340	1,520	20,037	2,703	25,376	4,223	29,599
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	675	106	1,963	841	2,639	947	3,586
Rubber products	1,481	230	6,185	550	7,666	779	8,446
Chemicals and chemical products	3,630	857	7,951	1,400	11,581	2,258	13,839
Petroleum and coal products ..	732	65	1,086	35	1,818	100	1,919
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	4,015	421	15,051	576	19,065	997	20,062
Basic metal manufactures ..	732	77	2,480	30	3,212	107	3,319
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	6,780	846	23,587	1,714	30,367	2,560	32,927
Machinery (except electrical) ..	7,543	897	25,825	563	33,367	1,460	34,827
Electrical machinery and appliances	3,781	652	10,138	3,000	13,919	3,652	17,571
Transport equipment ..	13,673	1,896	44,271	1,109	57,944	3,006	60,950
Miscellaneous products ..	2,911	595	7,704	2,458	10,614	3,054	13,668
Totals	83,137	13,981	303,909	54,003	387,046	67,984	455,030

The following statement shows the average earnings of males and females for the past 11 years.

Year	Proprietors Actively Engaged		Managers, Overseers		Accountants, Clerks		Professional, Technical		Wage-earning Employees		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Average Salary or Wage</i>												
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1955-56	1,680	1,194	2,254	1,366	1,588	872	..	..	1,482	784	1,554	804
1956-57	1,782	1,124	2,358	1,446	1,644	914	..	..	1,528	808	1,608	832
1957-58	1,838	1,242	2,482	1,488	1,696	954	..	..	1,594	838	1,678	862
1958-59	1,910	1,338	2,596	1,504	1,760	982	..	..	1,642	882	1,732	904
1959-60	2,004	1,304	2,718	1,586	1,854	1,028	..	..	1,706	900	1,804	928
1960-61	2,090	1,378	2,848	1,734	1,942	1,074	..	..	1,786	950	1,890	980
1961-62	2,132	1,388	2,954	1,770	2,012	1,114	..	..	1,852	992	1,958	1,020
1962-63	2,260	1,368	3,036	1,750	2,074	1,148	2,484	1,390	1,904	1,000	2,020	1,034
1963-64	2,312	1,462	3,168	1,836	2,166	1,196	2,566	1,382	1,980	1,062	2,104	1,094
1964-65	2,450	1,482	3,358	1,906	2,280	1,252	2,696	1,436	2,092	1,114	2,224	1,148
1965-66	2,664	1,657	3,529	2,021	2,376	1,304	2,791	1,515	2,205	1,142	2,342	1,181

MOTIVE POWER—A supply of cheap motive power is a material element in industrial development. New Zealand industries were formerly handicapped in this respect, long railway hauls and, in some instances, sea carriage being involved in the transport of coal from the mines to the factories. The development of the country's electric power resources (as described in Section 20A) has been a major factor in industrial growth, especially as the rates compare very favourably with those in more highly industrialised countries.

The following table shows the number and aggregate horsepower of each class of engine used in factories.

Class of Engine			1949-50	1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Electric	..	.. No.	86,227	165,797	208,993	222,924	234,965
		h.p.	399,925	770,213	1,040,066	1,117,879	1,193,883
Steam	..	.. No.	*	407	276	273	241
		h.p.	*	18,379	12,590	15,950	14,766
Petrol and light oil	..	.. No.	*	709	758	931	901
		h.p.	*	14,276	15,480	20,898	18,128
Heavy oil	..	.. No.	*	265	262	214	219
		h.p.	*	16,403	17,353	14,186	15,705
Other	..	.. No.	1,729	115	75	48	55
		h.p.	56,188	3,611	1,863	2,075	2,379
Totals	..	.. No.	87,956	167,293	210,364	224,390	236,381
		h.p.	456,113	822,882	1,087,352	1,170,988	1,244,861

*Included in "other".

The figures relating to horsepower represent the rated horsepower of engines ordinarily in use for driving factory plant. Steam boilers and engines for generating electric power in own works are excluded.

The following table shows the types and rated horsepower of engines ordinarily in use in the various industries during 1965-66.

Industry Group	Rated Horsepower of Engines in Use					
	Electric	Steam	Petrol and Light Oil	Heavy Oil	Other	Total
Food	256,652	4,496	1,340	2,122	523	265,133
Beverages	16,055	215	147	10	—	16,427
Tobacco manufactures	2,261	—	—	—	—	2,261
Textiles	44,838	201	202	—	—	45,241
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	18,800	56	17	44	—	18,917
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	155,302	3,072	6,629	9,118	756	174,877
Furniture and fixtures	18,677	—	5	—	—	18,682
Paper and paper products	240,653	508	115	212	—	241,488
Printing, publishing, etc.	25,101	7	157	996	266	26,527
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	8,479	100	30	—	—	8,609
Rubber products	29,509	—	80	—	—	29,589
Chemicals and chemical products	58,869	224	116	568	339	60,116
Petroleum and coal products	18,767	5,411	1,234	—	4	25,416
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	98,608	400	1,875	2,057	302	103,242
Basic metal manufactures	8,922	—	2	—	—	8,924
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	62,000	13	957	98	—	63,068
Machinery (except electrical)	50,559	—	2,694	132	112	53,497
Electrical machinery and appliances	15,432	—	6	15	—	15,453
Transport equipment	42,754	63	2,299	268	76	45,460
Miscellaneous products	21,645	—	223	65	1	21,934
Totals	1,193,883	14,766	18,128	15,705	2,379	1,244,861

CONSUMPTION OF COAL—During the year 1965-66, 1,013,000 tons of New Zealand coal were used in industries covered by the statistics of factory production. Comparable figures for the two previous years were: 1964-65, 1,030,000 tons, and 1963-64, 1,032,000 tons. It is important to note that the factory production statistics exclude the activities of the gas-making industry and electric generation and supply stations. These two industries used 260,000 tons and 438,000 tons of coal respectively in 1965-66.

The following table shows for the year 1965-66 the consumption of coal by industrial groups.

Industry Group	Tons of Coal Used	Industry Group	Tons of Coal Used
Food	467,942	Rubber products	18,243
Beverages	9,689	Chemicals and chemical products	17,538
Tobacco manufactures	—	Petroleum and coal products	41,490
Textiles	40,013	Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	271,296
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	1,585	Basic metal manufactures	125
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	1,002	Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	1,873
Furniture and fixtures	54	Machinery (except electrical)	545
Paper and paper products	132,058	Electrical machinery and appliances	300
Printing, publishing, etc.	225	Transport equipment	307
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	6,134	Miscellaneous products	2,144
		Total	1,012,563

Approximately 86 percent of the amount of coal used is accounted for in three groups: food, paper and paper products, and non-metallic mineral products n.e.i. Individual industries using more than 10,000 tons of coal in 1965-66 were as follows.

Industry	Tons	Industry	Tons
Milk products other than butter and cheese	254,056	Butter and cheese	69,624
Cement	216,792	Petroleum and coal products ..	41,490
Pulp, paper, and paperboard ..	132,017	Structural clay products ..	39,071
Meat freezing and preserving ..	112,850	Woollen milling	24,698
		Food preparations, n.e.i. ..	18,319

MATERIALS—The value of materials used does not afford a very satisfactory basis of comparison as between one industry or industrial group and another, for the reason that the changes wrought during the process of manufacture vary considerably in degree. An example of the wide differences which may occur in the ratio of cost of materials to value of goods produced will be seen in the food group and the wood and cork products (except furniture) group. The values shown for materials used include the cost of containers and packing but exclude fuel costs.

Totals for the latest year show that the cost of materials used in food manufacture was \$542 million, and the goods produced were valued at \$716 million, while the materials used in the manufacture of wood and cork products cost \$73 million and finished goods produced were valued at \$139 million.

The cost of materials used in each industrial group and in all industries for each of the latest three years was as follows.

Industry Group	Cost of Materials Used		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$(000)	
Food	477,908	538,915	542,025
Beverages	15,388	16,510	17,617
Tobacco manufactures	12,964	12,400	13,166
Textiles	79,128	80,669	88,731
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	60,002	64,072	66,875
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	59,998	67,202	73,078
Furniture and fixtures	18,026	20,338	21,360
Paper and paper products	42,510	46,218	52,378
Printing, publishing, etc.	24,438	26,011	28,680
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	7,300	8,190	8,818
Rubber products	12,512	13,283	14,882
Chemicals and chemical products	52,734	60,563	68,662
Petroleum and coal products	8,098	40,189	47,344
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	20,892	23,853	25,311
Basic metal manufactures	7,560	9,261	10,800
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	44,172	56,711	64,237
Machinery (except electrical)	43,154	53,049	58,421
Electrical machinery and appliances	37,672	48,598	45,893
Transport equipment	120,186	139,685	146,205
Miscellaneous products	16,078	18,257	21,919
Totals	1,160,718	1,343,976	1,416,403

An analysis by statistical areas of the cost of materials used for the year 1965-66 is given below.

Industry Group	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington
<i>Cost of Materials Used 1965-66</i>							
	\$(000)						
Food	30,722	102,287	114,545	7,449	33,761	54,425	70,268
Beverages	98	8,841	1,187	275	1,244	268	1,650
Tobacco manufactures	-	*	-	-	*	-	*
Textiles	*	21,615	2,327	*	11,584	*	20,180
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	196	28,915	3,022	213	907	1,560	14,316
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	2,215	14,247	25,666	611	2,321	1,580	8,167
Furniture and fixtures	49	11,179	680	*	592	125	3,941
Paper and paper products	-	16,543	19,129	*	*	*	9,121
Printing, publishing, etc.	181	11,968	909	195	827	342	7,915
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	4,123	-	*	242	*	683
Rubber products	98	4,121	489	51	*	81	3,509
Chemicals and chemical products	*	20,574	6,229	*	4,327	4,739	19,240
Petroleum and coal products	*	3,460	529	-	*	82	5,132
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	1,762	9,594	2,088	120	687	308	3,399
Basic metal manufactures	*	5,459	74	-	*	*	1,274
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	309	37,396	1,829	70	1,190	404	12,628
Machinery (except electrical)	917	21,523	5,646	208	1,903	1,911	11,680
Electrical machinery and appliances	31	17,228	2,776	*	729	94	11,166
Transport equipment	2,201	29,687	11,594	1,165	2,830	2,372	68,931
Miscellaneous products	38,968	11,809	1,080	1,084	8,353	3,185	11,627
Totals	77,747	380,568	199,797	11,443	71,498	71,477	284,828

Industry Group	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	Total, N.Z.
<i>Cost of Materials Used 1965-66</i>							
	\$(000)						
Food	3,243	7,104	883	51,158	29,655	36,524	542,025
Beverages	*	182	*	2,832	876	*	17,617
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,166
Textiles	-	90	-	20,569	7,639	3,692	88,731
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	559	170	*	13,813	2,578	225	66,875
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	324	2,723	2,580	6,835	3,440	2,369	73,078
Furniture and fixtures	34	98	*	3,126	1,291	228	21,360
Paper and paper products	-	*	-	3,401	775	2,156	52,378
Printing, publishing, etc.	73	213	50	3,506	2,112	389	28,680
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	-	-	1,704	1,463	495	8,818
Rubber products	*	38	*	6,230	87	46	14,882
Chemicals and chemical products	*	499	-	4,856	4,162	2,183	68,662
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	675	152	-	47,344
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	191	1,057	72	3,572	1,378	1,082	25,311
Basic metal manufactures	-	-	-	912	*	*	10,800
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	*	371	45	6,236	2,901	845	64,237
Machinery (except electrical)	417	404	105	9,924	2,081	1,703	58,421
Electrical machinery and appliances	-	40	-	11,219	2,534	73	45,893
Transport equipment	1,498	4,242	711	12,756	4,473	3,747	146,205
Miscellaneous products	200	245	554	2,896	400	59	21,919†
Totals	6,539	17,476	5,000	166,222	67,996	55,813	1,416,403

*To avoid disclosure of details of individual establishments, figures have been included in those for Miscellaneous products.
†Net total without figures from other groups to avoid disclosure of details.

A large proportion of the total cost of materials is accounted for by the food group, which includes the primary produce processing industries dealing with meat freezing and preserving and the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other milk products. In the latest year, for example, the cost of materials used by this group, \$542 million, represented 38 percent of the total cost of materials used by all industries, \$1,416 million. For this reason, variations in the prices received for primary produce have a very marked effect on this total.

PRODUCTS—The value of products is based upon the valuation of goods at the factory door. It is the selling value at the factory to customers of all goods made or processed during the year after deducting all costs of selling and distribution.

In making use of the gross value of products it must be borne in mind that the figures include the value of raw materials operated upon, which value in recent years constitutes approximately three-fifths of the value of products. Where the products of one industry—for example, sawmilling—are treated again in other industries, such as furniture making, joinery, etc., part of the value of the timber shown as products of the former industry appears again as the materials of the latter industry and enters into the value of furniture and joinery made. Duplication of this kind is found in many industries.

The following table shows the gross value of production for each industrial group and for all industries.

Industrial Group	Value of Production		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$(000)		
Food	627,568	683,388	716,179
Beverages	33,152	34,918	39,535
Tobacco manufactures	19,198	18,408	20,108
Textiles	113,968	120,846	135,899
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	112,846	119,552	127,063
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	110,902	126,562	138,745
Furniture and fixtures	34,280	38,748	41,395
Paper and paper products	95,382	101,868	114,836
Printing, publishing, etc.	72,206	78,344	86,248
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	13,206	14,310	15,465
Rubber products	29,274	31,852	34,772
Chemicals and chemical products	88,900	99,868	112,202
Petroleum and coal products	11,642	50,430x	62,629
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	63,314	71,488	77,665
Basic metal manufactures	13,246	15,864	17,977
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	91,284	113,868	130,726
Machinery (except electrical)	86,278	105,666	120,247
Electrical machinery and appliances	65,992	84,418	80,800
Transport equipment	204,732	231,822	249,917
Miscellaneous products	36,716	42,984	52,040
Totals	1,924,084	2,185,206x	2,374,447

A similar analysis by statistical areas, but limited to the year 1965-66, is now given.

Industry Group	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington
<i>Value of Production 1965-66</i>							
\$(000)							
Food	35,838	140,553	136,449	10,765	49,629	66,342	91,809
Beverages	216	17,167	2,961	654	2,505	604	5,157
Tobacco manufactures	-	*	-	-	*	-	*
Textiles	*	36,226	2,577	*	12,841	*	29,956
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	395	56,104	5,977	388	1,631	3,167	26,938
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	3,719	23,865	52,680	1,047	3,905	3,298	14,365
Furniture and fixtures	97	21,846	1,357	*	1,297	278	7,582
Paper and paper products	-	29,820	56,774	*	*	*	15,721
Printing, publishing, etc.	889	31,591	4,243	742	2,862	1,491	24,128
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	7,515	-	*	324	*	1,457
Rubber products	263	9,073	1,242	127	*	209	8,409
Chemicals and chemical products	*	35,195	9,163	*	5,981	7,339	32,234
Petroleum and coal products	*	5,164	747	-	*	129	6,886
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	9,195	25,733	6,055	302	1,833	717	8,023
Basic metal manufactures	*	7,883	251	-	*	*	2,471
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	603	74,913	3,609	114	2,114	928	26,171
Machinery (except electrical)	2,251	43,839	12,591	515	4,099	3,889	23,525
Electrical machinery and appliances	74	29,635	4,617	*	1,283	235	20,816
Transport equipment	4,266	52,351	22,950	2,108	5,848	5,112	104,291
Miscellaneous products	50,965	27,786	3,180	2,389	12,606	5,232	22,683
Totals	108,772	676,256	327,422	19,151	108,760	98,972	472,621

Industry Group	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	Total
<i>Value of Production 1965-66</i>							
\$(000)							
Food	4,282	9,688	1,028	74,161	45,012	50,623	716,179
Beverages	*	468	*	6,566	2,683	*	39,535
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,108
Textiles	-	194	-	32,429	15,213	4,115	135,899
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	927	298	*	25,265	4,966	403	127,063
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	661	5,057	5,429	14,115	5,657	4,948	138,745
Furniture and fixtures	73	198	*	5,826	2,338	462	41,395
Paper and paper products	-	*	-	5,479	1,326	3,885	114,836
Printing, publishing, etc.	400	831	296	10,879	6,265	1,633	86,248
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	-	-	3,021	2,282	662	15,465
Rubber products	*	86	*	14,678	234	117	34,772
Chemicals and chemical products	*	988	-	8,641	6,167	3,484	112,202
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	1,138	290	-	62,629
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	396	6,281	208	10,683	4,936	3,302	77,665
Basic metal manufactures	-	-	-	2,069	*	*	17,977
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	*	837	89	13,524	6,247	1,537	130,726
Machinery (except electrical)	832	715	304	19,479	4,616	3,591	120,247
Electrical machinery and appliances	-	82	-	18,759	5,054	226	80,800
Transport equipment	2,366	7,225	1,296	25,747	9,095	7,260	249,917
Miscellaneous products	565	351	1,103	6,430	1,220	197	52,040†
Totals	10,502	33,299	9,752	298,891	123,603	86,444	2,374,447

*To avoid disclosure of details of individual establishments, figures have been included in those for Miscellaneous products.
†Net total without figures from other groups to avoid disclosure of details.

NET OUTPUT (NET VALUE ADDED): Added Value—Ever since the inception of statistics on manufacturing industries in New Zealand the term *added value* has been used in the various industry summaries, reports, and analytical tables. Throughout this long period the statistical concept of *added value* was defined as the difference between the value of an industry's product and the cost of materials, i.e., those materials which became physically part of, or were transformed directly into, the industry's product.

Several economic and statistical meanings are attached to such a concept of *added value*. The simplest interpretation is the one from which the words themselves derive in their ordinary common usage: the value added by a specific activity to materials to make from them a new product. The clothing manufacturer uses textiles to make suits and *added value* is simply the money value by which the value of textiles has been enhanced when made into suits.

Added value, however, can also be taken as the measure of the contribution of an industry to production in general and as a basis of comparison between one branch of the manufacturing industry and another. For instance, *added value per person* has been generally used in productivity studies and comparisons between industry branches and over a historical period. For such purposes the measure of *added value* is greatly superior to value of production which varies from industry to industry not only because their respective contributions are different but also because the unit cost of materials varies. A simpler example would be a comparison between two furniture factories, one of which largely uses pine whereas the second makes only mahogany furniture.

A third aspect of *added value* is its neutrality to structural organisation of the manufacturing industry as a whole; as a result *added value* is a measure which is consistent in its concept over time. The total value of production, on the other hand, is affected by the degree of industry integration which can in turn be affected in an accidental way by institutional and financial circumstances. The value of production depends on the number of units in the productive process, because it is partly duplicated as production moves from one unit to the next and the value is counted at every stage. *Added value*, by ignoring the value of materials at each stage, can be summed to a meaningful total independent of the number of units involved.

Net Output (Net Value Added)—It has been felt for a number of years, that the concept of *added value* as previously calculated was deficient in many ways for the purposes for which it is intended. Deducting only materials which go into the product of a firm or branch of industry is not enough in order to evaluate the contribution of a given industry. The firm or industry also uses materials not directly incorporated in the product, it uses services of many kinds and all of these are the products of industries, other than the given industry. In other words, to get a precise and satisfactory measure of "added value" the products of all other industries entering into production costs of the given industry need to be deducted. Failing this, none of the three purposes described in the first section of the notes can be satisfactorily achieved.

It is for these reasons that it has been decided to introduce a new concept of "added value" which henceforth will be designated as *Net Output (Net Value Added)*. In order, however, not to interrupt historical data for statistical users both concepts will be published side by side for the next few years. Not only will the new *Net Output (Net Value Added)* series afford a much better comparison between branches of industry but its aggregate for the manufacturing industry as a whole will provide a direct measure of the contribution of the manufacturing industry to national income itself. The new *Net Output (Net Value Added)* series consists, as is shown in the schematic table below of three items only, viz, salaries and wages paid, interest paid by the industry, and surplus generated. These three items are also the components of national income or its companion aggregates net national and domestic output.

COMPARISON BETWEEN NET OUTPUT (NET VALUE ADDED) AND ADDED VALUE

Cost Structure of Industry (Typical Items of Cost)	Examples of Industries Contributing to Production (Output of Industries Typically Supplying Goods and Services)	Item Included (+) or Excluded (–) In	
		Net Output (Net Value Added)	Added Value
Rewards to Factors of Production—			
Salaries and Wages	} given industry's own contribution to production	{ + + +	+ + +
Interest on borrowed capital ..			
Proprietors' surplus			
Other (non-factor) Costs—			
Materials and components transformed into products	Manufacturing, Farming, Mining and Quarrying, Forestry	—	—
Fuels, electricity, water. . . .	Mining, Electricity, Gas, Water	—	+
Repairs and maintenance to plant and premises	Manufacturing, Building and Construction, Services	—	+
Costs connected with transport of persons and goods	Transport, Manufacturing	—	+
Rents	Real Estate	—	+
Insurance	Insurance	—	+
Communications services	Communications	—	+
Other management costs	Manufacturing, Services	—	+
Depreciation costs	Contribution to production by wear and tear of given industry's own capital equipment	—	+

The following table covering the manufacturing industry demonstrates how each concept is arrived at.

Components	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$(million)					
Value of production	1,514	1,613	1,681	1,924	2,185x	2,374
Less Costs of materials	939	977	1,006	1,161	1,344x	1,416
Added value	574	636	675	763	841	958
Less Other expenses	118	128	136	148	166	185
Depreciation charges	33	37	43	47	54	64
Net output (Net value added)	423	471	496	568	622	709
	Percent					
Contribution of manufacturing industry to net domestic output (income)	18.5	20.1	19.4	20.4*	20.3*	21.5

The following table shows added value and net output for each industrial group and for all industries and an analysis of the 1965-66 totals according to the statistical areas in which the industries were carried on.

Industry Group	1965-66	
	Added Value	Net Output
	\$(million)	
Food	174.2	125.5
Beverages	21.9	16.4
Tobacco manufactures	6.9	5.6
Textiles	47.2	33.8
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	60.2	49.6
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	65.7	48.6
Furniture and fixtures	20.0	16.4
Paper and paper products	62.5	37.8
Printing, publishing, etc.	57.6	43.5
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel) ..	6.6	5.3
Rubber products	19.9	14.7
Chemicals and chemical products	43.5	31.3
Petroleum and coal products	15.3	10.5
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	52.4	32.7
Basic metal manufactures	7.2	5.4
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	66.5	50.5
Machinery (except electrical)	61.8	49.1
Electrical machinery and appliances	34.9	26.6
Transport equipment	103.7	82.9
Miscellaneous products	30.1	22.8
Totals	958.0	709.2

The analysis for 1965-66 by statistical areas now follows.

Industry Group	Northland	Central Auckland	South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	East Coast	Hawke's Bay	Taranaki	Wellington
<i>Added Value 1965-66</i>							
\$(000)							
Food	5,116	38,266	21,904	3,316	15,868	11,917	21,541
Beverages	119	8,326	1,774	379	1,261	336	3,507
Tobacco manufactures	-	*	-	-	*	-	*
Textiles	*	14,611	250	*	1,257	*	9,776
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	199	27,189	2,956	174	724	1,607	12,622
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	1,503	9,618	27,014	436	1,585	1,718	6,198
Furniture and fixtures	48	10,668	678	*	705	153	3,641
Paper and paper products	-	13,276	37,645	*	*	*	6,600
Printing, publishing, etc.	708	19,623	3,335	547	2,035	1,148	16,213
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	3,392	-	*	81	*	774
Rubber products	165	4,952	754	76	*	128	4,900
Chemicals and chemical products	*	14,621	2,934	*	1,654	2,600	12,994
Petroleum and coal products	*	1,703	218	-	*	47	1,754
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	7,433	16,139	3,966	182	1,146	409	4,623
Basic metal manufactures	*	2,424	177	-	*	*	1,197
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	294	37,517	1,780	44	924	524	13,543
Machinery (except electrical)	1,334	22,316	6,945	307	2,196	1,978	11,845
Electrical machinery and appliances	43	12,407	1,841	*	554	141	9,650
Transport equipment	2,065	22,664	11,356	944	3,018	2,741	35,360
Miscellaneous products	11,997	15,976	2,100	1,305	4,254	2,047	11,055
Totals	31,024	295,688	127,626	7,709	37,263	27,495	187,793

Industry Group	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago	Southland	Total
<i>Added Value 1965-66</i>							
\$(000)							
Food	1,039	2,584	144	23,003	15,357	14,099	174,154
Beverages	*	286	*	3,735	1,807	*	21,918
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,942
Textiles	-	104	*	11,860	7,576	423	47,168
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	368	128	*	11,452	2,388	178	60,188
Wood and cork products (except furniture) ..	337	2,334	2,848	7,280	2,217	2,578	65,667
Furniture and fixtures	39	99	*	2,700	1,047	234	20,035
Paper and paper products	-	*	-	2,078	551	1,729	62,458
Printing, publishing, etc.	327	618	245	7,374	4,152	1,244	57,568
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	-	-	-	1,318	819	167	6,646
Rubber products	*	47	*	8,448	147	71	19,890
Chemical and chemical products	*	489	-	3,785	2,005	1,301	43,540
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	462	138	-	15,285
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	206	5,224	136	7,111	3,559	2,220	52,354
Basic metal manufactures	-	-	-	1,157	*	*	7,176
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	*	466	44	7,289	3,346	692	66,489
Machinery (except electrical)	415	310	199	9,555	2,536	1,888	61,826
Electrical machinery and appliances	-	42	-	7,540	2,520	153	34,907
Transport equipment	868	2,983	586	12,991	4,623	3,514	103,711
Miscellaneous products	365	107	549	3,534	820	138	30,121†
Totals	3,963	15,823	4,752	132,669	55,607	30,630	958,044

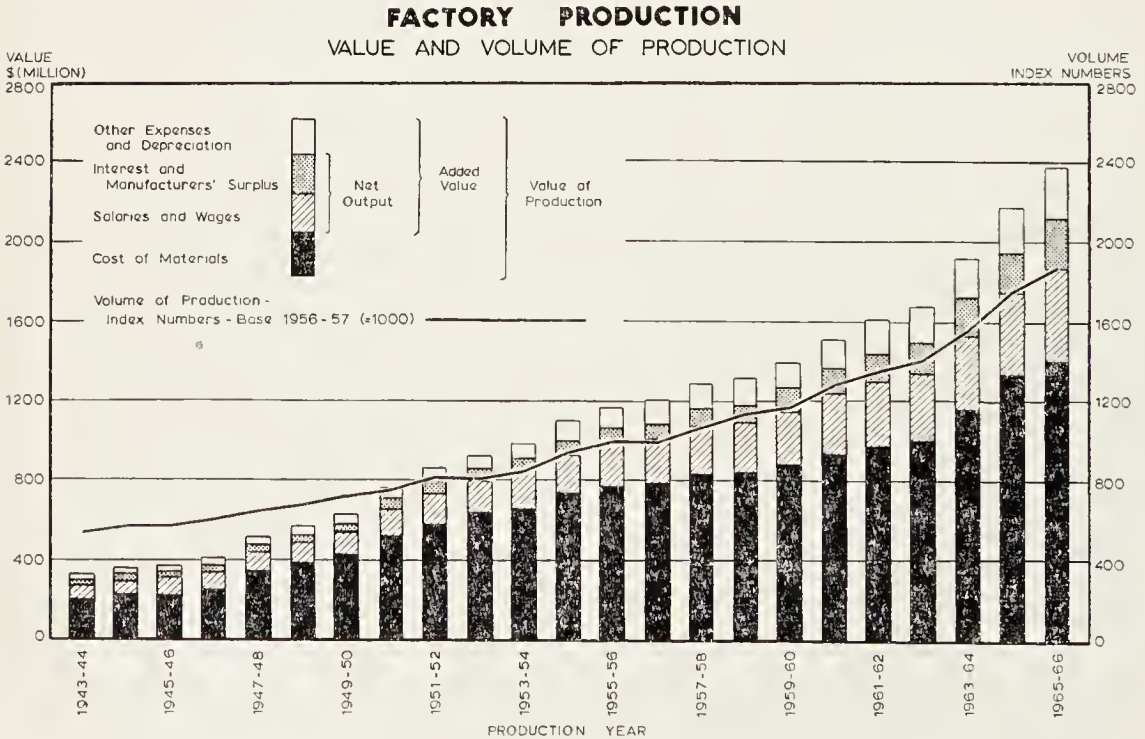
*To avoid disclosure of details of individual establishments, figures have been included in Miscellaneous products.

†Net total without figures from other groups to avoid disclosure of details.

A final table on added value and net output for 1965-66 classifies factories into several added value and net output groupings, giving a general picture of size distribution.

Group	Establishments	Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Cost of Materials Used	Value of Production	Added Value		Net Output	
						Total	Per Person Engaged	Total	Per Person Engaged
Added Value									
\$	Number	Number	\$(m)	\$(m)	\$(m)	\$(m)	\$	\$(m)	\$
Under 5,000	412	975	1,449	2,833	3,886	1,053	1,080	...	...
5,000- 9,999	1,277	4,041	6,698	10,921	20,582	9,662	2,391	...	...
10,000- 19,999	2,307	11,751	21,409	37,398	70,903	33,504	2,851	...	...
20,000- 29,999	1,433	11,908	21,526	40,261	75,539	35,278	2,963	...	...
30,000- 39,999	920	10,259	18,684	37,774	69,547	31,774	3,097	...	...
40,000- 99,999	2,008	37,076	68,747	190,659	315,155	124,496	3,358	...	...
100,000- 199,999	802	30,336	56,316	223,871	335,482	111,611	3,679	...	...
200,000- 499,999	490	34,210	68,367	219,236	368,170	148,934	4,354	...	...
500,000- 999,999	147	21,527	45,571	118,704	220,687	101,983	4,737	...	...
1,000,000-1,999,999	86	23,483	51,863	153,365	272,747	119,382	5,084	...	...
2,000,000-4,999,999	54	29,117	72,098	251,779	414,422	162,643	5,586	...	...
5,000,000 and over	9	8,168	22,303	129,603	207,327	77,724	9,516	...	...
Totals ..	9,945	222,851	455,030	1,416,403	2,374,447	958,044	4,299	...	...
Net Output									
\$									
Under 5,000	849	2,516	4,052	8,479	13,087	...	...	1,359	540
5,000- 9,999	1,677	6,469	11,215	20,448	37,806	...	...	12,538	1,938
10,000- 19,999	2,409	15,292	27,975	56,343	102,243	...	...	34,983	2,288
20,000- 29,999	1,349	13,833	25,300	58,775	102,261	...	...	33,198	2,400
30,000- 39,999	773	10,614	19,853	55,129	90,259	...	...	26,717	2,517
40,000- 99,999	1,699	39,620	73,772	275,730	415,324	...	...	104,750	2,644
100,000- 199,999	602	28,915	54,664	162,305	272,817	...	...	83,458	2,886
200,000- 499,999	357	31,428	63,362	172,503	312,092	...	...	106,730	3,396
500,000- 999,999	129	25,084	53,710	144,685	265,096	...	...	89,317	3,561
1,000,000-1,999,999	63	22,974	54,125	165,743	289,365	...	...	89,354	3,889
2,000,000-4,999,999	33	22,290	55,524	211,945	334,639	...	...	92,319	4,142
5,000,000 and over ..	5	3,816	11,480	84,316	159,458	...	...	34,488	9,038
Totals ..	9,945	222,851	455,030	1,416,403	2,374,447	...	...	709,211	3,182

The development of factory production in New Zealand is clearly portrayed in the following diagram, which also shows the relationship between cost of materials, added value, and value of production.



EXPENSES OF OPERATION—Total operating costs of factories for the year 1965-66 amounted to \$2,135 million, of which salaries and wages accounted for \$455 million, cost of materials for \$1,416 million, and other expenses for \$263 million, while value of production totalled \$2,374 million.

The table below shows the principal items comprised in the figure for expenses of operation, other than salaries and wages and cost of materials, by industry groups for the year 1965-66.

Industry Group	Coal	Electricity	Coke, Gas, Oils, etc.	Insurance	Interest on Loans, etc.	Depreciation	Rent	Repairs and Maintenance	Other	Total
						\$(000)				
Food	4,400	4,443	2,206	2,440	2,606	12,424	1,238	9,309	12,168	51,234
Beverages	104	322	268	263	376	1,663	153	850	1,885	5,883
Tobacco manufactures	—	44	24	93	110	493	11	231	460	1,467
Textiles	395	902	413	597	1,012	3,911	522	2,515	4,082	14,347
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	18	590	106	500	640	1,901	2,097	1,151	4,215	11,219
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	9	1,316	348	1,466	1,040	3,511	708	3,634	6,050	18,082
Furniture and fixtures	1	243	24	342	298	693	585	417	1,287	3,892
Paper and paper products	1,066	3,608	1,200	934	1,968	7,369	493	3,928	6,026	26,592
Printing, publishing, etc.	3	553	132	539	459	3,567	997	1,209	7,111	14,569
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	51	102	53	106	64	283	134	266	388	1,448
Rubber products	165	481	188	263	134	1,565	181	751	1,609	5,336
Chemicals and chemical products	178	806	309	595	850	3,854	300	2,387	3,825	13,104
Petroleum and coal products	—	300	115	130	253	2,638	66	515	1,065	5,083
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	2,895	1,562	1,513	717	594	5,112	249	4,232	3,325	20,199
Basic metal manufactures	1	195	171	91	165	362	97	222	591	1,896
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	17	1,380	485	974	1,099	3,932	1,210	1,931	6,019	17,047
Machinery (except electrical)	8	780	329	956	1,011	2,867	909	1,568	5,334	13,762
Electrical machinery and appliances	6	609	225	418	397	1,987	558	779	3,681	8,661
Transport equipment	4	1,201	360	1,394	1,128	3,692	2,484	2,304	9,329	21,896
Miscellaneous products	19	518	161	393	383	1,973	765	954	2,537	7,702
Totals	9,339	19,954	8,630	13,209	14,586	63,797	13,760	39,154	80,990	263,419

CAPITAL ASSETS—Fixed capital employed in manufacturing industry is obtained from figures of manufacturers' fixed assets. In those cases where the factory premises, or, in some cases, even the plant, is not owned by the manufacturer, but is rented, an estimate of the value of the rented asset has been obtained by capitalising the annual rental shown. Approximations in the figures for fixed assets are also made where one building houses two or more factories carrying on different industries, necessitating an apportionment as between the industries. In most instances, too, fixed assets are stated at their book value, and this may be an overstatement due to insufficient allowance having been made for depreciation, obsolescence, etc., or an understatement owing to appreciated site value, excessive allowance for depreciation, or currency depreciation resulting in the assets being understated in terms of their present earning capacity or replacement cost. It is necessary to bear in mind these limitations to the accuracy of the figures of fixed assets appearing in the following table, which shows the values of these assets for each of the last three years together with an analysis by principal industries for 1965-66. For the year 1965-66 information is also shown by industry groups of the amounts expended during the year by way of capital additions and alterations, together with totals for all industries for the two previous years. These latter amounts cannot be taken as the total capital expended by New Zealand manufacturers during the year, as they do not include capital expenditure of firms not yet in production.

Industry Group	Capital Additions and Alterations During the Year			Value at End of Year (Including Estimated Value of Rented Assets)		
	Land and Buildings	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Total	Plant, Machinery Buildings	Land and Equipment	Total
Totals—	\$(000)					
1963-64	27,926	49,316	77,244	426,616	247,306	673,922
1964-65	33,280	62,510	95,788	469,942	277,356	747,298
1965-66—						
Food	12,537	18,873	31,410	111,386	63,498	174,884
Beverages	988	1,422	2,410	14,724	7,639	22,363
Tobacco manufactures	127	507	634	1,719	2,382	4,101
Textiles	1,584	5,815	7,401	23,363	19,572	42,935
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	938	1,657	2,596	34,424	10,477	44,901
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	1,983	3,336	5,318	27,465	16,609	44,074
Furniture and fixtures	719	766	1,486	13,248	2,835	16,082
Paper and paper products	3,293	12,646	15,939	34,487	43,199	77,686
Printing, publishing, etc.	3,153	4,536	7,689	29,003	21,298	50,301
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	146	393	539	3,531	1,106	4,637
Rubber products	773	1,838	2,611	7,315	5,051	12,366
Chemicals and chemical products	3,782	6,199	9,981	31,350	17,961	49,312
Petroleum and coal products	244	1,043	1,286	5,021	10,335	15,356
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	2,369	8,149	10,517	23,303	24,674	47,977
Basic metal manufactures	311	483	794	3,746	1,988	5,734
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	2,811	4,396	7,207	37,069	19,342	56,410
Machinery (except electrical)	2,689	3,182	5,871	31,102	11,824	42,925
Electrical machinery and appliances	1,678	1,893	3,572	18,766	6,117	24,882
Transport equipment	9,677	3,977	13,654	77,046	14,060	91,106
Miscellaneous products	1,357	2,338	3,695	17,398	8,107	25,506
Totals, 1965-66	51,161	83,448	134,610	545,465	308,074	853,540

MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS—A quarterly survey of manufacturers' stocks is conducted by the Department of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of 1,200 factories selected from the 1964-65 Census of Manufacturing and allowance is made in the sampling procedures for the opening of new factories and the closing of established factories since the 1964-65 census. The combined stocks of manufacturers in the sample represent over 75 percent of the total manufacturers' stocks at the 1964-65 census, and appropriate estimation methods are used to derive statistics for all factories. Since September 1967 the survey has been made on a new basis and earlier statistics have been revised.

The following table compares in summary form the results of the quarterly surveys. In presenting the results, the chief seasonal industries—meat processing and dairy products manufacture—have been segregated to assist in the interpretation of movements in stock holdings. The heading "Materials" includes work in progress, fuel, and miscellaneous supplies

As at—	Total Stocks			Movement in Stocks at Annual Intervals			Percentage Movement in Stocks at Annual Intervals			Stocks Seasonally Corrected	
	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods
Including Primary Produce Processing Industries											
1962—31 Mar	\$(m) 193.0	\$(m) 115.3	\$(m) 308.3	\$(m) - 1.6	\$(m) + 4.2	\$(m) + 2.7	Percent - 0.8	Percent + 3.8	Percent + 0.9	...	...
1963—31 Mar	198.3	116.5	314.8	+ 5.3	+ 1.2	+ 6.5	+ 2.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	...	...
1964—31 Mar	218.1	134.5	352.6	+19.8	+18.0	+37.8	+10.0	+15.5	+12.0	...	...
1966—31 Mar	262.0	174.7	436.7	+34.8	+26.2	+61.0	+15.3	+17.6	+16.2	...	...
30 Jun	269.9	180.8	450.7	+34.1	+38.6	+72.8	+14.5	+27.1	+19.3	...	...
30 Sep	272.3	158.8	431.1	+28.8	+15.7	+44.5	+11.8	+11.0	+11.5	...	...
31 Dec	272.7	168.2	440.9	+25.6	+ 7.0	+32.6	+10.4	+ 4.3	+ 8.0	...	...
1967—31 Mar	284.5	196.9	481.4	+22.6	+22.2	+44.7	+ 8.6	+12.7	+10.2	...	...
30 Jun	281.8	195.8	477.5	+11.8	+15.0	+26.8	+ 4.4	+ 8.3	+ 5.9	...	...
30 Sep	287.2	186.8	474.0	+14.9	+28.0	+42.9	+ 5.5	+17.6	+ 9.9	...	...

As at—	Total Stocks			Movements in Stocks at Annual Intervals			Percentage Movements in Stocks at Annual Intervals			Stocks Seasonally Corrected	
	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods
<i>Excluding Primary Produce Processing Industries</i>											
1962—31 Mar	182.0	64.8	246.9	— 0.2	+ 5.1	+ 5.0	— 0.1	+ 8.5	+ 2.1	180.7	66.1
1963—31 Mar	187.5	71.0	258.5	+ 5.5	+ 6.2	+11.6	+ 3.0	+ 9.6	+ 4.7	186.2	72.3
1964—31 Mar	207.2	79.7	286.9	+19.7	+ 8.7	+28.4	+10.5	+12.3	+11.0	205.8	81.2
1966—31 Mar	251.6	97.5	349.1	+35.2	+ 8.1	+43.3	+16.3	+ 9.1	+14.2	249.9	99.3
30 Jun	259.7	103.9	363.6	+34.8	+11.1	+45.9	+15.5	+12.0	+14.4	258.0	104.8
30 Sep	260.0	114.2	374.2	+27.1	+13.0	+40.2	+11.6	+12.8	+12.0	258.3	108.6
31 Dec	259.9	110.5	370.4	+23.4	+14.0	+37.4	+ 9.9	+14.5	+11.2	265.0	113.3
1967—31 Mar	273.3	112.9	386.2	+21.7	+15.4	+37.1	+ 8.6	+15.8	+10.6	271.4	115.0
30 Jun	271.4	120.7	392.1	+11.7	+16.8	+28.5	+ 4.5	+16.2	+ 7.8	269.7	121.8
30 Sep	275.4	136.6	412.0	+15.4	+22.3	+37.8	+ 5.9	+19.5	+10.1	273.7	129.8

More detailed information on stocks is given in the next table showing by industry groups comparative stock figures at the end of September.

Industry Group	Stocks at 30 September						Increase or Decrease in Stocks September 1966 to September 1967		
	1966			1967			Materials	Finished Goods	Total
	Materials	Finished Goods	Total	Materials	Finished Goods	Total			
<i>Primary Produce Processing Industries</i>									
Meat freezing, ham, bacon, and casings	8.36	30.90	39.25	8.36	31.72	40.08	—	+ 0.82	+ 0.82
Dairy	3.94	13.70	17.63	3.40	18.52	21.92	— 0.54	+ 4.82	+ 4.29
Totals	12.30	44.59	56.89	11.75	50.24	62.00	— 0.55	+ 5.65	+ 5.11
Other food	16.78	18.59	35.37	19.93	22.62	42.56	+ 3.15	+ 4.03	+ 7.19
Beverages	4.33	6.11	10.43	4.05	6.02	10.06	— 0.28	— 0.09	— 0.37
Tobacco manufactures ..	13.35	—	13.35	13.58	—	13.58	+ 0.23	—	+ 0.23
Textiles	21.39	5.01	26.41	20.72	8.91	29.63	— 0.67	+ 3.90	+ 3.22
Clothing	14.60	7.44	22.04	16.83	9.09	25.92	+ 2.23	+ 1.65	+ 3.88
Footwear	4.61	1.00	5.61	4.98	1.27	6.25	+ 0.37	+ 0.27	+ 0.64
Wood manufactures	9.73	10.78	20.51	10.74	13.27	24.01	+ 1.01	+ 2.49	+ 3.50
Furniture and fixtures ..	6.53	1.06	7.60	5.88	1.33	7.21	— 0.65	+ 0.27	— 0.39
Paper and products	15.65	8.28	23.93	18.13	8.71	26.85	+ 2.48	+ 0.43	+ 2.92
Printing, publishing	11.74	1.48	13.22	13.50	1.48	14.98	+ 1.76	—	+ 1.76
Leather and products	2.47	0.69	3.15	2.65	0.89	3.55	+ 0.18	+ 0.21	+ 0.40
Rubber products	5.47	3.28	8.74	5.60	4.17	9.77	+ 0.13	+ 0.89	+ 1.03
Chemicals and products ..	19.97	16.50	36.46	18.47	16.93	35.40	— 1.50	+ 0.43	— 1.06
Petroleum, coal products ..	1.72	0.71	2.44	1.80	1.16	2.96	+ 0.08	+ 0.45	+ 0.52
Non-metallic mineral products	8.41	7.16	15.57	9.41	8.42	17.83	+ 1.00	+ 1.26	+ 2.26
Basic metal products	2.20	0.59	2.79	2.35	0.68	3.04	+ 0.15	+ 0.09	+ 0.25
Metal products	22.41	6.25	28.67	24.11	8.41	32.52	+ 1.70	+ 2.16	+ 3.85
Machinery	23.63	7.48	31.11	24.93	8.82	33.75	+ 1.30	+ 1.34	+ 2.64
Electrical products	19.63	3.65	23.28	20.23	5.58	25.81	+ 0.60	+ 1.93	+ 2.53
Transport equipment	28.39	3.29	31.68	29.60	3.71	33.31	+ 1.21	+ 0.42	+ 1.63
Miscellaneous	6.98	4.89	11.88	7.92	5.07	12.99	+ 0.94	+ 0.18	+ 1.11
Totals	259.98	114.23	374.22	275.42	136.56	411.98	+15.44	+22.33	+37.76
Grand totals, all manufacturing industries	272.28	158.83	431.10	287.17	186.80	473.97	+14.89	+27.97	+42.87

ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY—New Zealand's industrial progress has been fairly rapid, but industry is as yet organised on a relatively small scale.

The law in New Zealand restricts the membership of a partnership to not more than 25 persons, a private company to not fewer than two or more than 25 persons, and a public company to not fewer than seven persons. Co-operation is characteristic of certain industries engaged in the processing of primary products, mainly butter and cheese manufacturing.

Information as to the character of organisation of the establishments engaged in factory production during 1965-66 is given in the following table.

Character of Organisation	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Cost of Materials Used or Operated Upon	Value of Manufactures or Products	Added Value		Net Output	
						Total	Per Establishment	Total	Per Establishment
Private registered company	7,156	141,487	\$ (000) 280,868	\$ (000) 739,318	\$ (000) 1,300,022	\$ (000) 560,704	\$ 3,963	\$ (000) 428,430	\$ 3,028
Public registered company	933	63,273	136,208	403,185	725,739	322,555	5,098	228,083	3,605
Individual	990	4,371	7,572	11,398	23,321	11,924	2,728	9,685	2,216
Partnership	483	2,913	5,605	9,056	19,392	10,335	3,548	8,166	2,803
Co-operative association ..	274	7,615	17,846	246,636	289,411	42,775	5,617	27,330	3,589
Local authority and State	109	3,192	6,931	6,810	16,561	9,751	3,055	7,517	2,355
Totals ..	9,945	222,851	455,030	1,416,403	2,374,447	958,044	4,299	709,211	3,182

As would be expected, the average size of establishments operated by public registered companies is larger than in any other type of industrial organisation, the added value per unit being much greater than that for private registered companies. Private companies, however, occupy a very high place, both numerically and in the share they contribute to the added value created in New Zealand factories (58.5 percent in 1965-66, as compared with 33.7 percent in the case of public companies).

Since 1951-52, the first year of the new series, private and public registered companies have increased their combined share of added value from 87.8 percent to 92.3 percent. In 1965-66 the share of added value accruing to public companies was 33.7 percent, compared with 34.7 percent in 1951-52, but over the same period private companies increased their share from 53.1 percent to 58.5 percent. All other types of organisations have had a decreased share of added value.

VALUE AND VOLUME INDICES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Below is a table giving index numbers of added value, net output, value of production, and volume of production based on the year 1938-39. This table commences with the year 1928-29 and runs through to 1950-51, at which stage a new series was commenced.

Production Year	Index Numbers of— Base: 1938-39 (= 100)			
	Value Added in Manufacture	Net Output (Net Value Added)	Value of Production	Volume of Production
1928-29	80	..	79	71
1929-30	83	..	79	74
1930-31	75	69	68	69
1931-32	62	55	58	60
1932-33	60	53	58	63
1933-34	64	57	63	65
1934-35	70	63	69	74
1935-36	77	70	79	81
1936-37	90	85	93	92
1937-38	99	95	99	97
1938-39	100	100	100	100
1939-40	113	114	113	110
1940-41	125	127	129	114
1941-42	137	141	136	116
1942-43	151	157	145	120
1943-44	162	168	154	125
1944-45	173	181	166	129
1945-46	185	194	171	131
1946-47	205	217	191	140
1947-48	233	244	238	151
1948-49	252	264	263	155
1949-50	285	297	290	164
1950-51	311	321	345	172

With the reclassification in 1951-52 a new series of index numbers was commenced and these are shown below. It should be realised in comparing the two series of index numbers that the latter excludes the activities of three important industries. These are the logging operations of sawmillers, previously included in the sawmilling industry, and the generation and supply of gas and electricity. However, the effect of the exclusion of these industries entirely from the newer series is not great, as the two series in the overlapping period recorded very similar movements.

Production Year	Index Numbers of— Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			
	Value Added in Manufacture	Net Output (Net Value Added)	Value of Production	Volume of Production
1949-50	494	529	527	721
1950-51	547	571	632	754
1951-52	677	731	716	806
1952-53	700	742	771	800
1953-54	784	825	823	848
1954-55	895	927	915	941
1955-56	971	980	973	994
1956-57	1000	1000	1000	1000
1957-58	1096	1093	1071	1070
1958-59	1163	1158	1095	1130
1959-60	1287	1312	1172	1169
1960-61	1387	1409	1257	1283
1961-62	1536	1568	1340	1349
1962-63	1631	1651	1396	1410
1963-64	1843	1892	1598	1557
1964-65	2031	2070	1815x	1759
1965-66	2314	2361	1972	1879

The table which follows sets out, by industry groups, index numbers of value of production, added value, net output, and volume of production. It is not possible to arrive at volume of production index numbers for all the groups, for technical reasons, and consequently some have been omitted, but the total index number for the year is calculated in such a way as to include the groups which cannot be assessed separately.

INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION, VALUE ADDED, NET OUTPUT AND VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, BASE 1956-57 (= 1000)

Industry Group	Value of Production		Value Added		Net Output		Volume of Production	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
Food	1447	1517	1670	2013	1694	2106	1379	1425
Beverages	1684	1907	1855	2208	2027	2491	1351	1452
Tobacco manufactures	1516	1656	1796	2075	1878	2234	1598	1737
Textiles	1998	2247	2340	2747	2363	2751	2395	2601
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	1514	1609	1616	1753	1590	1722	1368	1420
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	1734	1901	1707	1889	1798	1982	1342	1355
Furniture and fixtures	1868	1996	1850	2014	1816	1952	*	*
Paper and paper products	2282	2572	2329	2614	3150	3484	2321	2560
Printing, publishing, etc.	1877	2066	1966	2163	1934	2128	1740	1907
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	1749	1890	2029	2204	2056	2205	1600	1628
Rubber products	1507	1646	1846	1978	1949	2056	1600	1839
Chemicals and chemical products	1848	2076	2073	2296	2135	2333	1766	1898
Petroleum and coal products	10450x	12978	6818	10177	4553	10435	*	*
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	1929	2096	1985	2181	2119	2255	1760	1987
Basic metal manufactures	2347	2659	2488	2704	2543	2701	*	*
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	2726	3129	2813	3272	2689	3129	*	*
Machinery (except electrical)	2024	2303	2363	2776	2370	2751	*	*
Electrical machinery and appliances	3947	3778	3953	3852	4051	3828	3462	3426
Transport equipment	1929	2079	1852	2085	1834	2053	*	*
Miscellaneous products	3627	4391	4116	5014	4171	5009	*	*
All Groups	1815x	1972	2031	2314	2070	2361	1759	1879

*Indices not available for the groups, but allowed for in compiling total index.

OVERTIME—Details of overtime worked in factories by wage-earning employees are summarised in the tables given, which show, by industry groups, the hours worked during the latest three years. The averages given are calculated on the basis of the total number of wage earners engaged irrespective of the number who actually worked overtime.

Industry Group	Total overtime Worked by Wage Earners (Both Male and Female)		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(000)		
Food	8,572	9,177	9,031
Beverages	475	466	491
Tobacco manufactures	244	230	271
Textiles	1,484	1,793	2,076
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	1,041	994	1,072
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	1,781	2,203	2,588
Furniture and fixtures	743	899	907
Paper and paper products	1,470	1,443	1,639
Printing, publishing, etc.	1,336	1,436	1,699
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	216	210	227
Rubber products	444	584	669
Chemicals and chemical products	995	1,144	1,195
Petroleum and coal products	74	99	129
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	1,796	2,077	2,238
Basic metal manufactures	215	298	324
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	2,389	3,064	3,415
Machinery (except electrical)	2,221	2,734	3,115
Electrical machinery and appliances	930	1,196	1,210
Transport equipment	3,109	3,879	3,783
Miscellaneous products	731	890	1,061
Totals	30,266	34,815	37,139

The next table shows, by industry groups, the hours of overtime worked during 1965-66 by males and females separately.

Industry Group	Total Overtime Hours Worked by Wage Earners		Average Overtime Hours Worked by All Wage Earners	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(000)	(000)		
Food	8,403	628	319	130
Beverages	481	9	288	43
Tobacco manufactures	164	107	436	169
Textiles	1,631	445	267	76
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	474	598	106	29
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	2,569	19	211	87
Furniture and fixtures	870	36	203	64
Paper and paper products	1,480	159	321	97
Printing, publishing, etc.	1,482	216	169	97
Leather and leather products (except footwear and apparel)	184	42	200	59
Rubber products	652	17	271	34
Chemicals and chemical products	1,122	73	327	55
Petroleum and coal products	126	3	287	105
Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.i.	2,198	40	323	85
Basic metal manufactures	322	2	291	97
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	3,226	188	314	145
Machinery (except electrical)	3,009	106	249	249
Electrical machinery and appliances	1,015	194	201	77
Transport equipment	3,655	128	159	182
Miscellaneous products	916	145	259	66
Totals	33,981	3,158	247	67

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS—The following table, by assembling data from previous pages, affords an analysis of production costs in 1965–66, together with the value of production for each industry group and for all industries. In addition, by virtue of the complete details collected annually of the cost structure of goods produced in manufacturing industries, it is possible to give information on the surplus available to manufacturers prior to payment of dividends, taxation, and other appropriations. The only exception occurs in the case of co-operative dairy companies, which do not purchase milk and cream in the way that other manufacturers purchase raw materials. They collect the milk and cream from their shareholders, process it, and pay out to these shareholders the whole of the profits of the sales of the products, less amounts paid to reserves. Manufacturing surplus shown by these companies is therefore confined to the amount of these transfers to reserves and any undistributed profits.

In quite a number of cases, articles produced are transferred at cost to separate selling departments and warehouses, or to retail stores run by the same company or establishment. Where this is apparent, the company concerned is asked to substitute a commercial value for its production. The same procedure holds where a company controls more than one factory, and transfers the products of one to the other for further processing. It must be recognised that estimated values have to be accepted in many transactions of this type.

Industry Group	Production Costs				Value of Production	Manu- facturing Surplus
	Salaries and Wages	Cost of All Materials Used	Other Expenses of Operation	Total		
	\$ (000)					
Food	81,697	542,025	51,234	674,956	716,179	41,223
Beverages	5,551	17,617	5,883	29,052	39,535	10,483
Tobacco manufactures ..	1,991	13,166	1,467	16,623	20,108	3,484
Textiles	24,620	88,731	14,347	127,699	135,899	8,200
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	38,178	66,875	11,219	116,272	127,063	10,791
Wood and cork products (except furniture)	32,000	73,078	18,082	123,160	138,745	15,585
Furniture and fixtures	12,135	21,360	3,892	37,386	41,395	4,009
Paper and paper products ..	18,145	52,378	26,592	97,115	114,836	17,721
Printing, publishing, etc. ..	29,599	28,680	14,569	72,849	86,248	13,400
Leather and leather products (ex- cept footwear and apparel)	3,586	8,818	1,448	13,852	15,465	1,613
Rubber products	8,446	14,882	5,336	28,664	34,772	6,108
Chemicals and chemical products	13,839	68,662	13,104	95,605	112,202	16,597
Petroleum and coal products ..	1,919	47,344	5,083	54,346	62,629	8,283
Non-metallic mineral products n.e.i.	20,062	25,311	20,199	65,572	77,665	12,093
Basic metal manufactures ..	3,319	10,800	1,896	16,015	17,977	1,961
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	32,927	64,237	17,047	114,210	130,726	16,516
Machinery (except electrical) ..	34,827	58,421	13,762	107,011	120,247	13,236
Electrical machinery and appliances	17,571	45,893	8,661	72,125	80,800	8,675
Transport equipment	60,950	146,205	21,896	229,051	249,917	20,865
Miscellaneous products ..	13,668	21,919	7,702	43,290	52,040	8,751
Totals	455,030	1,416,403	263,419	2,134,852	2,374,447	239,595

LIST OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN RECENT YEARS—The following is a list of certain commodities produced in New Zealand during the latest four years available.

Commodity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Toasters No.	44,164	61,502	82,823	67,173
Irons No.	42,857	77,795	81,606	67,147
Radiators, electric No.	136,208	152,312	218,149	221,626
Vacuum cleaners No.	45,996	55,111	58,996	57,271
Washing machines No.	39,819	42,102	45,770	47,290
Refrigerators (home and commercial and freezers) No.	37,668	53,728	52,806	61,311
Electric ranges No.	37,895	40,321	44,272	49,875
Electric rangettes No.	3,296	3,144	3,181	6,434
Radios, including radiograms, etc. .. No.	103,679	94,856	80,460	102,041
Television sets No.	63,989	113,904	162,813	110,542
Blankets Pairs	202,068	225,216	243,622	257,596
Floor coverings (textile top coverings) sq. yd.(000)	4,007	3,719	4,768	5,070
Mattresses—				
Innerspring—				
Single No.	74,840	81,707	92,424	101,532
Double No.	27,927	28,884	31,769	30,319
Soft filled—				
Single No.	77,507	76,327	69,523	56,250
Double No.	15,719	14,615	15,448 ^x	11,843
Infants No.	13,552	10,386	9,555	11,109
Venetian blinds sq. ft.(000)	2,987	2,812	2,745	*
Venetian blinds No.	..	..	..	114,852
Roller (Holland) blinds No.	..	..	..	209,766
Newspapers produced—				
Dailies thousand	316,401	328,082	328,310	334,140
Other than dailies thousand	50,224	53,018	55,463	53,961
Hot-water bottles No.	300,230	302,711	451,839	427,715
Soap—				
Toilet ton	3,934	3,601	4,031	3,817
Bar ton	4,607	4,458	4,171	4,355
Powder and flake ton	14,266	15,057	13,839	15,668
Paints and enamels gal(000)	3,096	3,321	3,636	3,774
Lacquers gal(000)	294	346	370	345
Toothpaste cwt	11,827	12,756	15,667	16,310
Furniture and floor polish cwt	25,088	27,249	25,548	33,821
Shoe polishes and cleaners cwt	3,316	3,651	3,779	5,515
Water heaters—				
Under 10 gallons No.	14,812	14,287	13,005	12,625
10 gallons and over No.	36,558	36,387	38,934	45,330
Sinks: stainless steel No.	39,044	42,931	56,078	63,093
Sink tops: stainless steel No.	23,415	26,619	28,412	32,034
Wheelbarrows No.	20,572	19,939	22,311	25,419
Lawnmowers (hand and power) No.	54,286	66,264	61,477	79,542
Prams, pushchairs, strollers—				
Cane (inc. dolls) No.	6,741	4,180	4,905	3,547
Other than cane No.	30,818	32,442	28,572	29,788
Toothbrushes No.(000)	2,508	2,655	2,923	2,858

*See new classification below.

DETAILS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—The principal statistics regarding leading factory industries for the last three years available are set out in the following pages. Fuller details are given in the annual *Report on Statistics of Industrial Production*.

Commodity				1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Meat Freezing and Preserving</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..	..	38	40	41
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	19,165	19,657	20,148
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	44,100	47,318	50,278
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	215,010	234,784	235,253
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	18,352	19,880	22,889
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	277,462	301,982	308,420
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	294,146	304,510	322,451
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	79,136	69,726	87,197
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	61,366	50,620	65,453
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	5,475	5,835	5,319
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1350	1329	1329
Principal products—						
Meat—						
Lamb carcasses	..	..	No.(000)	21,087	20,584	21,063
			cwt(000)	5,741	5,585	5,890
Mutton carcasses	..	..	No.(000)	4,801	4,778	3,941
			cwt(000)	2,091	2,065	1,747
Boned mutton	..	..	cwt(000)	132	110	87
Mutton and lamb pieces	..	..	cwt(000)	177	193	205
Beef quarters, bone in	..	..	cwt(000)	1,339	1,854	1,126
Beef cuts	..	..	cwt(000)	..	..	537
Boneless beef	..	..	cwt(000)	1,406	1,033	1,043
Bobby veal	..	..	cwt(000)	194	197	154
Other veal	..	..	cwt(000)	119	82	63
Pork	..	..	cwt(000)	507	477	432
Edible offals	..	..	cwt(000)	843	860	907
By-products—						
Runners (not processed)	..	..	No.(000)	4,796	4,917	4,947
Casings*	..	..	bundles(000)	4,874	4,972	4,659
Woolly sheepskins	..	..	No.(000)	153	165	136
Pelts	..	..	No.(000)	25,974	26,772	26,286
Cow hides	..	..	No.(000)	611	497	478
Ox and bull hides	..	..	No.(000)	362	349	355
Bobby calf hides	..	..	No.(000)	1,256	1,154	1,066
Other calf hides	..	..	No.(000)	90	66	60
Wool	..	..	lb(000)	60,260	62,685	64,979
Boiling-down products—						
Tallow	..	..	cwt(000)	1,334	1,191	1,288
Neatsfoot oil	..	..	gal (000)	156	164	156
Organic fertilisers and stock foods†—						
Meatmeal	..	..	cwt(000)	729	691	392
Meat and bone meal	..	..	cwt(000)	..	..	398
Livermeal	..	..	cwt(000)	24	10	6
Bonedust	..	..	cwt(000)	111	118	91
Blood manure	..	..	cwt(000)	81	114	87
Blood and bone	..	..	cwt(000)	675	542	437
Manure mixture	..	..	cwt(000)	22	11	5
Other manures and meals	..	..	cwt(000)	64	129	127
Canned and other preserved meats, pastes, extracts, and miscellaneous cannings			cwt(000)	146	127	131

*In addition 1,049,000 bundles were produced in the sausage casings industry in 1964-65 and 1,035,000 bundles in 1965-66.

†Includes products of establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

Commodity				1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Ham and Bacon Curing</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		52	54	51
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	1,485	1,510	1,547
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	2,706	3,056	3,180
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	15,888	18,308	19,053
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	1,538	1,708	1,670
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	20,132	23,074	23,903
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	21,184	24,398	25,917
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	5,296	6,090	6,864
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	3,818	4,422	5,248
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	347	364	353
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1248	1343	1323
Pigs dealt with—						
Carcasses	..	..	No.(000)	460	495	475
Cost	..	..	\$(000)	9,900	11,654	11,643
Principal products—						
Ham and bacon	..	..	cwt	346,511	353,161	346,887
Frozen pork	..	..	cwt	33,530	38,660	29,740
Smallgoods	..	..	cwt	289,983	323,795	326,610
Lard (edible)	..	..	cwt	11,558	12,309	13,026
<i>Butter, Cheese, and Other Milk Products</i>						
Number of establishments—						
Butter and cheese	..	..	No.	217	205	182
Other milk products	..	..	No.	75	73	70
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	4,304	4,405	4,334
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	8,650	9,458	9,989
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	176,660	206,146	213,322
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	10,538	11,486	12,930
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	195,846	227,090	236,240
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	199,896	231,430	243,150
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	23,238	25,286	29,828
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	12,920	13,988	17,136
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	1,133	1,213	1,450
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1179	1269	1318
Butterfat used—						
For creamery butter	..	..	lb(000)	415,087	444,945	460,073
For cheesemaking	..	..	lb(000)	84,330	93,156	89,428
For whey butter making—						
Recoveries from own whey	..	..	lb(000)	1,752	1,447	2,429
Whey fat purchased	..	..	lb(000)	4,142	4,624	4,277
Second grade creamery butterfat	..	..	lb(000)	120	545	72
Total for whey butter	..	..	lb(000)	6,014	6,616	6,779
Principal products—						
Creamery butter	..	..	ton	228,579	242,448	249,918
Whey butter	..	..	ton	2,835	3,148	3,095
Cheese	..	..	ton	94,884	105,174	99,488
Condensed and evaporated milk, and whole and blended milk powder	..	..	ton	15,458	14,381	16,565
Skim-milk powder	..	..	ton	62,421	77,973	85,959
Buttermilk powder	..	..	ton	20,659	22,922	25,706
Casein	..	..	ton	42,650	40,698	52,577

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *cld.*

Commodity				1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Ice Cream</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		24	19	17
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	511	518	511
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	830	872	887
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	3,326	3,820	3,774
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	1,296	1,286	1,266
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	5,452	5,978	5,926
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	6,370	7,810	8,232
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	3,042	3,990	4,458
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	1,944	2,912	3,385
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	64	51	62
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1566	1593	1665
Main materials used—						
Milk	..	..	gal(000)	1,174	1,215	1,362
Cream	..	..	gal(000)	168	171	190
Ice-cream mixture	..	..	cwt	10,739	7,712	14,373
Butter	..	..	cwt	24,685	23,086	25,379
Skim-milk powder	..	..	cwt	17,822	21,844	21,546
Sugar	..	..	cwt	62,655	65,674	71,790
Principal products—						
Bulk ice-cream	..	..	gal(000)	3,010	2,787	2,847
Ice cream, cartoned, wrapped, chocolate-coated, etc.	..	..	gal(000)	3,648	3,887	4,134
Iced lollies	..	..	gal(000)	667	713	681
<i>Grain Milling</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		41	40	38
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	966	985	1,021
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	1,702	1,812	1,941
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	9,248	9,842	10,461
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	1,458	1,498	1,579
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	12,408	13,150	13,981
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	13,684	14,484	15,526
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	4,436	4,642	5,065
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	3,076	3,250	3,609
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	130	132	140
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1335	1396	1436
Main materials used—						
Wheat	..	..	bushel(000)	10,392	10,774	10,803
Oats	..	..	bushel(000)	527	523	549
Principal products—						
Flour	..	..	short ton	218,457	230,329	229,854
Wholemeal, wheatmeal*	..	..	short ton	9,051	8,377	8,290
Bran and pollard	..	..	short ton	62,954	63,250	65,576
Breakfast cereals—						
Oatmeal, rolled oats	..	..	short ton	5,957	5,814	5,802
Other (including cereals in biscuit, flake and puff form)*	..	..	short ton	11,902	11,613	12,278

*Includes products of establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Biscuits</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			8	9	9
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		1,203	1,260	1,326
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		1,904	2,030	2,187
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		4,542	5,128	5,203
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		1,086	1,190	1,281
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		7,530	8,348	8,671
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		8,942	9,720	10,322
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		4,400	4,594	5,119
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		3,378	3,468	3,904
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		265	282	326
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1197	1239	1294
Main materials used—							
Flour	..	..	short ton		12,867	13,070	13,489
Sugar	..	..	ton		4,642	4,259	4,489
Chocolate	..	..	cwt		12,385	13,006	13,726
Margarine, lard, confectionery fat	..	..	cwt		59,753	58,702	60,089
Biscuits manufactured	..	..	ton		19,287	19,624	20,180
<i>Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			50	46	49
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		2,025	2,056	2,240
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		2,996	3,100	3,531
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		8,326	9,406	9,303
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		1,546	1,578	1,795
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		12,868	14,084	14,629
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		15,086	16,118	17,244
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		6,760	6,710	7,942
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		5,272	5,202	6,223
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		254	249	297
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1363	1396	1551
Main materials used—							
Sugar	..	..	ton		11,351	12,446	12,859
Cocoa beans	..	..	cwt		55,392	60,514	65,007
Cocoa butter	..	..	cwt		12,282	13,886	16,605
Glucose	..	..	cwt		79,665	83,006	90,521
Nuts	..	..	cwt		29,042	29,501	29,041
Confectionery manufactured—							
Chocolate and chocolate-coated*	..	..	ton		9,838	10,101	11,529
Sugar	..	..	ton		10,537	10,436	10,949
Potato crisps and sticks†	..	..	cwt		11,095	14,267	17,771
<i>Fruit and Vegetable Preserving</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			36	32	32
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		2,274	2,245	2,556
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		3,832	3,884	4,537
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		12,784	12,988	14,476
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		3,434	3,668	4,221
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		20,050	20,542	23,234
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		21,492	22,268	25,927

*Includes chocolate sold for further manufacturing purposes.

†Includes products of establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Fruit and Vegetable Preserving—continued.</i>			
Value added in manufacture \$(000)	8,710	9,280	11,451
Net output (net value added) \$(000)	5,790	6,092	7,760
Overtime worked by wage earners .. h(000)	565	631	691
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)	1955	2021	2319
Main materials used—			
Fruit (fresh) ton	23,540	23,018	30,203
Vegetables and tomatoes (fresh) .. ton	49,561	48,302	51,552
Sugar ton	5,939	6,450	6,609
Principal products—			
Canned fruit cwt	274,428	260,564	344,196
Canned beans in sauce cwt	76,808	71,168	61,787
Canned peas cwt	89,604	71,084	74,706
Canned green beans cwt	28,717	27,508	36,374
Other canned vegetables (not tomatoes) cwt	99,029	82,212	106,799
Tomato soup gal	501,423	553,028	583,655
Pickles and sauces* gal	962,504x	1,087,092x	843,183
Jams, jellies, and conserves cwt	74,611	81,924	90,427
Canned spaghetti in sauce cwt	90,223	85,872	75,341
Canned tomatoes (whole and halves) .. cwt	14,974	17,255	16,381
Quick-frozen vegetables—			
Peas cwt	199,216	224,246	237,703
Beans cwt	43,722	52,875	51,213
Other cwt	25,548	31,209	42,221
<i>Brewing of Ale and Stout, and Malting</i>			
Number of establishments	18	18	18
Persons engaged No.	1,371	1,383	1,446
Production costs—			
Salaries, wages \$(000)	2,926	3,184	3,548
Materials \$(000)	10,494	11,232	11,902
Other expenses \$(000)	3,836	3,776	4,145
Totals \$(000)	17,258	18,192	19,594
Value of production \$(000)	23,414	24,586	27,691
Value added in manufacture \$(000)	12,918	13,354	15,789
Net output (net value added) \$(000)	9,222	9,754	11,815
Overtime worked by wage earners .. h(000)	417	415	441
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)	1171	1226	1290
Main materials used—			
Malt bushel(000)	1,541	1,627	1,625
Hops cwt	6,420	6,543	6,309
Sugar cwt	102,535	75,569	112,970
Beer produced for sale gal(000)	58,035	59,898	62,633
Stout produced for sale gal(000)	338	392	434

*Includes production by establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Aerated Waters and Cordials</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			62	56	55
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		662	662	733
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		1,158	1,170	1,303
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		2,778	2,884	2,971
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		858	992	1,026
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		4,796	5,046	5,300
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		5,806	6,008	6,612
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		3,028	3,126	3,641
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		2,260	2,252	2,731
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		47	39	38
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1367	1520	1655
Main materials used—							
Sugar	..	..	ton		6,416	6,775	7,695
Essential oils and essences	..	..	lb(000)		527	449	489
Fruit extracts and juices	..	..	gal(000)		89	67	74
Aerated waters made	..	..	gal(000)		9,475	10,680	11,774
Cordials made*	..	..	gal(000)		462	477	483
<i>Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			5	3	3
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		1,223	970	1,134
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		2,028	1,700	1,991
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		12,964	12,400	13,166
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		1,740	1,466	1,467
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		16,734	15,566	16,623
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		19,198	18,408	20,108
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		6,236	6,008	6,942
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		4,690	4,694	5,585
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		244	230	271
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1660	1598	1737
Tobacco leaf used in manufacture	..	..	lb(000)		13,036	13,175	13,570
Cigarettes made	..	..	million		3,948	3,887	4,390
Tobacco made	..	..	lb(000)		4,633	4,084	3,653
<i>Woollen Milling</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			22	22	22
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		3,842	4,176	4,487
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		5,750	6,636	7,739
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		7,672	10,762	11,346
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		2,650	3,116	3,349
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		16,070	20,514	22,433
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		16,406	20,974	24,410
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		8,734	10,214	13,064
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		6,234	7,270	9,987
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		639	735	763
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1735	2187	2374

*In addition, in 1963-64, 164,000 gallons; in 1964-65, 162,000 gallons; and in 1965-66, 155,000 gallons were recorded by establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Woollen Milling—ctd..</i>					
Main materials used—					
Wool fibres—					
Greasy and slipe wool	lb(000)		10,763	12,530	12,466
Scoured wool	lb(000)		619	436	1,207
Tops, noils	lb(000)		1,197	2,022	2,340
Woollen and worsted yarn ..	lb(000)		157	433	561
Non-wool fibres—					
Artificial and synthetic	lb(000)		695	787	1,048
Other	lb(000)		10	22	18
Principal products—					
Woollen cloth	yd(000)		1,414	1,352	1,419
Worsteds cloth	yd(000)		1,364	1,333	1,280
Flannel	yd(000)		144	203	173
Blankets	pairs(000)		225	244	258
Rugs	No.(000)		77	79	84
Yarn produced for sale or transfer—					
Fingering	lb(000)		1,679	2,426	2,723
Machine knitting	lb(000)		1,884	2,665	3,093

Hosiery and Other Knitting Mills

Number of establishments	No.		80	78	76
Persons engaged	No.		4,382	4,417	4,660
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	\$(000)		6,412	6,812	7,582
Materials	\$(000)		12,714	14,954	16,209
Other expenses	\$(000)		3,520	3,716	4,005
Totals	\$(000)		22,648	25,482	27,795
Value of production	\$(000)		25,160	27,882	31,162
Value added in manufacture ..	\$(000)		12,446	12,930	14,953
Net output (net value added) ..	\$(000)		9,134	9,456	11,225
Overtime worked by wage earners ..	h(000)		289	324	410
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			1913	2248	2458

Clothing

Number of establishments	No.		724	713	713
Persons engaged	No.		19,643	20,269	20,734
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	\$(000)		23,950	25,588	26,346
Materials	\$(000)		43,202	46,322	48,103
Other expenses	\$(000)		6,004	6,424	6,969
Totals	\$(000)		73,156	78,334	81,418
Value of production	\$(000)		79,102	83,746	88,540
Value added in manufacture ..	\$(000)		35,900	37,426	40,437
Net output (net value added) ..	\$(000)		30,224	31,426	33,871
Overtime worked by wage earners ..	h(000)		553	542	580
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			1222	1262	1332

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Footwear</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..	..		127	124	129
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		5,370	5,383	5,492
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		8,540	8,898	9,214
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		11,880	11,904	12,487
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		2,938	3,134	3,235
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		23,358	23,936	24,937
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		24,948	25,632	27,431
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		13,068	13,728	14,943
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		10,244	10,728	11,854
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		422	382	410
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1546	1591	1672
Main materials used—							
Upper leather	..	..	sq. ft.(000)		10,063	11,128	10,503
Sole leather	..	..	lb(000)		2,042	2,125	1,867
Synthetic soling material	..	..	lb(000)		1,338	1,262	1,653
Ready-made soles—leather, rubber, and other			pair(000)		2,363	2,239	2,797
Ready-made heels—leather, rubber, wood, and other			pair(000)		2,671	2,880	2,773
Felt	..	..	sq. yd.(000)		85	98	146
<i>Sawmills</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			397	395	391
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		5,750	5,889	5,887
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		11,322	12,468	13,356
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		20,122	22,882	23,847
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		8,584	9,080	9,387
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		40,026	44,430	46,589
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		44,002	50,510	53,318
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		23,880	27,628	29,471
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		15,750	19,044	20,580
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		689	880	1,000
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1108	1243	1240
Rough-sawn timber produced	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		648,062	726,728	725,299
<i>Planing Mills and Timber Preservation</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			142	173	182
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		1,960	2,119	2,355
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		3,556	4,128	4,905
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		18,280	19,766	22,147
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		1,850	2,218	2,672
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		23,686	26,112	29,724
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		26,464	29,498	33,654
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		8,184	9,732	11,507
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		6,458	7,670	9,002
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		258	314	331
Rough-sawn timber used in manufacture	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		147,928	168,850	190,666
Dressed timber produced—							
Floorboards	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		32,818	36,055	40,308
Weatherboards	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		21,301	23,463	23,717
Other	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		72,507	86,954	96,114
Joinery work done	..	..	\$(000)		2,688	2,620	2,897

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Joinery</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			427	422	425
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		3,918	4,197	4,354
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$ (000)		7,342	8,436	9,204
Materials	..	..	\$ (000)		13,798	16,008	18,940
Other expenses	..	..	\$ (000)		2,296	2,600	3,202
Totals	..	..	\$ (000)		23,436	27,044	31,346
Value of production	..	..	\$ (000)		25,996	30,432	34,998
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$ (000)		12,196	14,424	16,058
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$ (000)		10,072	12,004	13,134
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		601	761	886
Timber used in manufacture	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		81,323	90,775	106,946
Dressed timber produced—							
Floorboards	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		8,996	10,439	9,571
Weatherboards	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		2,535	3,957	3,278
Other	..	..	thousand ft b.m.		11,360	11,557	10,005
Flush panel doors*	..	..	No.		..	394,253	444,483
Joinery and other woodwork	..	..	\$ (000)		22,756	24,180x	28,085
<i>Furniture</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			458	476	442
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		4,692	4,986	5,060
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$ (000)		8,940	9,992	10,631
Materials	..	..	\$ (000)		13,890	15,838	16,737
Other expenses	..	..	\$ (000)		2,368	2,630	3,137
Totals	..	..	\$ (000)		25,198	28,460	30,505
Value of production	..	..	\$ (000)		27,424	31,410	33,860
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$ (000)		13,532	15,572	17,123
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$ (000)		11,326	13,130	14,230
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		624	751	729
<i>Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			7	7	7
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		3,003	3,078	3,148
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$ (000)		8,246	8,812	9,834
Materials	..	..	\$ (000)		16,412	17,120	19,591
Other expenses	..	..	\$ (000)		19,864	18,894	21,369
Totals	..	..	\$ (000)		44,520	44,824	50,794
Value of production	..	..	\$ (000)		52,396	55,170	61,737
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$ (000)		35,986	38,050	42,146
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$ (000)		18,004	20,678	22,049
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		913	787	877
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					2193	2297	2531
Principal products—							
Newsprint	..	..	ton		180,085	188,385	195,463
Other paper	..	..	ton		80,426	82,006	102,779
Paperboard	..	..	ton		49,974	47,874	56,996
Fibreboard	..	..	sq. yd.(000)		9,283	10,047	10,668
Wood pulp for sale	..	..	ton		75,968	87,221	72,927

*Includes production by establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

				1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Paper Bags</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		56	55	55
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	2,403	2,431	2,615
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	4,332	4,670	5,219
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	16,466	18,408	20,716
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	2,844	2,992	3,463
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	23,640	26,070	29,398
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	26,778	29,022	32,519
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	10,314	10,614	11,804
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	7,822	7,994	8,930
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	409	483	539
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				2290	2719	2967
Paper used in manufacture	..	..	ton	27,826	44,269	48,539
Cardboard	..	..	ton	21,862	24,393	25,995
Corrugated and laminated paperboard	..	..	ton	19,359	11,555	12,672
Cardboard boxes, cartons, made*	..	..	\$(000)	21,104	22,086	24,720
Paper bags and paper sacks, made*	..	..	\$(000)	4,748	5,256	6,192
<i>Printing and Publishing</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		89	88	89
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	6,218	6,405	6,761
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	12,860	13,978	15,627
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	11,656	11,970	13,046
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	6,906	8,092	8,832
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	31,422	34,040	37,505
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	39,164	41,920	45,977
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	27,510	29,948	32,931
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	20,704	21,968	24,239
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	520	566	752
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1423	1490	1635
Newsprint used	..	..	ton	69,729	71,934	74,546
Other paper used	..	..	ton	3,571	3,860	5,378
<i>Job and General Printing</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		336	342	349
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	5,700	5,933	6,316
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	10,366	11,330	12,323
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	12,210	13,356	14,893
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	4,320	4,652	5,111
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	26,896	29,336	32,328
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	30,238	33,226	36,745
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	18,028	19,870	21,853
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	14,000	15,514	17,041
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	734	775	856
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1913	2069	2265
Newsprint used	..	..	ton	2,791	3,049 ^x	5,241
Other paper used	..	..	ton	19,574	21,113	21,700
Cardboard used	..	..	ton	4,946	5,143	5,991
Corrugated and laminated paperboard used	..	..	ton	690	617	617
Cellulose film used	..	..	ton	470	530	527

*Includes production by establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

				1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Tanning</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		11	11	11
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	675	706	700
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	1,430	1,544	1,599
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	3,334	3,692	4,066
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	626	676	744
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	5,390	5,912	6,409
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	6,322	6,616	7,274
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	2,988	2,924	3,208
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	2,376	2,268	2,484
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	135	130	139
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1181	1247	1288
Principal products*—						
Leather—						
Hide—						
Bends	..	..	lb(000)	1,204	1,218	1,109
Shoulders	..	..	lb(000)	668	665	756
Bellies	..	..	lb(000)	645	706	652
Chrome and other sides	..	..	sq. ft.(000)	7,551	7,476	7,795
<i>Rubberware</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		34	35	36
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	2,661	2,790	2,909
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	5,904	6,526	7,088
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	10,138	10,882	12,286
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	3,094	3,456	3,765
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	19,136	20,864	23,140
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	23,426	25,754	28,001
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	13,286	14,872	15,715
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	10,228	11,464	12,000
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	349	482	575
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1457	1580	1820
Main materials used—						
Natural rubber	..	..	lb(000)	9,468	10,876	12,227
Synthetic rubber	..	..	lb(000)	12,703	13,878	16,264
Latex	..	..	\$(000)	682	664	671
Principal products—						
Motor tyres	..	..	No.	868,727	937,661	1,075,006
Motor tubes	..	..	No.	605,827	586,273	710,438
Camelback	..	..	lb(000)	5,436	5,399	5,840
Milking rubberware	..	..	} \$(000)	2,664	3,212	3,334
Bicycle tyres and tubes	..	..				
Battery containers	..	..				
Rubber and canvas footwear	..	..				

*Other principal products withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual establishments.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Chemical Fertilisers</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..	..	No.	14	15	16
Persons engaged	..	..	..	No.	1,314	1,307	1,368
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	..	\$(000)	2,838	3,368	3,731
Materials	..	..	..	\$(000)	20,054	24,004	28,314
Other expenses	..	..	..	\$(000)	3,024	3,386	4,765
Totals	..	..	..	\$(000)	25,916	30,758	36,810
Value of production	..	..	..	\$(000)	30,194	35,012	40,435
Value added in manufacture	..	..	..	\$(000)	10,140	11,008	12,121
Net output (net value added)	..	..	..	\$(000)	7,238	7,768	7,742
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	..	h(000)	397	553	582
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1537	1810	1920
Main materials used—							
Rock phosphate	..	..	..	ton	762,160	870,206	993,943
Serpentine rock	..	..	..	ton	153,782	159,219	150,147
Sulphur	..	..	..	ton	158,703	176,979	201,129
Carbonate of lime	..	..	..	ton	25,250	33,610	43,500
Nitrate of soda	..	..	..	ton	3,394	4,074	5,140
Potash	..	..	..	ton	89,736	115,486	124,725
Principal products—							
Serpentine superphosphate and mixtures	..	..	..	ton	406,965	370,953	305,570
Basic and reverted superphosphate and mixtures	..	..	..	ton	33,031	43,061	46,594
Straight superphosphate and mixtures	..	..	..	ton	676,243	867,464	969,240
Aerial superphosphate and mixtures	..	..	..	ton	438,899	506,463	575,017
Other (including ground rock)	..	..	..	ton	1,513	1,401	12,334
Superphosphate content of above	..	..	..	ton	1,287,419	1,478,727	1,628,894
<i>Soap Manufacture</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..	..	No.	12	13	13
Persons engaged	..	..	..	No.	469	490	488
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	..	\$(000)	924	966	976
Materials	..	..	..	\$(000)	3,270	3,652	4,323
Other expenses	..	..	..	\$(000)	950	1,014	1,186
Totals	..	..	..	\$(000)	5,144	5,632	6,485
Value of production	..	..	..	\$(000)	6,916	6,758	7,392
Value added in manufacture	..	..	..	\$(000)	3,644	3,108	3,069
Net output (net value added)	..	..	..	\$(000)	2,798	2,184	2,051
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	..	h(000)	72	77	103
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1375	1298	1350
Main materials used—							
Tallow	..	..	..	ton	11,766	11,508	12,131
Other oils and fats	..	..	..	ton	1,219	1,185	1,259
Caustic soda	..	..	..	ton	2,238	2,127	2,338
Soda ash	..	..	..	ton	3,015	2,734	2,747
Perfumes	..	..	..	\$(000)	156	192	232
Principal products—							
Soap—							
Toilet	..	..	..	ton	3,601	4,031	3,817
Bar	..	..	..	ton	4,458	4,171	4,355
Powder and flake	..	..	..	ton	15,057	13,839	15,668
Candles	..	..	..	ton	116	156	141
Sandsoap	..	..	..	ton	224	209	209
Crude glycerine	..	..	..	ton	276	151	168

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Paint and Varnish</i>					
Number of establishments	..	..	29	31	31
Persons engaged	..	..	882	965	949
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$ (000) 1,808	2,032	2,089
Materials	..	..	\$ (000) 9,248	10,238	10,349
Other expenses	..	..	\$ (000) 1,116	1,242	1,315
Totals	..	..	\$ (000) 12,174	13,514	13,753
Value of production	..	..	\$ (000) 14,336	16,400	17,146
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$ (000) 5,086	6,162	6,797
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$ (000) 4,028	4,964	5,523
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	h(000)	112	97	74
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			1350	1474	1455
Main materials used—					
White lead	..	..	cwt 9 556	6,298	5,273
Titanium dioxide (in terms of 100 % TiO ₂)	..	..	cwt 74,388	74,932	77,909
Other pigments and extenders	..	..	cwt 112,734	127,812	132,213
Linseed oil	..	..	gal(000) 351	315	320
Solvents	..	..	gal(000) 1,837	2,369	2,138
Resins	..	..	cwt 109,259	125,035	127,882
Principal products—					
Paints and enamels	..	..	gal(000) 3,321	3,636	3,617
Lacquers	..	..	gal(000) 346	370	345
Varnishes	..	..	gal(000) 136	138	157
<i>Pharmaceuticals, Toilet Goods, and Cosmetics*</i>					
Number of establishments	..	..	41	39	41
Persons engaged	..	..	1,043	1,192	1,310
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$ (000) 1,570	1,852	2,058
Materials	..	..	\$ (000) 6,480	7,308	8,022
Other expenses	..	..	\$ (000) 1,042	1,108	1,324
Totals	..	..	\$ (000) 9,092	10,268	11,404
Value of production	..	..	\$ (000) 11,804	13,140	14,647
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$ (000) 5,324	5,832	6,625
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$ (000) 4,334	4,776	5,362
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	h(000)	46	45	46
Principal products—					
Pharmaceutical products	..	..	\$ (000) 4,624	4,908	5,371
Toilet preparations and cosmetics—					
Dentifrices	..	..	\$ (000) 1,042	1,118	1,237
Cosmetic creams and lotions	..	..	\$ (000) 518	628	998
Hair dressing	..	..	\$ (000) 2,116	2,472	2,676
Powder, face and talcum	..	..	\$ (000) 530	590	712
Lipstick	..	..	\$ (000) 268	286	330

*Principal products shown for this industry include the production of establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Structural Clay Products</i>					
Number of establishments	..	..	43	40	39
Persons engaged	..	..	No. 1,087	1,116	1,231
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000) 2,232	2,510	2,814
Materials	..	..	\$(000) 602	762	824
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000) 1,988	2,190	2,457
Totals	..	..	\$(000) 4,824	5,460	6,095
Value of production	..	..	\$(000) 5,500	6,352	7,041
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000) 4,900	5,592	6,216
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000) 2,944	3,436	3,837
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000) 309	343	288
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			1100	1200	1267
Clay used—					
Purchased	..	..	ton 13,217	28,566	35,895
From own quarry	..	..	ton 303,210	341,733	332,254
Principal products—					
Firebricks*	..	..	No.(000) 2,822	3,130	3,195
Building bricks including hollow blocks	..	..	No.(000) 50,206	52,101	53,205
Glazed pipes and fittings—					
4 in. and below	..	..	ft(†000) 5,327	6,467	6,336
Over 4 in. but not exceeding 6 in.	..	..	ft(†000) 495	486	551
Above 6 in.	..	..	ft(†000) 31	20	38
Field tiles and fittings—					
4 in. and below	..	..	ft†(000) 9,397	9,524	11,396
Over 4 in. but not exceeding 6 in.	..	..	ft†(000) 1,228	1,638	1,584
Above 6 in.	..	..	ft†(000) 73	89	130
<i>Pottery, China, and Earthenware</i>					
Number of establishments	..	..	7	10	11
Persons engaged	..	..	No. 775	782	828
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000) 1,248	1,370	1,612
Materials	..	..	\$(000) 342	390	423
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000) 548	666	580
Totals	..	..	\$(000) 2,140	2,424	2,615
Value of production	..	..	\$(000) 2,550	2,878	2,915
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000) 2,208	2,488	2,492
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000) 1,684	1,850	1,969
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000) 153	133	133
Principal products—					
Insulators and refractory insulator elements	..	..	\$(000) 742	902	920
Crockery, artware and novelties, stone-ware	..	..	\$(000) 1,100	1,250	1,301
Other earthenware including sanitary-ware	..	..	\$(000) 584	598	591

*Includes production of establishments classified in other industries.

†Effective running footage.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Cement</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			6	6	6
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		786	823	858
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		1,812	2,118	2,185
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		2,524	2,538	2,378
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		5,884	5,740	7,169
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		10,218	10,396	11,733
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		13,566	14,150	15,111
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		11,044	11,612	12,733
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		5,394	5,952	5,694
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		295	375	410
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1590	1680	1788
Principal materials—							
Limestone	..	..	ton		576,770	706,405	742,920
Clay, marl, cement rock	..	..	ton		674,842	678,944	725,875
Gypsum	..	..	ton		30,588	34,519	35,991
Cement made	..	..	ton		754,140	786,521	841,060
<i>Concrete Products</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			304	307	291
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		2,548	2,697	2,650
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		5,074	5,676	6,019
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		7,832	9,090	9,522
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		2,678	2,930	3,361
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		15,584	17,696	18,903
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		18,468	20,758	21,999
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		10,636	11,666	12,476
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		8,078	8,880	9,281
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		567	619	657
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1569	1700	1827
Materials used—							
Portland cement	..	..	ton		122,201	136,108	152,792
Sand, shingle	..	..	yd		572,647	707,317	757,431
Reinforcing	..	..	ton		14,338	17,119	16,451
Pumice	..	..	yd		31,032	27,508	29,912
Principal products—							
Roofing tiles and ridges	..	..	No.(000)		9,821	8,815	5,925
Fencing posts	..	..	No.(000)		2,709	2,646	2,493
Telegraph and power poles*	..	..	No.(000)		25	28	28
Housing bricks and blocks*	..	..	No.(000)		16,820	20,257	25,876
Pipes	..	..	ton		152,449	156,204	167,423
Prestressed concrete beams	..	..	No.		..	6,611	6,017
<i>Plywood and Veneer</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			11	10	12
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		701	756	894
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		1,486	1,672	2,008
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		3,142	3,334	3,204
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		820	1,198	1,656
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		5,450	6,204	6,868

*Includes production of establishments in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*ctd.*

			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Plywood and Veneer—ctd.</i>					
Value of production	..	\$(000)	6,126	6,794	7,089
Value added in manufacture	..	\$(000)	2,984	3,460	3,885
Net output (net value added)	..	\$(000)	2,178	2,300	2,269
Overtime worked by wage earners ..	..	h(000)	100	101	171
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			1455	1672	1596
Species of logs used—					
Rimu	..	ft(000) (H. Dahl)	8,668	9,263	9,914
Kahikatea	..	ft(000) (H. Dahl)	1,961	1,615	1,560
Radiata pine	..	ft(000) (H. Dahl)	7,878	10,676	11,424
Other	..	ft(000) (H. Dahl)	1,840	1,321	3,501
Veneer produced ($\frac{1}{16}$ in. basis) ..	..	sq. ft.(000)	185,882	183,049	222,603
Plywood made ($\frac{3}{16}$ in. basis) ..	..	sq. ft.(000)	52,883	54,190	56,613
<i>Range Making*</i>					
Number of establishments	..		6	6	6
Persons engaged	..	No.	1,010	992	1,032
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	..	\$(000)	1,830	1,904	2,036
Materials	..	\$(000)	2,874	3,714	3,659
Other expenses	..	\$(000)	772	866	843
Totals	..	\$(000)	5,476	6,484	6,537
Value of production	..	\$(000)	5,804	7,044	7,168
Value added in manufacture	..	\$(000)	2,930	3,330	3,510
Net output (net value added)	..	\$(000)	2,170	2,474	2,677
Overtime worked by wage earners ..	..	h(000)	96	54	124
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			1358	1508	1644
Iron and steel used	..	ton	5,254	6,204	5,415
Principal products—					
Domestic electric ranges	..	No.	40,321	44,272	49,875
Domestic electric rangettes	..	No.	3,144	3,181	6,434
Domestic coal ranges, rangettes, des- tructors, space heaters. and other stoves	..	No.	4,006	3,329	2,343
<i>Radio and Television Assembly and Manufacture*</i>					
Number of establishments	..		35	34	33
Persons engaged	..	No.	2,829	3,039	2,750
Production costs—					
Salaries, wages	..	\$(000)	4,354	5,192	4,815
Materials	..	\$(000)	17,454	21,720	15,372
Other expenses	..	\$(000)	2,116	2,624	2,134
Totals	..	\$(000)	23,926	29,536	22,322
Value of production	..	\$(000)	28,886	34,936	24,989
Value added in manufacture	..	\$(000)	11,432	13,216	9,617
Net output (net value added)	..	\$(000)	9,464	10,726	7,617
Overtime worked by wage earners ..	..	h(000)	285	293	211
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)			5222	6682	5409
Principal products—					
Radios—					
Car and portable	..	No.	60,902	54,876	81,408
Table	..	No.	12,331	13,558	5,704
Radiograms	..	No.	20,443	11,317	14,929
Television sets	..	No.	113,904	162,813	110,542

*Principal products shown for these industries include the production of establishments classified in other industries.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Motor-vehicle Assembly</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			18	17	18
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		3,915	4,090	4,268
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		8,546	9,750	10,547
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		62,864	75,182	74,410
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		2,474	2,962	3,595
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		73,884	87,894	88,552
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		83,352	95,920	97,926
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		20,488	20,738	23,515
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		18,042	17,798	19,985
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		978	1,439	1,263
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)					1447	1635	1612
Vehicles assembled—							
Cars	..	..	No.		51,538*	58,219x	56,953
Vans	..	..	No.		4,276	5,151x	3,381
Trucks	..	..	No.		4,630	4,890x	4,962
<i>Motor-body Building</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			90	86	94
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		1,406	1,523	1,709
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		2,668	2,942	3,419
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		3,752	4,326	5,454
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		722	934	1,016
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		7,142	8,202	9,889
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		8,020	8,750	10,693
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		4,268	4,424	5,239
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		3,606	3,590	4,371
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		191	229	218
Main materials—							
Timber	..	..	ft b.m.(000)		1,089	1,031	2,675
Plywood	..	..	sq. ft.(000)		752	722	998
Paints and oils	..	..	gal(000)		32	38	34
Motor bodies built—							
Buses	..	..	No.		231	235	217
Vans	..	..	No.		337	322	306
Trucks—							
Cabs	..	..	No.		111	117	346
Trays	..	..	No.		885	826	961
Caravans	..	..	No.		881	1,058	1,821
<i>Repairs to Motor Vehicles</i>							
Number of establishments	..	..			2,048	2,199	2,286
Persons engaged	..	..	No.		17,867	19,055	19,686
Production costs—							
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)		29,942	33,200	36,249
Materials	..	..	\$(000)		45,690	51,522	56,410
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)		10,332	11,626	12,927
Totals	..	..	\$(000)		85,964	96,346	105,586
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)		92,122	103,626	113,756
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)		46,432	52,106	57,347
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)		36,674	41,168	45,199
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)		1,167	1,354	1,451

*Includes assembled vehicles from the motor-body building industry.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - *ctd.*

				1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Sheet-metal Working</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		188	195	199
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	5,040	5,335	5,846
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	9,974	11,214	13,093
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	18,574	21,684	24,726
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	4,802	5,576	6,530
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	33,350	38,474	44,348
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	38,080	44,118	50,934
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	19,506	22,436	26,208
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	15,010	17,152	20,008
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	903	1,224	1,334
Volume index. Base: 1956-57 (= 1000)				1924	2373	2752
<i>Metal Products n.e.i.</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		291	316	334
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	5,324	6,143	6,685
Production costs—						
Salaries and wages	..	..	\$(000)	11,060	13,572	15,967
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	18,916	27,076	31,139
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	5,974	7,464	8,603
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	35,950	48,112	55,709
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	40,672	54,708	63,519
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	21,756	27,634	32,380
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	16,344	20,838	24,439
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	1,183	1,474	1,698
<i>Agricultural and Pastoral Machinery</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		94	108	106
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	1,022	1,240	1,357
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	1,888	2,444	2,785
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	9,182	12,238	10,593
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	736	958	1,174
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	11,806	15,640	14,552
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	13,430	17,352	16,246
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	4,248	5,114	5,653
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	3,582	4,246	4,586
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	126	190	226
<i>Machinery n.e.i.</i>						
Number of establishments	..	..		570	670	723
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	11,245	12,650	14,220
Production costs—						
Salaries, wages	..	..	\$(000)	22,918	27,514	32,041
Materials	..	..	\$(000)	33,972	40,812	47,829
Other expenses	..	..	\$(000)	8,868	10,234	12,588
Totals	..	..	\$(000)	65,758	78,560	92,458
Value of production	..	..	\$(000)	72,848	88,314	104,001
Value added in manufacture	..	..	\$(000)	38,876	47,504	56,172
Net output (net value added)	..	..	\$(000)	30,666	38,020	44,488
Overtime worked by wage earners	..	..	h(000)	2,095	2,544	2,889

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*ctd.*

		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Machinery n.e.i.—ctd.</i>				
Principal products*—				
Washing machines	No.	42,102	45,770	47,290
Refrigerators (home, commercial and freezers)	No.	53,728	52,806	61,311
Industrial machinery—				
Mining, quarrying	\$(000)	684	1,242	1,861
Road construction	\$(000)	1,756	2,412	2,668
Logging, sawmilling, woodworking ..	\$(000)	1,462	1,750	2,900
Refrigeration	\$(000)	1,610	1,860	3,066
Heating, air-conditioning	\$(000)	2,456	3,204	3,387
Dairy factory	\$(000)	1,770	2,158	2,723
Pumping	\$(000)	1,300	1,600	1,700
Other	\$(000)	14,406	18,494	19,583
Lawn mowers—hand and power ..	No.	66,264	61,477	79,542
Repairs to machinery	\$(000)	13,274	15,432	16,596

*Includes production of establishments classified in other industries.

NOTE—More detailed information on individual industries is given in the annual *Report on Statistics of Industrial Production* obtainable from Government bookshops, or alternatively available for reference at major public libraries.

Section 19

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

GENERAL—With minor fluctuation there has been a steady long-term increase in the building of houses and flats to meet the housing needs of a growing population, while the expansion of industry, trade, and commerce has led to extensive construction of factories, shops, warehouses, and offices. The erection of more multi-storey buildings, including blocks of flats, in the inner city areas has been a feature of building construction in recent years.

A Census of Building and Construction was taken for the production year 1963–64 and the value of work done totalled \$616 million. Private enterprise contributed \$398.4 million or 64.7 percent, Government Departments with their own employees \$120.6 million or 19.6 percent, local authorities with their own employees \$72.2 million or 11.7 percent, and owner-builders \$24.6 million or 4.0 percent.

In the main analysis there was an unavoidable double count of the work done by subcontractors involving \$88.4 million and this brought the aggregate figure for value of work done to \$704 million. This consisted of \$450.8 million or 64.0 percent on the construction, alteration, maintenance, repair, and demolition of buildings; \$106.6 million or 15.1 percent on roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, dams, drains, wharves and jetties; \$79.0 or 11.2 percent on power, telephone and telegraph line erection, cable laying and electric power stations; \$25.0 million or 3.5 percent on land drainage, sewerage, river protection, irrigation schemes, water supply and well drilling; \$22.4 million or 3.2 percent on earth moving, reclamation, land development, aerodromes and airstrips; \$3.2 million on the removal of overburden for mines or quarries; and \$17.4 million on plant hire and activities not otherwise included.

In the post-war years building and construction activity has absorbed a growing proportion of the labour force, and there has been phenomenal growth in the value of buildings erected. The value of building permits issued in 1945–46 was \$41.4 million, in 1950–51, \$92.5 million, in 1955–56, \$180.4 million, in 1960–61, \$269.4 million, in 1965–66, \$381.7 million, and 1966–67, \$391.5 million. The permit values for houses and flats in corresponding years were as follows: 1945–46, \$27.8 million; 1950–51, \$65.5 million; 1955–56, \$103.0 million; 1960–61, \$145.0 million; 1965–66, \$176.4 million; and 1966–67, \$176.2 million.

In June 1965 the Government introduced a building programme procedure under the Economic Stabilisation Act in terms of which the issue of building permits for works of an estimated value of more than \$60,000 could be deferred for periods of up to three years. These building controls were removed on 8 March 1968.

In November 1965 the Government set up a Building Industry Advisory Council with a view to assessing current and future demands on the industry and relating them to such matters as the labour situation, financial problems, improved efficiency, and building research.

Approximately 90 percent of the dwellings completed annually are built for private home ownership, with most of the balance being erected by Government agencies for rental purposes.

Trends in Average Costs—The following table illustrates trends in the cost of building activity over a period with general characteristics of rising costs. Although there were some increases in wages and cost of materials during 1967, actual building costs dropped considerably due to more intensive competition by contractors.

Type of Building	Cost at End of Year						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
State rental house (976 sq ft)	\$ 2,122	\$ 4,344	\$ 5,164	\$ 5,528	\$ 6,164	\$ 6,164	\$ 5,800
Buildings (reinforced concrete): For similar size and type ..	20,000	50,200	57,600	64,200	73,400	75,000	70,000

PRIVATE CONTRACTORS—The business of private contractors in building and construction in 1963-64 is summarised in the following table. Further information is given in *Building and Construction 1963-64*, a report of the Department of Statistics (available at Government bookshops).

Nature of Business	Units	Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages	Working Proprietors	Materials	Value of Work Done		
						As Main Contractor	As Sub-contractor	Total
	No.	No.	\$ (m)	No.	\$ (m)	\$ (m)	\$ (m)	\$ (m)
Building contractor ..	4,851	25,812	49.5	4,377	109.5	281.8	11.8	293.6
Civil engineering contractor ..	444	5,686	12.5	232	18.0	47.7	6.0	53.6
Shop and office fitter ..	51	280	.5	31	1.0	2.0	.2	2.2
Electrical contractor ..	838	2,936	4.9	544	12.6	12.5	11.0	23.5
Plumber ..	1,078	3,142	5.3	893	15.6	13.8	14.7	28.6
Painter ..	1,237	3,336	5.9	1,247	4.6	9.3	7.5	16.8
Drainlayer ..	197	552	1.0	174	1.9	2.8	2.1	4.9
Plasterer ..	375	1,401	2.5	362	2.2	1.5	5.9	7.4
Roofing contractor ..	77	504	1.0	23	3.5	1.1	4.4	5.5
Bricklayer ..	306	811	1.4	304	2.7	1.0	5.2	6.2
Glazier ..	76	536	1.0	17	2.5	.4	4.0	4.4
Flooring contractor ..	127	529	1.1	90	2.4	2.1	2.8	4.9
Earth mover ..	198	960	2.0	105	1.1	8.5	1.9	10.3
Road sealer ..	34	455	1.0	14	2.3	5.1	.5	5.6
Other ..	210	2,615	5.4	96	7.8	9.0	10.3	19.3
Totals	10,099	49,555	95.2	8,509	187.6	398.5	88.4	486.9

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION: Government Encouragement to Housing—The impetus of post-war housing levelled off in the early 1950s and led the Government in 1953 to call a National Housing Conference. The conference assessed the extent of the housing shortage and set a number of 206,000 houses in 10 years as a target to overcome the shortage and provide for the needs of the growing population. At the end of the 10 years a total of 203,200 house units was actually constructed.

In October 1966 the National Housing Council recommended to the Government that provision be made for the construction of a total of 138,000 houses over the five years to March 1971, the projected total for each year being subject to annual review.

A National Housing Council representing all interests in the housing field meets periodically when convened by the Government to continue the work of the conference. Various housing schemes have been introduced, the most noteworthy being the group building scheme designed to give builders continuity of work and reduce non-productive time. By 1967 a total of 18,960 houses had been completed under this scheme.

To encourage home ownership and to show the latest developments in low-and moderate-cost housing, the National Housing Council has sponsored the holding of Parades of Homes. Since 1954 over 50 of these exhibitions have been held in major cities and towns throughout New Zealand, and they have attracted the keen interest of home seekers and others wishing to improve their existing homes.

Encouragement has been given to the construction of blocks of flats by private enterprise through the introduction of a plan for individually owned flats. A company is formed to construct or take over a new flats building, and ownership of a block of shares in the company entitles the holder to occupy a particular flat. Amendments have been made to the Companies Act to facilitate the operation of the system. In major cities most new flats are now constructed on this basis, and the scheme is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Since 1937 the State, using the services of private contractors, has been building rental dwellings. At 31 March 1967, 68,234 of these houses and flats had been built and, since 1950, 20,704 of them had been sold to the occupiers. About 1,500 of these dwellings are now built each year and let to applicants in difficult housing circumstances with an income of not more than \$1,850 a year plus a discretion operated in certain circumstances. Some 700 houses were also built by the State in 1966-67 for the accommodation of Government employees.

Under the Housing Improvement Act 1945 local authorities can take action to rebuild decadent central city areas. Reclamation schemes are in progress at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, assisted with Government finance. With the view to expediting the renewal of older residential areas of major cities, a committee of interested bodies has been established to study the whole question of urban renewal and to report and make recommendations to the Government.

Government Capital Assistance on New Housing—The following table gives the Government's total capital assistance on new housing in the latest two years and includes both direct expenditure by Government Departments and money advanced by way of mortgages and loans by the State Advances Corporation and Maori Affairs Department and amounts advanced in capitalisation of family benefits payable under social security. Expenditure on new housing by hospital boards, education boards, etc., is not included.

	1965-66	1966-67
	\$(000)	
Land purchase and development, State house construction, etc.	14,686	15,918
Expenditure by Housing Division for other Departments	5,666	4,662
Department of Maori Affairs	7,418	5,770
Department of Lands and Survey	398	678
State Advances and rehabilitation loans paid out for new urban houses ..	45,694	42,190
State Advances and rehabilitation loans paid out for new rural houses ..	1,174	1,926
State Advances loans paid to local authorities for rural housing, pensioners' housing, etc.	3,564	4,992
Department of Health subsidies paid to local authorities for pensioners' flats ..	884	872
Advances under capitalisation of family benefits	8,776	7,546
Totals	88,260	84,554

HOUSES AND FLATS COMPLETED—Statistics of completed houses and flats include any new flats which are created by the conversion of existing buildings. All houses and flats completed by the Government are included.

Statistics of completions are given in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Houses and Flats Completed	Year Ended 31 March	Houses and Flats Completed	Year Ended 31 March	Houses and Flats Completed
1950	15,800	1956	19,200	1962	24,300
1951	16,400	1957	19,200	1963	22,100
1952	16,300	1958	18,600	1964	21,100
1953	16,100	1959	19,600	1965	23,500
1954	16,600	1960	21,600	1966	26,000
1955	18,500	1961	23,500	1967	24,700

PROJECTIONS OF PERMANENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS—The following table of housing projections is a summarised version of one prepared by the Government Statistician for the Targets Subcommittee of the National Housing Council.

Projections were prepared on two bases—constant demand per 1,000 and progressively increasing demand. The figure of 0.81 percent per year, expressing the average annual increase in housing requirements per thousand persons in each age or marital group, was based on 1961 to 1966 experience.

For many years past, each census has revealed an increase in the housing requirements per thousand of population. This is a result, among other things, of progress made in overtaking housing backlogs, and of improving living standards. As living standards rise, families are less willing to share houses with relatives or to take in boarders, and the former boarders tend to move into flats; the age of marriage falls, and young married couples launch out on their own instead of living with "in-laws": rooms are added to existing houses as growing families feel the need for more space; and more and more families are able to indulge in seaside holiday homes and baches.

The starting point for these projections was an estimated total of 714,800 inhabited permanent private dwellings and 70,000 uninhabited dwellings at the 1966 Census of Population and Dwellings. Total permanent private dwellings include both occupied and unoccupied; and allowance was made for an annual loss of dwellings through demolition, etc., amounting to 0.7 percent of the total number.

A net migration inflow of 13,000 per annum was assumed. For each 1,000 by which the actual figure exceeds (or falls short of) this total the following adjustment in the required number of new houses should be made:

1967, 1968; + or - 300: 1969-1971; + or - 400.

(a) Housing Requirements Assuming no Increase in Housing Standard*			(b) Housing Requirements Assuming Increasing Housing Standard*		
Year Ended 31 March	Total Permanent Private Dwellings	Total New Dwellings Needed	Year Ended 31 March	Total Permanent Private Dwellings	Total New Dwellings Needed
	(000)	(000)		(000)	(000)
1967	799.2	19.9	1967	805.6	26.3
1968	814.2	20.6	1968	827.5	27.5
1969	829.9	21.4	1969	850.2	28.5
1970	846.2	22.1	1970	873.9	29.7
1971	863.1	22.8	1971	898.5	30.7
1972	880.6	23.5	1972	924.2	32.0
1973	898.8	24.4	1973	951.0	33.3
1974	971.7	25.2	1974	978.9	34.6
1975	937.3	26.0	1975	1007.9	35.9
1976	957.5	26.8	1976	1038.0	37.2
1977	978.3	27.5	1977	1069.1	38.4

*New dwellings needed if housing requirements per thousand in each age and marital status group (a) remain constant at the 1966 level, and (b) start at the 1966 level and increase by 0.81 percent per annum.

BUILDING PERMITS—The returns from local authorities that operate a building-permit system cover all private and local authority building subject to permit. To enable a complete picture of building activity to be shown, construction commenced by Government Departments, hospital, and education boards is included, even though permits are not actually taken out.

The value shown represents in the majority of instances the total contract price or estimated cost of the building. A permit for a large building may involve work spread over several years whereas in the permit statistics the value is shown entirely for the year or month in which the permit is issued. This qualification applies more particularly to large buildings than to houses and small blocks of flats.

The value placed on a building for the purposes of the permit is usually less than the actual cost. This applies particularly to large new buildings which take a considerable time to complete. In these cases the final cost, owing to wage increases, rising costs of materials, etc., may be greater than originally estimated. This increase is not reflected in building permit figures.

The values of building permits for the latest five years are analysed by types of building in the following table. Permits cover alterations and additions as well as new buildings.

Type of Building	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(000)				
Houses and flats (new)	129,238	139,796	165,306	176,406	176,170
Houses and flats (alteration and additions)	18,694	20,350	22,370	25,233	26,671
Hotels and boarding houses ..	10,002	11,212	10,080	17,084	12,064
Hospitals*	8,520	5,804	18,598	11,012	20,491
Factories	30,196	26,318	34,708	41,440	39,566
Commercial buildings	42,892	56,458	59,746	57,758	59,906
Schools*	17,212	14,300	23,958	19,690	24,691
Miscellaneous (including churches, sports, and entertainment buildings)	17,478	20,316	22,938	33,084	31,920
Totals ..	274,232	294,554	357,704	381,709	391,478

*Includes ancillary buildings.

In the following table the numbers of permits for new houses and flats over a period of 11 years are shown, along with permit values.

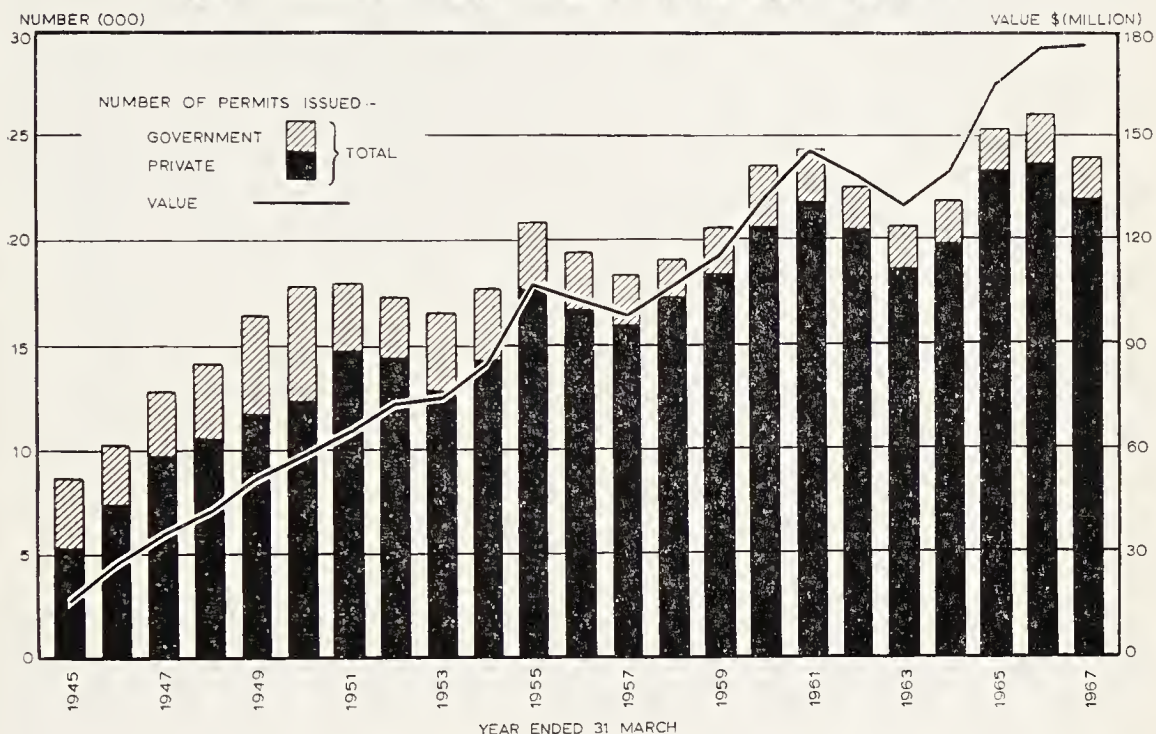
Year Ended 31 March	Number of New Houses and Flats			Value of New Houses and Flats	Value of Other New Buildings	Total Value All Buildings (Including Alterations and Additions)
	Private	Government	Total			
				\$ (000)	\$ (000)	\$ (000)
1957	15,694	2,660	18,354	98,428	43,359	178,776
1958	16,985	1,970	18,955	105,008	55,357	203,533
1959	18,121	2,447	20,568	114,027	43,350	202,932
1960	20,527	3,051	23,578	132,678	43,754	228,026
1961	21,648	2,749	24,397	144,952	46,270	269,424
1962	20,325	2,069	22,394	138,627	40,844	259,154
1963	18,448	2,188	20,636	129,239	60,257	274,232
1964	19,822	1,941	21,763	139,796	64,639	294,554
1965	23,361	1,996	25,357	165,305	97,129	357,704
1966	23,625	2,307	25,932	176,406	81,627	381,709
1967	21,893	2,153	24,046	176,170	80,195	391,478

The average permit value for houses and flats in 1966-67 was \$7,326, compared with \$6,802 in 1965-66 and \$6,518 in 1964-65.

During the year ended 31 March 1967 there were permits issued for 1,480 blocks of flats, totalling 5,269 individual units. The preceding table includes flats on an individual basis.

The following diagram illustrates building-permit figures for new houses and flats.

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS BUILDING PERMITS



The following table shows details, for the latest 11 years, of blocks of flats and flats created by conversions. These figures do not include motels or holiday flats as these are included in commercial buildings with hotels, etc.

Year Ended 31 March	Blocks of Flats	Number of Flats in Blocks	Flats Created by Con- versions	Total Flats
1957	193	620	682	1,302
1958	305	1,041	711	1,752
1959	299	1,039	810	1,849
1960	390	1,440	899	2,339
1961	367	1,347	860	2,207
1962	420	1,577	470	2,047
1963	545	2,012	404	2,416
1964	1,013	3,375	752	4,127
1965	1,589	5,462	1,059	6,521
1966	1,568	5,675	1,248	6,923
1967	1,480	5,269	1,100	6,369

Since the year 1961-62 additional information makes it reasonably certain that the figures for flats created by conversion refer to complete units. In earlier years the figures are known to include some apartments not completely self-contained.

The following table gives a summary of building permits (including State building operations) for the latest two years by number and value for urban and rural districts.

The urban districts include all cities, boroughs, and town districts, and seven urban counties; they do not conform with urban areas as defined for population statistics.

Districts	1965-66			1966-67		
	New Houses and Flats: Number	New Houses and Flats: Value	Total, All Buildings: Value	New Houses and Flats: Number	New Houses and Flats: Value	Total, All Buildings: Value
Urban districts ..	21,295	\$(000) 144,178	\$(000) 314,644	19,513	\$(000) 142,368	\$(000) 316,702
Rural districts ..	4,637	32,228	67,065	4,533	33,802	74,776
Totals, New Zealand	25,932	176,406	381,709	24,046	176,170	391,478

There were 2,153 Government houses and flats (1,576 in urban and 577 in rural districts) commenced in 1966-67 compared with 2,307 (1,521 in urban and 786 in rural districts) in 1965-66. The value of Government houses and flats commenced in 1966-67 was \$15,336,482 as against \$15,567,846 in 1965-66. The average value for Government houses and flats was \$7,123 in 1966-67, as against \$6,748 in 1965-66.

The following table arranges urban local authorities with building values of over \$1,000,000 in 1966-67 in descending order.

	\$(000)		\$(000)
Wellington city	29,122	Nelson city	3,134
Auckland city	24,934	Mt. Roskill	2,690
Manukau city	20,921	Gisborne city	2,634
Hamilton city	17,952	Blenheim	2,591
Christchurch city	15,773	Masterton	2,400
Waitemata county	15,073	Upper Hutt city	2,156
Dunedin city	10,841	Onehunga	2,099
Waimairi	8,289	East Coast Bays	2,013
One Tree Hill	7,905	Mt. Eden	1,956
Lower Hutt city	7,611	Papatoetoe city	1,947
Napier city	7,330	Levin	1,867
Hutt county	6,874	Otahuhu	1,856
Rotorua city	6,561	Taupo	1,811
Whangarei city	6,025	Birkenhead	1,798
Porirua city	5,758	Howick	1,696
Palmerston North city	5,511	Northcote	1,558
Invercargill city	5,022	Mt. Albert	1,511
Mt. Wellington	4,410	Kawerau	1,486
Paparua county	4,410	Oamaru	1,456
Tauranga city	4,295	Whakatane	1,425
Hastings city	3,994	Tawa	1,410
New Plymouth city	3,774	Mt. Maunganui	1,390
Wanganui city	3,635	Ashburton	1,164
Takapuna city	3,484	New Lynn	1,126
Papakura	3,434	Ellerslie	1,036
Timaru city	3,200		

Building Permits in Rural Districts—The counties of Waitemata, Hutt, Waimairi, Heathcote, Paparua, Peninsula, and Taieri are largely urban in character and their permits are included under the urban districts. The tabulation for rural districts is therefore confined to the remaining counties and Waiheke Island.

Government building in rural districts has been included.

Excluding the seven counties which are included in urban districts, the total value of rural building in 1966–67 amounted to \$74,776,376, an increase of \$7,711,444 as compared with the 1965–66 figures for the same districts.

The following table arranges rural local authorities with building values of over \$1,000,000 in 1966–67 in descending order.

<i>County</i>	<i>\$(000)</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>\$(000)</i>
Franklin	6,084	Rotorua	1,550
Matamata	4,836	Waipa	1,505
Taupo	4,744	Taranaki	1,504
Southland	3,555	Waimea	1,388
Whangarei	3,293	Whakatane	1,348
Kairanga	2,975	Waikato	1,346
Hawke's Bay	2,146	Ashburton	1,259
Wallace	2,100	Rangitikei	1,241
Tauranga	1,995	Bay of Islands	1,116
Horowhenua	1,746	Marlborough	1,084

The total value of building for the seven counties included in the total for urban districts in 1966–67 was \$36,429,296, and the number of new houses and flats in these areas was 3,080. The comparable value for 1965–66 was \$44,510,910 and the number of new houses and flats 3,488.

Other Government Building Operations—In 1966–67 Government buildings commenced, other than houses and flats, totalled \$15,744,322 in value. The comparable figure for 1965–66 was \$7,786,348. Buildings erected by or for hospital or education boards are not included in these figures but are included in the total building statistics quoted previously. For the year ended 31 March 1967 the value of buildings commenced for hospital boards amounted to \$19,220,424, while work commenced for education boards was valued at \$11,599,800. The comparable figures for 1965–66 were hospital boards \$10,324,682; education boards \$10,798,418.

Sector of Ownership—An analysis is given of the sector of ownership for permit values.

Sector of Ownership	Commercial Buildings		Houses and Flats		All Buildings	
	1965–66	1966–67	1965–66	1966–67	1965–66	1966–67
	\$(million)					
Private enterprise ..	45.8	44.5	27.4	26.0	137.5	128.0
Households ..	0.2	0.3	155.8	156.8	167.5	169.3
Central government ..	4.4	11.4	15.8	15.5	48.4	59.5
Public corporations ..	4.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	5.1	1.6
Local government ..	3.1	2.4	2.5	4.5	23.2	33.0

The values for other types of building for 1965–66 and 1966–67 respectively were: factories \$41.4 million and \$39.5 million (mostly private enterprises); hotels, etc., \$17.0 million and \$12.0 million (mostly private enterprises); hospitals, etc., \$11.0 million and \$20.4 million (mostly local government); schools, etc., \$19.6 million and \$24.6 million (mostly Central Government); miscellaneous buildings, including churches, sports, and entertainment buildings, \$33.0 million and \$31.9 million.

WORK PUT IN PLACE—The Department of Statistics now makes a quarterly survey of building work put in place. These statistics differ conceptually from those in the building permits section in that (i) there is a variable time lag between the issue of a permit and the commencement of building, (ii) the building work covered by a permit extends over a time period, in some cases many calendar quarters, and (iii) the total value of work carried out on a building may differ from the permit value as a result of unanticipated rises in building material costs and wage rises after the permit issue. The statistics are based on a sample survey.

Quarter Ended	Dwellings				
	New Houses and Flats			Alterations and Additions	Total
	Government	Other	Total		

Value of Work Put in Place \$ (million)

1965—June ..	3.4	42.7	46.1	6.7	52.7
September ..	3.8	46.5	50.2	6.3	56.6
December ..	4.7	42.8	47.6	7.2	54.7
1966—March ..	4.1	35.9	40.0	6.6	46.6
June ..	4.7	38.4	43.1	7.6	50.7
September ..	5.2	41.2	46.4	6.9	53.3
December ..	4.6	41.2	45.8	7.2	53.1
1967—March ..	2.6	39.4	42.0	6.3	48.3
June ..	3.7	38.3	42.1	6.9	48.9
September ..	3.7	37.2	40.9	7.2	48.1
December ..	4.2	40.6	44.8	6.8	51.4

Quarter Ended	Other Buildings*							Grand Total
	Hotels, Boarding Houses†	Hospitals†	Factories	Commercial Buildings	Schools†	Miscellaneous‡	Total	

Value of Work Put in Place \$ (million)

1965—June ..	2.6	1.9	12.3	15.2	4.9	6.7	43.7	96.4
September ..	2.9	2.1	12.3	18.2	4.4	6.7	46.6	103.2
December ..	3.1	1.9	12.0	15.1	4.5	7.6	44.2	98.9
1966—March ..	2.4	1.6	10.9	14.4	4.9	6.7	40.9	87.5
June ..	2.7	2.5	11.3	15.3	4.7	8.0	44.3	95.0
September ..	3.7	2.3	10.7	16.6	5.3	8.7	47.5	100.8
December ..	4.4	2.7	8.9	14.8	5.5	8.6	44.9	98.0
1967—March ..	3.1	2.9	8.5	13.7	5.3	7.5	40.9	89.2
June ..	3.7	3.2	9.8	14.9	5.5	8.8	46.0	94.9
September ..	4.2	3.8	10.4	14.5	5.6	8.5	47.1	95.2
December ..	3.9	3.0	8.7	12.8	4.2	7.7	40.2	91.6

*Includes alterations and additions.
 †Value of work actually put in place in each calendar quarter.

†And ancillary buildings.

‡Including churches, sports, and entertainment buildings.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Most materials with the major exception of steel and galvanised iron are produced in New Zealand and current production is meeting demand. Although supplies of imported materials are restricted under the system of import licensing, building operations have not been seriously hampered by lack of supplies. Expansion still continues in the quantity and range of materials and fittings manufactured in New Zealand.

Production of Principal Building Materials—The following table shows the production of principal building materials for the latest eleven years.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Production Year	Rough-sawn Timber*	Dressed Timber (from Rough-sawn)	Building Sheet†	Plywood	Wall-board‡	Paints, etc.		
						Paints and Enamels	Varnishes	Lacquers
	ft. b.m. (million)		sq. ft. (million)			gal (thousand)		
1956-57	596.9	110.1	26.2	37.8	125.1	2,650	110	173
1957-58	596.8	105.7	28.1	38.8	125.5	2,763	140	211
1958-59	636.8	119.3	28.7	40.0	141.2	2,892	128	217
1959-60	693.8	128.4	31.6	43.1	153.1	3,033	118	256
1960-61	714.1	144.4	33.8	48.0	170.8	3,134	115	264
1961-62	692.6	157.0	31.3	49.3x	188.4	3,016	130	270
1962-63	643.4	160.2	28.3	51.4	170.3	3,096	126	294
1963-64	666.0	154.0	30.1	52.9	168.7	3,321	136	346
1964-65	736.2	176.8	31.2	54.2	192.9	3,636	138	370
1965-66	756.9	185.0	34.6	56.6	197.5	3,617	157	345
1966-67	747.6			57.1				

*Source: New Zealand Forest Service, for years ended 31 March.

†Asbestos cement and cement sheet.

‡Includes fibrous plasterboard.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING MATERIALS—continued

Production Year	Concrete Roofing Tiles	Bricks and Blocks			Drainpipes, Salt Glazed, 6 in. and Below	Cement	
		Building Bricks, Clay	Concrete				
			Bricks	Blocks			
No. (million)							tons (000)
1956-57	10.2	43.8	0.5	5.7	2.39	472.1	
1957-58	9.3	49.3	0.6	6.7	2.35	544.0	
1958-59	9.4	52.2	0.6	8.2	2.28	542.1	
1959-60	11.4	50.9	0.5	10.1	2.76	575.4	
1960-61	11.0	56.4	0.6	12.5	2.88	619.6	
1961-62	11.2	60.5	0.5	12.4	3.09	647.9	
1962-63	9.4	46.8	1.4	12.2	3.06	653.2	
1963-64	9.8	50.2	0.8	15.2	5.82*	754.1	
1964-65	8.8	51.7	0.8	18.6	6.95*	786.5	
1965-66	5.9	52.4	1.3	23.8	6.89*	841.1	
1966-67						859.0	

*In millions of effective running feet.

HOUSING FINANCE—The chief agency providing finance for housing in New Zealand is the State Advances Corporation, a wholly Government owned institution described in detail in Section 30B. For the year ended 31 March 1967, the State Advances Corporation authorised loans valued at \$41.5 million for new urban dwellings, of which \$9.8 million was at the 3 percent rate, and loans of \$12.8 million were authorised for the purchase of existing houses, of which \$1.0 million was at 3 percent. From 1964 all new 3 percent loans are subject to review every five years, and if the income of the borrower exceeds the qualifying limit existing at the review date, the standard rate will be charged for the balance of the loan term.

The Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act 1964 provides for payment in a lump sum of the social security family benefit, the capitalised benefit to be applied towards the provision of a family home or for essential alterations or for repayment of encumbrances on a family home. The scheme became operative on 1 April 1959. Benefits in respect of any number of children may be capitalised provided the aggregate advance does not exceed \$2,000. Family benefit capitalisation advances totalling \$75.8 million were authorised in the first eight years of the scheme by the State Advances Corporation to applicants holding eligibility certificates issued by the Social Security Commission.

Under the Mortgage Guarantee Scheme introduced in 1961, the State Advances Corporation assists building societies, insurance companies, and other approved lending institutions to grant loans for the purchase of existing houses by guaranteeing the difference between the usual limit of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of value and 85 percent of the valuation. Guarantees are also available in respect of new houses up to a limit of 90 percent of valuation.

In July 1957 the Government announced the commencement of a home lay-by scheme in the Post Office Savings Bank and this has been extended to trustee and private savings banks. A subsidy, known as a suspensory free deposit, of \$10 per \$200 up to a limit of \$100 is credited to each home lay-by account when the money is used to acquire a new home to be occupied by the depositor. There is no limit to the amount which can be deposited but the maximum amount in any one year on which the subsidy can be credited is \$500. The effect of the scheme is that a person who deposits \$500 each year in a home lay-by account for four years will qualify for the maximum subsidy of \$100, in addition to the normal savings bank interest. Deposits of \$200 a year for 10 years can also earn the maximum subsidy.

Further information on housing finance is contained in Section 30B—State Advances Corporation.

Role of Local Authorities—The housing policy of the Government includes the provision of loans to local authorities at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent to enable them to undertake the erection of accommodation for pensioners or persons in comparable circumstances. Since 1950 there has been a generous Government subsidy for pensioners' housing, and it is now half the net capital cost, with a maximum of \$1,850 a unit. At 31 March 1967 Government subsidies of \$6,846,600 had been granted to local authorities and also loans of \$9,029,400. Local authorities have built 4,378 pensioner flats to accommodate 5,287 persons. (These subsidies are separate from those granted to religious and relief organisations—see Section 5A).

Under the Rural Housing Act 1939 the State Advances Corporation grants loans to county councils for relending to farmers for housing purposes. During the year ended 31 March 1967, 58 county councils uplifted loans of \$2,369,384 in respect of 445 houses.

Borough councils are authorised under the Municipal Corporations Act to provide loans for housing purposes, to subdivide for such purposes any land vested in a council and not held by it in trust for any particular purpose other than housing; and to sell or lease allotments for housing purposes. Local authorities may also apply to the Local Authorities Loans Board for blanket authorities for the purchase of land for subdivision for housing purposes. Local authorities are being encouraged to play a more prominent part in the housing of their citizens.

Maori Housing—In addition to the facilities of the State Advances Corporation, financial assistance towards the erection of houses, including the purchase of building sites, additions, repairs to existing dwellings, and for the purchase of houses, is available to Maoris under the Maori Housing Act 1935, the lending authority being the Board of Maori Affairs. Section 18 of the Maori Housing Amendment Act 1938 provided for the Special Housing Fund to be set up. The use of a Special Housing Fund as a reserve enables the Board of Maori Affairs to cater for families who are unable to meet the full repayments normally required.

In addition to providing loans, the Department, through its building organisation, arranges for construction of the houses in many cases. The Department has available a comprehensive plan service to meet the special needs of the Maori people. In determining its building programme the Department endeavours to ensure that the most needy cases are given priority. The numbers of houses erected in recent years have been: 1962-63, 802; 1963-64, 800; 1964-65, 905; 1965-66, 855; and 1966-67, 746. House purchases and other dwellings obtained through the agency of the State Advances Corporation, together with new houses built by the Department of Maori Affairs and the Maori Trustee, brought the total number of Maori families housed in the past five years to 7,598, of whom 1,301 were housed in 1966-67.

Loans through the Department up to set limits, rebated interest rate, and capitalisation of family benefit are similar in all respects to loans granted by the State Advances Corporation. Where the applicant does not qualify for the special interest concession, loans are granted at an interest rate of 5½ percent.

All applications for State tenancies are dealt with by the State Advances Corporation although assistance with the applications is often given by the Department's staff. During 1966-67, 440 known tenancies were allocated to Maori families.

The Government has devoted particular attention to providing accommodation for single Maori girls in urban areas and has erected rental flats in Auckland and Wellington, and, through the agency of the Maori Trustee, has provided flats in Christchurch. Hostel accommodation for Maori boys has also been made available in Christchurch by the Maori Trustee. Pensioner accommodation has been provided in Kaikohe and Waitangi.

STATE HOUSE CONSTRUCTION—A programme of building State rental houses and flats was commenced in March 1937. These are for letting (and subsequent purchase if the occupier wishes) to people in the moderate income group according to need. Since 1950 there has been an income bar on applicants for tenancies of State rental units.

The Housing Division of the Ministry of Works acquires and develops sites for houses and flats and arranges contracts for their construction. These activities are covered by the Housing Act 1955.

The totals of State rental units completed and handed over for occupation in the latest 11 years are shown in the following table. Up to 31 March 1967 there were 68,234 units completed.

Year	Number of Units	Year	Number of Units
1956-57	2,746	1962-63	1,948
1957-58	1,853	1963-64	1,562
1958-59	1,647	1964-65	1,646
1959-60	2,128	1965-66	1,334
1960-61	2,148	1966-67	1,469
1961-62	1,972		

Flats and Multi-unit Dwellings—In compliance with Government policy, aiming at higher density housing in the interests of conserving land and at the same time arresting urban sprawl, the State has continued to build increasing numbers of multi-unit dwellings, mainly two and four units, also a number of three-storey blocks of flats each comprising 12 units. The number of multi units built by the Housing Division for State rental purposes up to 31 March 1967 was 12,484 two-unit dwellings, 624 three-unit dwellings, and 5,277 four-to-eight-unit blocks. In addition, the Housing Division built 1,596 multi-storey flats and 1,031 pensioners' flats, also for State rental purposes.

State Services Housing—State services houses are houses built for Government Departments and the armed forces. The total number of such houses erected by the Division to 31 March 1967 was 11,510. This includes houses built at the site of major construction jobs such as electric power schemes.

Finance—The cost of the State housing programme, including the acquisition and development of land, is financed from the Housing Construction vote in the Works and Trading Account, i.e., out of national development loan moneys.

The following table shows the annual expenditure from the Housing Construction vote.

Year Ended 31 March	State Housing	State Services	Land Purchase and Development	Administration and General	Total
	\$ (thousand)				
1957	13,104	122	5,572	1,110	19,910
1958	9,632	112	5,390	1,140	16,276
1959	9,730	52	6,226	1,198	17,204
1960	14,372	60	6,402	1,196	22,032
1961	12,430	92	6,416	1,290	20,228
1962	11,638	68*	5,326	1,354	18,386
1963	10,354	64*	4,094	2,140	16,652
1964	10,764	72*	3,960	1,840	16,636
1965	10,102	122*	3,352	1,886	15,462
1966	9,394	136*	3,292	1,864	14,686
1967	11,234	124*	2,784	1,898	16,040

*Additional expenditure charged directly to the departments concerned is shown in the succeeding table.

The next table shows the annual total expenditure by the Housing Division in the latest five years.

Year	Vote, "Housing Construction"				On Behalf of Other Departments (Charged Direct)	Total
	Construction Land Purchase and Development, Administration	Land Development, Murupara	On Behalf of Other Departments*	Total		
	\$ (thousand)					
1962-63	16,516	72	64	16,652	2,582	19,234
1963-64	16,556	8	72	16,636	2,210	18,846
1964-65	15,332	8	122	15,462	2,272	17,734
1965-66	14,536	14	136	14,686	5,666	20,352
1966-67	15,792	1	124	15,917	4,662	20,579

*Expenditure on behalf of other Departments charged meantime to vote, "Housing Construction".

Room Content of Units (State Houses and State Services Housing)—The types of units according to the number of bedrooms in units built during the two latest years, also the totals from 1937 to date, are shown in the following table.

Number of Bedrooms	1965-66		1966-67		Totals to Date	
	Number of Units	Percentage of Total	Number of Units	Percentage of Total	Number of Units	Percentage of Total
One bedroom or bed-sitting room	80	4.0	89	4.0	4,675	5.8
Two bedrooms	367	18.4	422	18.8	24,459	30.7
Three bedrooms	1,232	61.9	1,388	61.7	44,655	56.0
Four or more bedrooms ..	312	15.7	349	15.5	5,955	7.5
Totals	1,991	100.0	2,248	100.0	79,744	100.0

Sheathing Materials Used (State Houses and State Services Housing)—The sheathing materials used in the units built during the two latest years, also the totals from 1937 to date, are shown in the following table.

Materials	Units Built		
	1965-66	1966-67	Totals to Date
Weatherboards	904	959	46,464
Brick	279	251	13,737
Concrete	120	270	4,935
Other sheathing	688	768	14,608
Totals	1,991	2,248	79,744

Land Acquisition—During 1966-67 a total of 85 developed unit sites was purchased as a charge against the Housing Construction vote, also some 232 acres of undeveloped land estimated ultimately to yield 900 unit sites. Approximately one-half of these sections are intended for State rental house building, the balance being for private home building, including houses under the Government-approved group building scheme.

State Rental Housing Tender Prices—The following table shows typical tender prices being accepted in the four main centres at the end of the last 11 financial years for similar types of three-bedroom State rental houses of equivalent floor space. In each case the house is a typical single unit on a flat section, built in weatherboards with a tiled roof. The price includes drainage, fencing, paths, toolshed, revolving clothes line, and letterbox. The cost of the section is not included. The figures in parentheses represent the cost per square foot.

Year	Auckland		Wellington		Christchurch		Dunedin	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1956-57	6,170	(5.88)	6,014	(5.72)	5,114	(4.87)	6,108	(5.82)
1957-58	6,102	(5.81)	6,004	(5.72)	5,090	(4.85)	6,062	(5.78)
1958-59	6,018	(5.73)	6,044	(5.76)	5,076	(4.83)	5,904	(5.62)
1959-60	6,218	(5.92)	6,068	(5.78)	5,362	(5.11)	6,134	(5.84)
1960-61	6,338	(6.04)	6,134	(5.84)	5,500	(5.24)	6,218	(5.92)
1961-62	6,334	(6.03)	6,278	(5.98)	5,472	(5.21)	6,172	(5.88)
1962-63	6,298	(6.00)	6,316	(6.02)	5,452	(5.20)	6,182	(5.88)
1963-64	6,306	(6.01)	6,330	(6.03)	5,686	(5.42)	6,234	(5.94)
1964-65	6,726	(6.41)	6,888	(6.56)	6,104	(5.81)	6,632	(6.32)
1965-66	6,942	(6.61)	7,178	(6.83)	6,434	(6.12)	6,758	(6.42)
1966-67	6,894	(6.58)	7,372	(7.03)	6,488	(6.19)	6,990	(6.67)

JOINT FAMILY HOMES—The Joint Family Homes Act 1964 makes provision for a form of ownership by which a family home will belong not to the husband and wife separately but to both of them jointly so that it may pass to the survivor on the death of one of them. The predominant purpose behind the legislation is the preservation of a family home outside the business or personal speculations of either spouse. A husband and wife, or either of them, being solvent and owning land whether freehold or leasehold on which a residence is erected or on which a residence will be erected within six months, may settle the land as a joint family home provided the residence is used exclusively or principally as a home for themselves and the members of their household. The 1964 Act makes it possible to settle flats as family homes. The settlement is cancelled when the land is sold or when both husband and wife have died or have ceased permanently to reside and have their home on the land. There are substantial benefits resulting from settlement under the Act. The husband and wife have equal rights in connection with ownership and possession while they are both living but cannot deal separately with their interest. On the death of either of them the joint family home becomes the property of the survivor. In the event of claims by creditors or an assignee in bankruptcy, the property is protected up to a sum of \$4,000. Further, on the death of one of the spouses there is an exemption of \$8,000 from estate duty. Settlements under the Act are exempt from gift and stamp duty.

The Joint Family Homes Amendment Act 1965 introduced new provisions to cover the system now growing up in connection with granting long-term leases to the owner-occupier of flats and vesting the fee simple in them in undivided shares. Under the Joint Family Homes Act 1964 the owner-occupier could settle his leasehold interest in the flat, but the new legislation enables him to settle also his undivided share in the fee simple.

Joint family homes under the Joint Family Homes Act registered for the last 11 years are shown in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Homes Settled	Year Ended 31 March	Homes Settled
1957	5,655	1963	14,683
1958	6,262	1964	13,056
1959	7,052	1965	13,224
1960	11,195	1966	14,149
1961	16,368	1967	12,738
1962	16,012		

The Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act caused a very substantial increase from 1959 onwards, mainly owing to the condition attaching to capitalisation of the benefits that the home, if not in the sole name of the wife, be settled as a joint family home.

CENSUS INFORMATION: Nature of Dwelling—The following table shows the nature of dwellings at the censuses at 1961 and 1966.

Nature of Dwelling	Numbers		Percentage of Total Inhabited Dwellings	
	1961	1966	1961	1966
A. Inhabited dwellings—				
Permanent private dwellings—				
Private house	564,196	626,580	87.7	86.5
Private house, partly sublet	797	1,162	0.1	0.2
Flat	52,936	74,999	8.2	10.4
Dwellings combined with shop, rooms attached to offices, etc.	6,830	5,820	1.1	0.8
Bach	8,905	7,484	1.4	1.0
Other	43	59	--	--
Totals	633,707	716,104	98.5	98.9
Mobile and temporary dwellings—				
Mobile residence (including caravans) ..	1,248	1,035	0.2	0.1
Other (including tents)	248	134	--	--
Totals	1,496	1,169	0.2	0.1
Non-private dwellings—				
Hotel, boardinghouse, apartment house, hostel	6,082	5,317	0.9	0.7
Public or private hospital	534	533	0.1	0.1
Camp	380	525	0.1	0.1
Other	1,211	796	0.2	0.1
Totals	8,207	7,171	1.3	1.0
Grand totals, inhabited dwellings	643,410	724,444	100.0	100.0
B. Uninhabited dwellings—				
Occupants temporarily away	12,840	14,979	...	...
Untenanted dwelling	19,870	26,272	...	...
Bach (weekend or summer dwelling) ..	26,997	29,534	...	...
Totals	59,707	70,785	...	...
C. Building—				
Dwellings in course of erection	11,383	10,667	...	...

In 1961 the average number of occupants per permanent private dwelling was 3.56 compared with 3.58 five years earlier.

Unoccupied dwellings are restricted to buildings intended for human habitation, e.g., houses, flats, cottages, etc., and the category omits unoccupied caravans, tents, etc.; it also excludes unoccupied dwellings which are both deserted and dilapidated.

Rents—In the following table the average weekly rent for unfurnished five-roomed dwellings is given for selected cities with the largest numbers of rental dwellings in 1961. State rental houses are included in the figures and would have a moderating effect on the rents. The average weekly rent for the 44,116 unfurnished five-roomed dwellings in New Zealand was \$4.65, while it was \$5.18 for the 28,985 such dwellings in centres of over 2,000 population.

City	Number of Five-roomed Dwellings Let	Average Weekly Rent	City	Number of Five-roomed Dwellings Let	Average Weekly Rent
		\$			\$
Auckland ..	2,662	5.50	Napier ..	603	4.78
Lower Hutt ..	1,676	4.88	New Plymouth ..	575	5.05
Wellington ..	1,572	6.95	Hastings ..	526	5.05
Christchurch ..	2,139	5.60	Wanganui ..	422	4.78
Dunedin ..	1,171	5.05	Timaru ..	430	5.22
Hamilton ..	1,049	5.08	Invercargill ..	476	5.28
Palmerston North	849	5.18			

The numbers and average weekly rents according to the number of rooms in rented dwellings and flats is shown in the following table: (These are also from the 1961 census.)

Nature of Dwelling	Number of Rooms						Total, Including Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number</i>						
Furnished ..	1,018	3,207	4,480	4,706	3,856	1,331	19,188
Unfurnished ..	1,916	8,338	17,944	36,345	44,116	11,272	123,475
Partly furnished ..	634	1,915	2,616	2,684	2,001	810	11,065
All rented dwellings ..	3,568	13,460	25,040	43,735	49,973	13,413	153,728
	<i>Weekly Rent</i>						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Furnished ..	5.30	7.78	9.28	8.70	7.88	10.25	8.52
Unfurnished ..	3.35	4.82	5.72	4.98	4.65	5.10	4.98
Partly furnished ..	4.10	6.45	7.88	8.02	8.12	8.80	7.65
All rented dwellings ..	4.05	5.78	6.58	5.58	5.02	5.82	5.60

Nature of Dwelling		Number of Rooms						Total, Including Other
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Flats</i>		<i>Number</i>						
Furnished	..	635	2,547	3,180	1,727	513	147	8,835
Unfurnished	..	1,227	5,915	9,899	8,484	2,895	419	29,023
Partly furnished ..	..	317	1,484	1,837	1,086	309	85	5,171
All rented flats ..	..	2,179	9,946	14,916	11,297	3,717	651	43,029
		<i>Weekly Rent</i>						
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Furnished	..	5.95	8.42	10.38	11.95	12.98	14.52	10.05
Unfurnished	..	3.90	5.35	6.92	7.10	6.60	8.32	6.52
Partly furnished ..	..	5.28	7.00	8.70	9.58	10.40	11.48	8.35
All rented flats ..	..	4.70	6.40	7.88	8.08	7.80	10.12	7.48

Tenure of Dwelling—The following table classifies the inhabited permanent private dwellings according to tenure.

Tenure	1961		1966	
	Number of Dwellings	Percent of Total Specified	Number of Dwellings	Percent of Total Specified
Renting or leasing	153,728	24.3	177,429	24.9
Free dwelling provided with job ..	34,087	5.4	35,387	5.0
Loaned without payment	8,586	1.4	7,919	1.1
Buying with table mortgage	166,636	26.4	213,807	30.0
With flat mortgage	86,359	13.7	80,885	11.3
Unspecified mortgage	433	0.1	226	--
Owned without mortgage	181,793	28.8	197,085	27.7
Not specified	2,085	...	3,366	...
Totals	633,707	100.0	716,104	100.0



M. D. King

Students on the way to Student Union from the Library, Victoria University of Wellington (Rankine Brown and Easterfield Buildings in background).

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW ZEALAND

Pictorial Supplement

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEARBOOK

All photographs are by University Photographic Departments unless otherwise acknowledged.



Auckland Star

New buildings on extended site of University of Auckland. Student centre and library in foreground.

Aerial view of the new buildings at Ilam, University of Canterbury, Christchurch. To the right is the School of Engineering, of which the round lecture theatre is a feature. The massive buildings of the Faculty of Science are to the left.

V. C. Browne





National Publicity

A general view of the University of Otago, Dunedin. The original buildings are at middle left; behind them are twin dormitory blocks due for occupation by students in 1969 as the centennial project.

Lincoln College, University of Canterbury, specialises in agricultural studies.

V. C. Browne





Student Union Building, Victoria University of Wellington.

M. D. King

Mathematics class in new lecture theatre, Victoria University of Wellington.

M. D. King





A. C. Lemmens

New buildings on the campus of the University of Waikato, Hamilton, the youngest university.



M. D. King

First year students, Zoology Laboratory, Victoria University of Wellington.



Students concentrate in a lecture theatre at the University of Auckland.

Library facilities fully used at the University of Waikato.

A. C. Lemmens





Students at advanced biochemistry practical class, Massey University, Palmerston North.

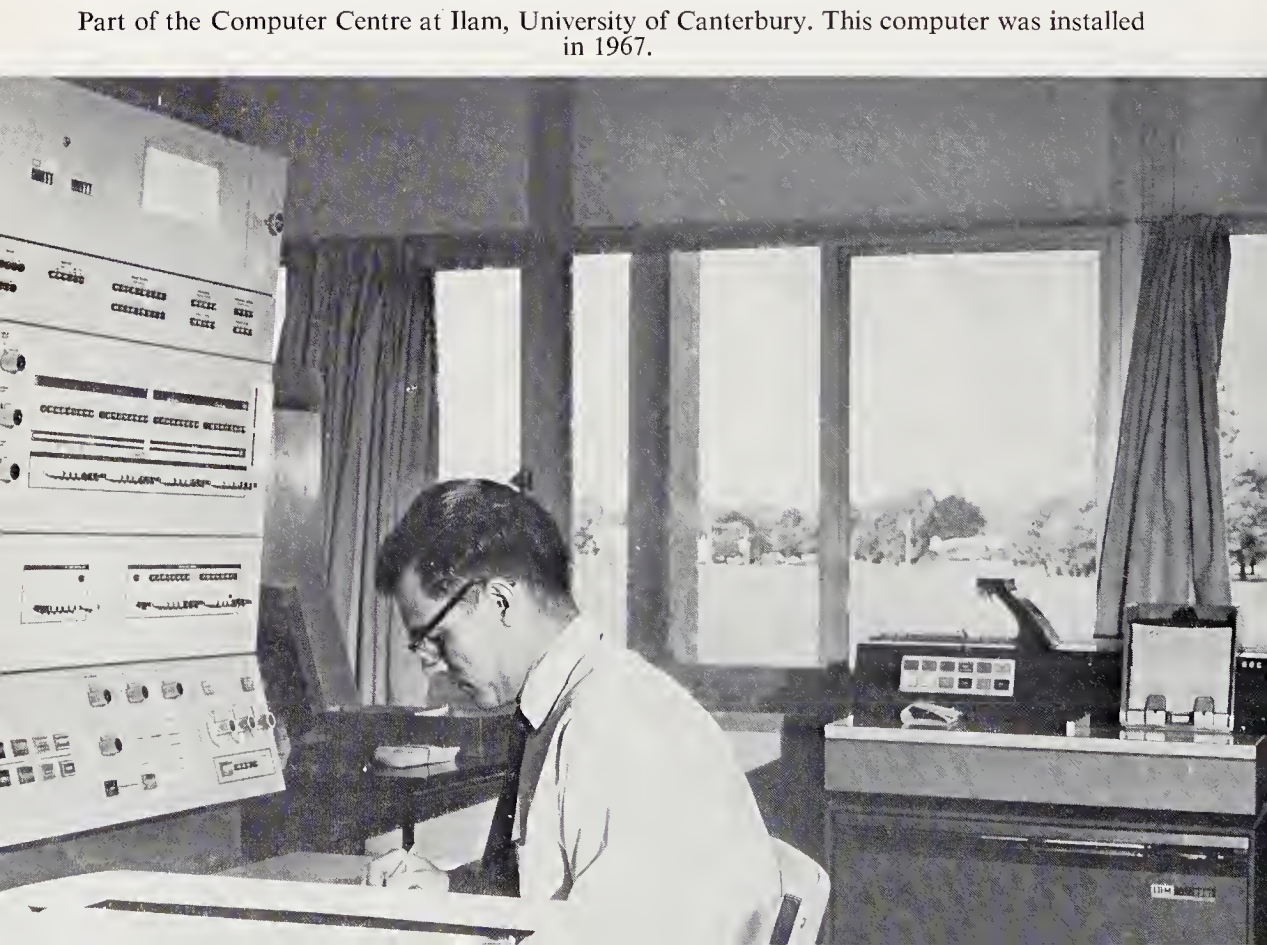
The Law Library, Victoria University of Wellington, is in a wing of the original building.

M. D. King

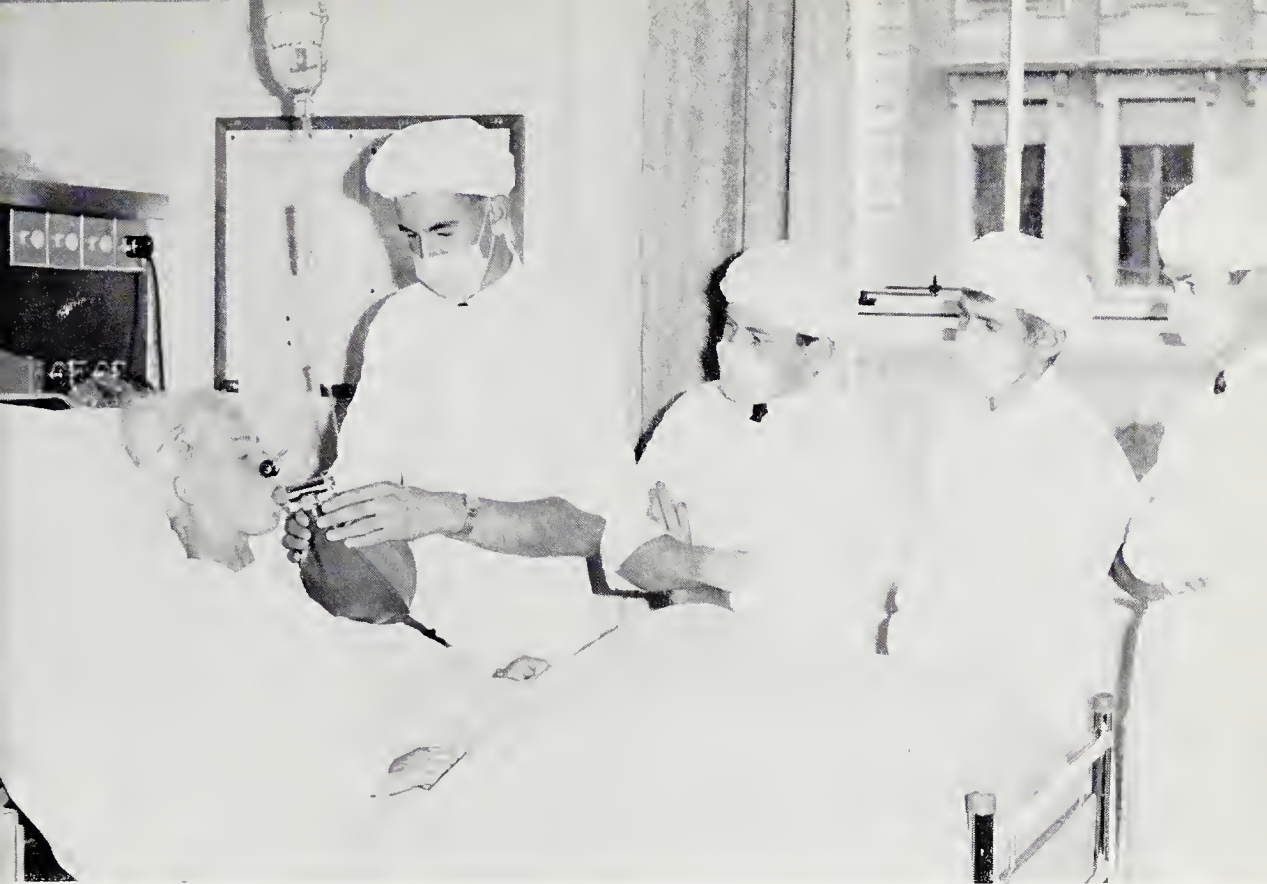




Graduate students in Botany Department of the University of Canterbury are shown how to use an electron microscope installed in the department in 1967.



Part of the Computer Centre at Ilam, University of Canterbury. This computer was installed in 1967.



A clinical demonstration for Medical School students in the teaching hospital of the University of Otago.

Language Laboratory, English Language Institute (Colombo Plan students), Victoria University of Wellington.

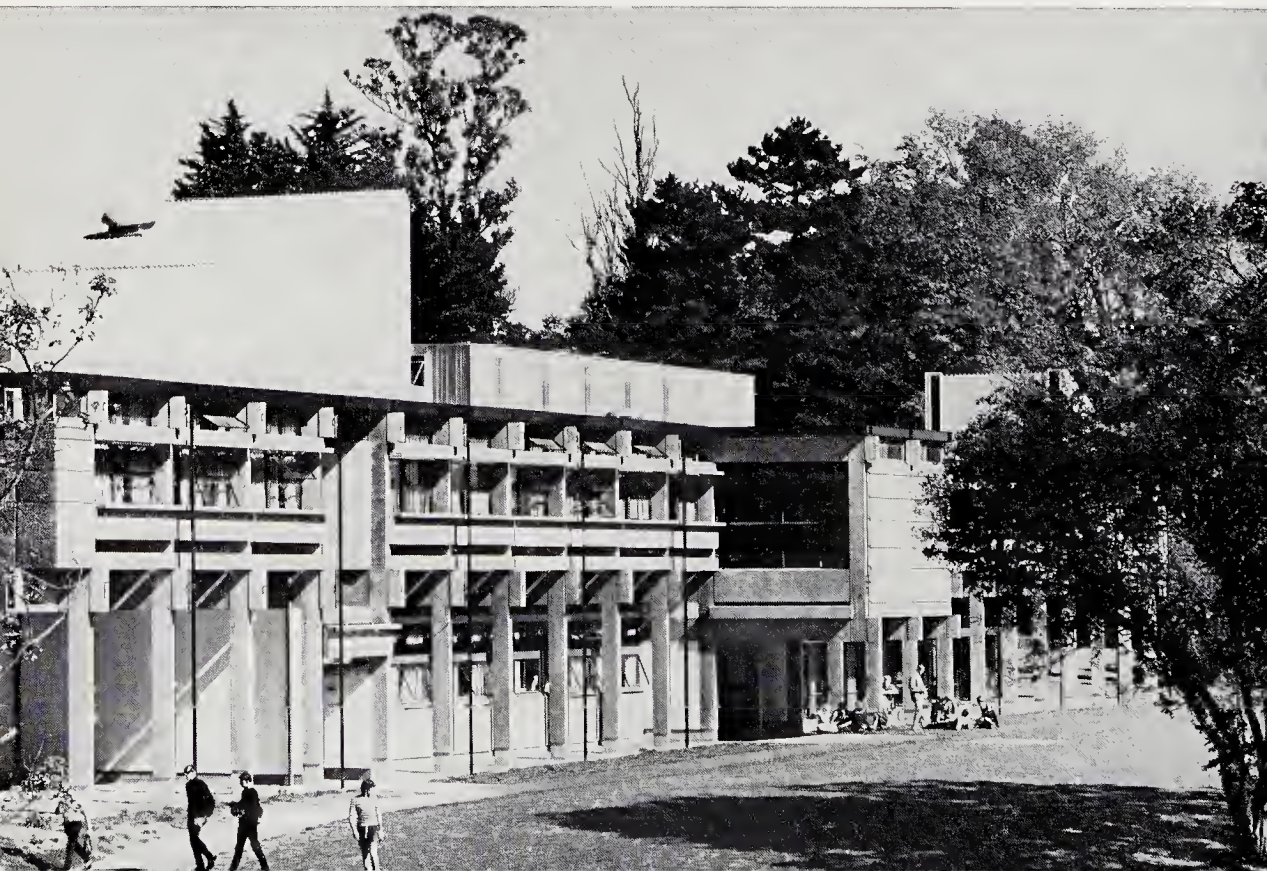
M. D. King





Second in seniority of New Zealand's universities, Canterbury was founded in 1873 and the English influence is discernible in its stone "Gothic Revival" buildings. A view from the cloisters on the central city site into the Library quadrangle.

Students raised half the cost of this Students Union at Ilam, University of Canterbury. Besides a dining room and common room, there are rooms for use by the 60 student clubs, and the Ngaio Marsh Theatre.





Knox College, founded in 1909, has residential accommodation for 150 men students of the University of Otago.

The Student Centre, University of Auckland, is another building recently completed.

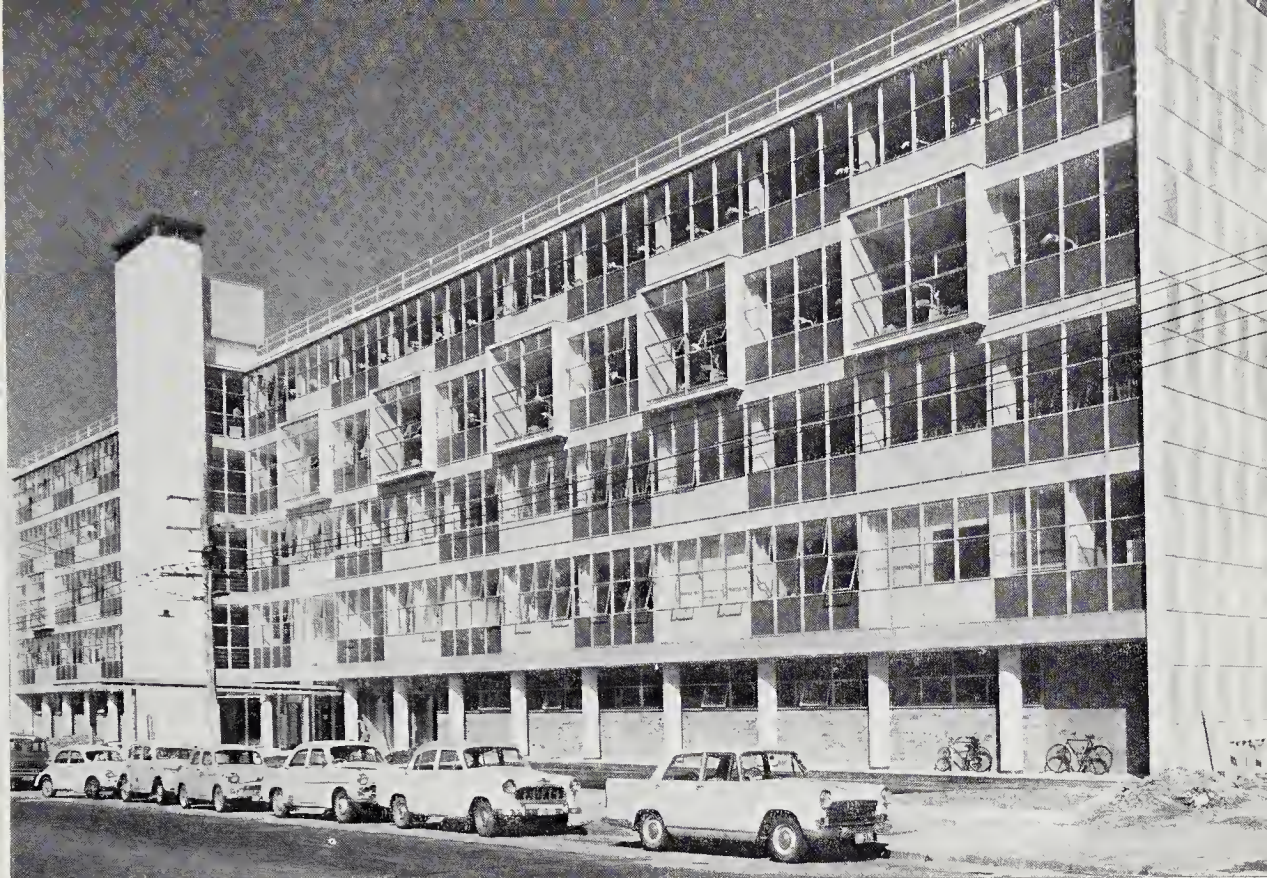




Biology buildings, University of Auckland, another of the impressive additions to this university to meet the rising educational demands.

A study bedroom in Weir House Extension of Victoria University of Wellington. Halls of residence are a feature of most universities, and more are planned to meet student needs.





Dental School of the University of Otago.

National Publicity

First-year accountancy students at the University of Canterbury learn about computers by practical experience with the computer in the administration registry.





Auckland Star

The Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, and Lady Porritt, on a visit to the University of Auckland, shortly after their arrival.

The former Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson, on a visit to Massey University, Palmerston North, just before his departure.





Auckland Star

A capping parade through the streets of Auckland.

The first graduates of the University of Waikato at the graduation ceremony in Hamilton, 1967.





Trees at Ilam frame the lawns leading to the Sciences Library and the Departments of Chemistry and Physics, University of Canterbury.

Students attracted to the University of Waikato's halls of learning.

A. C. Lemmens



Amenities of Dwellings—The next two tables present the various amenities in permanent private dwellings and show whether they were used solely by the occupants of a dwelling or shared by occupants of other dwellings.

Amenity	Not Shared		Shared		Nil		Not Specified	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
<i>Number of Dwellings</i>								
Hot water service ..	588,447	697,400	6,419	7,268	37,545	7,946	1,296	3,490
Bath or shower ..	607,385	697,061	7,849	5,650	17,908	9,690	565	3,703
Flush toilet ..	552,512	667,578	7,825	5,684	72,886	40,754	484	2,088
Refrigerator ..	509,461	651,760	1,923	1,999	121,176	58,877	1,147	3,468
Telephone ..	..	584,735	..	3,395	..	123,215	..	4,759
Washing machine ..	488,253	620,187	5,800	9,486	137,607	81,212	2,047	5,219
Television set ..	..	452,033	..	1,132	..	252,939	..	10,000
Radio ..	..	667,340	..	979	..	44,220	..	3,565
Vacuum cleaner ..	..	636,217	..	3,592	..	72,287	..	4,008

Percentage of Dwellings

Hot water service ..	93.1	97.9	1.0	1.0	5.9	1.1	..	..
Bath or shower ..	96.0	97.8	1.2	0.8	2.8	1.4	..	..
Flush toilet ..	87.3	93.5	1.2	0.8	11.5	5.7	..	..
Refrigerator ..	80.5	91.4	0.3	0.3	19.2	8.3	..	..
Telephone ..	..	82.2	..	0.5	..	17.3	..	..
Washing machine ..	77.3	87.3	1.0	1.3	21.7	11.4	..	..
Television set ..	..	64.0	..	0.2	..	35.8	..	..
Radio ..	..	93.7	..	0.1	..	6.2	..	..
Vacuum cleaner ..	..	89.3	..	0.5	..	10.2	..	..

Means of Cooking—1966				Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Total Specified
Electric range, stove ..	..	..	..	560,234	78.4
Electric cooker, stovette ..	..	..	..	1,652	0.2
Electric range and coal, wood, coke, range	..	..	..	20,888	2.9
Electric range and gas range ..	..	..	..	3,400	0.5
Gas range ..	..	..	..	72,988	10.2
Gas cooker, stovette ..	..	..	..	159	0.0
Gas range and coal, wood, coke, range ..	..	..	..	2,769	0.4
Coal, wood, coke, range ..	..	..	..	51,559	7.2
Oil range or stove ..	..	..	..	326	0.0
Oil, other ..	..	..	..	103	- -
Other ..	..	..	..	429	0.1
Not specified ..	..	..	..	1,087	-
No means ..	..	..	..	510	0.1
Totals				716,104	100.0

At the 1966 census 44.5 percent of dwellings were heated mainly by open fireplaces, 38.6 percent by electric fires or radiators, 5.6 percent by space heaters, and 2.6 percent by kerosene heaters or radiators.

In 1966, 90.4 percent of all inhabited permanent private dwellings had piped water, while 9.5 percent depended on rainwater tanks, and only 0.1 percent had no water laid on.

Materials of Outer Walls—The following table gives an analysis showing the materials of which the outer walls of inhabited permanent private dwellings were constructed. Flats are included individually and not as blocks. Therefore part of the increase, for instance, in brick and concrete construction, is accounted for by a lesser number of buildings than indicated by the increase in number of dwelling units.

Material of Outer Walls	Number of Dwellings	
	1956	1961
Wood	411,370	431,318
Stone	1,121	2,456
Concrete, including concrete blocks ..	17,869	22,510
Concrete and wood	1,087	2,039
Brick, including hollow brick ..	47,420	65,171
Brick and wood	3,332	6,157
Brick and other material	3,401	7,035
Wood and iron	3,721	3,314
Wood and proprietary wallboard ..	2,369	7,335
Iron	3,862	3,083
Asbestos	2,011	2,176
Proprietary wallboards of asbestos type	26,250	47,963
Roughcast	27,944	25,555
Other materials	3,922	6,817
Not specified	7,373	778
Totals	563,052	633,707

Although the number of houses and flats with outer walls of wood increased by slightly fewer than 20,000 between the 1956 and 1961 censuses, as a percentage of all inhabited permanent private dwellings they decreased from 73.1 to 68.1.

Houses and flats with outer walls constructed of concrete, brick, proprietary wallboards of asbestos type, and roughcast increased both in number and as a percentage of the total, thus continuing the post-war trend.

Materials for Roofs—Most dwellings (70.7 percent) in 1961 were roofed with sheet or corrugated iron with tiles the next popular choice (21.4 percent).

Numbers of Rooms and Occupants—The following table classifies inhabited permanent private dwellings in 1961 according to the number of rooms and the number of occupants.

Number of Rooms	Number of Occupants									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and Over	Total Dwellings	Average Per Dwelling
1 ..	4,884	909	256	192	98	68	39	66	6,512	1.5
2 ..	8,935	7,238	2,204	1,038	536	277	169	268	20,665	2.0
3 ..	11,157	16,579	8,437	5,567	2,778	1,424	801	1,147	47,890	2.7
4 ..	19,897	45,350	28,683	24,419	12,294	5,828	2,727	2,820	142,018	3.1
5 ..	17,003	52,424	44,657	54,214	41,824	22,211	9,497	7,728	249,558	3.8
6 ..	6,976	21,361	18,890	22,031	18,322	11,688	6,255	5,963	111,486	4.1
7 ..	1,929	5,932	5,660	6,800	6,171	4,211	2,276	2,122	35,101	4.2
8 ..	634	1,897	1,879	2,164	2,095	1,539	838	833	11,879	4.4
9 ..	217	607	652	727	711	505	319	299	4,037	4.4
10 ..	90	297	280	321	303	217	119	143	1,770	4.4
11 and over	97	270	280	306	261	191	130	113	1,648	4.4
Not specified	185	289	200	160	123	76	49	61	1,143	3.5
Totals	72,004	153,153	112,078	117,939	85,516	48,235	23,219	21,563	633,707	3.6

Of the total number of dwellings (where number of rooms was specified) 503,062, or 79.5 percent, had either four, five, or six rooms and of these 312,029 were occupied by either two, three, or four persons.

The number of dwellings with only one occupant increased from 56,414 in 1956 to 72,004 in 1961, a rise of 27.6 percent, with those living alone in dwellings of three rooms rising from 8,210 to 11,157, those in four rooms from 14,993 to 19,897 and those in five rooms from 12,400 to 17,003. A large proportion of these persons living alone are widows.

TENANCY—The Tenancy Act 1955 administered by the Department of Labour governs rents and possession of certain houses and business premises. Because of the progressive relaxation of this legislation since 1950 the Act now has only limited application. The principal exemptions are (a) all flats erected or resulting from conversion of buildings into flats since November 1953; (b) all buildings erected since October 1955; (c) all tenancy agreements entered into since November 1961; (d) all business premises with the exception of those still protected in 1964 where application was made to a Court to have protection extended until 1967. Where the Act does apply, a landlord or a tenant may apply to a rents officer or the Magistrate's Court to fix a fair rent.

Section 20

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

20 A—ELECTRIC POWER

ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT—New Zealand has been generously endowed with natural resources which can be developed for the generation of electric power. Its lakes supply natural storage reservoirs for hydro-electric schemes, and the rain and melting snows in the mountain areas continually replace the waters which are harnessed to supply electrical energy. Natural lakes have been supplemented by man-made lakes backing up from hydro-electric dams across rivers. In the thermal regions nature has provided geothermal steam, which also is being developed to provide power.

An important factor governing future plans for electric power development is that the hydro potential is mainly in the South Island and the preponderance of population is in the North Island. In 1962, after extensive investigations, the New Zealand Electricity Department commenced the task of erecting the 379-mile 500,000-volt direct-current transmission line between Benmore in the South Island and Haywards in the North Island, which incorporates a 25-mile submarine cable-link across Cook Strait. The installation went into commercial service on 1 April 1965.

In the North Island, maximum run-off of water in the catchment areas usually occurs in the winter whereas in the South Island the maximum run-off for the snow-fed rivers such as the Waitaki and Clutha is in the summer months. For the interconnected system lake-storage problems have been greatly simplified and costs reduced.

Geothermal steam is making a material contribution to electric power generation in the centre of the North Island. The Wairakei scheme is based on tapping a vast underground hot-water system. Investigations for further steam areas are continuing in other parts of the thermal zone.

In the Waikato the Meremere coal-fired station makes a significant contribution to the electric supply but at a much greater cost per unit than hydro power. An oil-fired steam station is in operation at Marsden Point, near Whangarei. A gas turbine station is being built at Otahuhu. Construction in New Plymouth of a large coal-fired steam station, to be run on coal shipped from the South Island, is planned for operation in 1973. Further thermal capacity will be required in the future. This will include nuclear generation, which is expected to start about 1977.

Electricity supply in New Zealand was pioneered by private and local enterprise. Reefton had hydro-electric supply as early as 1888. Wellington in the following year opened a water-powered plant using water from the city mains but later switched to steam generation. Auckland and Christchurch, using steam-generating stations, and Dunedin, using hydro plant situated at Waipori, all had supplies extensively developed before the advent of Government supply. By 1918 many smaller municipalities also had local electricity supply, mostly produced from local steam stations, although in some cases advantage had been taken of an adjacent water supply to develop hydro-electricity.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER: North Island—The hydro-electric power station at Horahora on the Waikato River, privately built in 1913, was purchased by the Government in 1919. Between 1920 and 1930 several Government stations were constructed, the first being the Mangahao station in the Taranaki which commenced to supply the surrounding area in 1924. After the Mangahao station was completed a commencement was made in 1926 on the development of the Waikaremoana scheme, which consists of three stations, Kaitawa, Tuai, and Piripaua. The first station completed, Tuai, commenced supply in 1929; Piripaua station produced first power in 1943, and Kaitawa station in 1948. The three stations are within a distance of 5 miles, and the power generated by each is collected and transmitted from Tuai, the centre station.

The Waikato River constitutes the principal power source in the North Island, having, in its course of 200 miles from Lake Taupo, a total fall of 1,170 ft and a final discharge of over 10,000 cusecs. The rate of flow from Lake Taupo is controlled by gates constructed in 1941 to conserve the water previously lost in the heavy spring and summer run-off.

Arapuni, Karapiro, Waipapa, Maraetai, Whakamaru, Atiamuri, Ohakuri, and Aratiatia power stations have been constructed on the Waikato River. The stations make use of the greater part of the fall of the Waikato River from Lake Taupo to Cambridge.

Arapuni came into operation (with one unit) in 1929, but was closed down between 1930 and 1932 as a result of damage caused by an earth movement. Further extensions commenced in 1934, and by 1946 Arapuni had eight units operating. Construction at Karapiro commenced in 1940 and at Maraetai in 1946. Karapiro station came into operation in 1947-48 with three units, the Horahora station ceasing generation as its site was submerged by the newly formed Karapiro lake. This artificial lake is 15 miles long and extends up river to Arapuni. Late in 1952 the Maraetai station was brought into operation, and by April 1954 the installation of the fifth machine brought Maraetai to its full rating of 180,000 kW. Construction on Whakamaru was commenced in 1949; the station was commissioned with two machines in May 1956 and completed in December 1956 with four machines totalling 100,000 kW. Atiamuri station was begun in 1953 and the first machine was commissioned in November 1958; the station reached its full capacity of 84,000 kW from four machines in April 1962.

During 1961 three machines were commissioned at Ohakuri and the station was completed in February 1962 with a capacity of 112,000 kW from four machines. The hydro station at Waipapa was completed with three machines totalling 51,000 kW in November 1961 and the 90,000 kW Aratiatia station in May 1964. A 72,000 kW station began operation in January 1967 at Matahina on the Rangitaiki River. Work has commenced on a complex scheme to develop the waters of the Tongariro and Wanganui catchments for hydro-electric development. This includes a 200,000 kW station at Tokaanu. A second powerhouse to contain machines with a total capacity of 180,000 kW is being built at Maraetai, slightly downstream from the existing powerhouse. Maraetai II will share the waters of Maraetai Lake with the present station, thus total yearly output from the site will not increase, although useful peak-time capacity will be added.

All the State-owned stations are linked and operate as one system. Connections also exist with all the larger non-Government generating stations (steam and hydro). To transmit power for distribution from the new stations on the Waikato, a 220,000-volt system was added to the existing network of 110,000- and 50,000-volt transmission lines and interconnected substations. From Whakamaru collecting station, electricity is transmitted to the major substations at Otahuhu in the north and Bunnythorpe and Haywards in the south.

South Island—The Lake Coleridge station was commenced in the year following the passing of the Aid to Water Power Works Act 1910 and commissioned in 1914. This was the first station wholly designed and constructed by the Government. Its initial capacity was 4,500 kW, but by 1930 this was increased to 34,500 kW. The next station, Waitaki, commenced in 1928, came into use in 1935, and with the commissioning of its fifth machine in March 1949 was developed to its originally designed capacity of 75,000 kW. This was later increased by the addition of two further units which came into operation in May and June 1954, bringing total capacity to 105,000 kW. Further use of the Waitaki River has been made at Benmore, where a station with a capacity of 540,000 kW produced first power from one 90,000 kW machine in January 1965. The sixth and final machine was commissioned in May 1966. At Aviemore, a few miles downstream, a 220,000 kW station is being built. Further schemes for development of the Waitaki River Basin are in the planning or investigation stages. Control works were built at Lakes Pukaki and Tekapo, to ensure an adequate water supply to Waitaki stations during the winter, and a single unit of 25,200 kW, incorporated in the control works at Lake Tekapo, was commissioned in May 1951. Another single unit, also of 25,200 kW, was installed in 1945 at Highbank to make use of the surplus water available in winter from the Rangitata irrigation race.

In 1936 the Government took over the Southland Electric Power Board's system, including the generating station at Lake Monowai, and in 1937 acquired from the Grey Electric Power Board the Arnold station at Kaimata.

Construction of the Cobb River station, with a capacity of 12,000 kW, was commenced by a private company, but the project was taken over and completed by the Government. Supply from this station, which has now been expanded in capacity to 32,000 kW, commenced in 1944.

The Roxburgh station on the Clutha River has a capacity of 320,000 kW. First operation of this station was in July 1956, and by December 1956 four machines with a capacity of 160,000 kW were commissioned. Two further machines were commissioned in 1961 and the last two in 1962.

A grid system similar to that in the North Island was established in 1939, when the Lake Monowai, Arnold, Lake Coleridge, and Waitaki stations were linked. A 220,000-volt line was constructed from Roxburgh to a major substation at Islington to bring the power from Roxburgh. From Islington a 220,000-volt line was extended to Kikiwa in the Nelson Provincial District and completed in 1958. This completed the linking of the Nelson-Marlborough area with the main South Island network.

In February 1963 the Government announced that it would take over the development of the Manapouri power potential from the organisation which had originally intended to develop the scheme to provide power for an aluminium industry. This scheme involves an underground power station using the waters of Lake Manapouri which will be discharged through a 6½-mile tunnel to Doubtful Sound. A first-stage development of 400,000 kW is proceeding and power not required for the aluminium industry will be fed into the national grid. The purpose, planning, and development of the Manapouri power project are fully described in Parliamentary Paper D. 7, 1967.

THERMAL STATIONS—In order to provide additional power in the North Island, a coal-fired steam station was constructed near Mercer, on the Waikato River. Meremere station, as it is called, was commenced in 1956 and first commissioned with two machines in August 1958. By 1960 it was equipped with six machines rated at 180,000 kW. Coal to feed the boilers is obtained from the Huntly mines and is also brought by aerial cableway across the swamps from opencast mines at Maramarua. A seventh machine of 30,000 kW produced its first power in April 1967.

A 240,000 kW oil-fired station at Marsden Point was commissioned in 1967. The station obtains its fuel by pipeline from the Marsden Point refinery 3.7 miles away. A gas turbine station is under construction at Otahuhu and plans are being made for installation of more gas turbines during the next few years. It is also proposed to build a 600 megawatt coal-burning station at New Plymouth to use coal from the Buller field and to operate in 1973.

Selection of a site for the first nuclear station is under way and engineers and scientists have been sent abroad for training in the nuclear field. The first station will probably be built north of Auckland and begin operating in the late 1970s.

GEOTHERMAL STEAM—At Wairakei station, a few miles north of Taupo, geothermal steam is being harnessed for the generation of electricity and the first machine in the initial development commenced generating in November 1958. The station now has a capacity of 192,420 kW. Bores which are 4, 6, or 8 in. in diameter have been drilled to depths varying between 570 ft and 4,000 ft. With closed bores, well-head pressures vary between 50 and 500 lb per square inch. High-pressure valves are required to control the output from the bores. The quantity of steam discharged from the bores varies considerably, and a large quantity of water is ejected with the steam. The steam contains a trace of gas, mostly carbon dioxide; and in the water about three parts in a thousand are dissolved solids.

Steam is collected from a number of wells after being separated from the water that is ejected with it and piped to the power station through steel mains. From the mains the steam passes through high-pressure, intermediate-pressure, and low-pressure turbo-alternators, after which it is condensed to water and discharged into the Waikato River. A wide investigation is now being made of the possibilities of other geothermal resources.

COOK STRAIT SUBMARINE POWER CABLE—In March 1961 the Government decided to proceed with the project linking the power systems of the North and South Islands by a submarine cable across Cook Strait. This involved not only the installation of submarine cables but also the construction of an overhead 500 kV d.c. transmission line from Benmore to the southern side of Cook Strait and from the north side to Haywards, and the installation of a.c./d.c./a.c. converting plant and equipment at Benmore and Haywards substations. The Benmore station on the Waitaki River, came into operation in 1965 and

the transmission of 600,000 kW of power to the North Island involves 354 miles overland and 25 miles across Cook Strait, a large scheme by world standards. The World Bank made a loan of \$23.2 million to meet overseas costs of this project.

PLANNING FOR ELECTRIC POWER—Forward planning is continually under review to ensure that the increasing demand may be met at all times. The use of committees has become an important feature of planning and for some years the following procedure has taken place. The Power and Finance Utilisation committee of the Electrical Supply Authorities Association, on which the New Zealand Electricity Department is represented, collates detailed estimates for each area of unit consumption and peak demand for a period of five years in advance. These estimates, which are revised and extended each year, show when and where power will be required in all parts of New Zealand. The Committee to Review Power Requirements then considers the estimates. This committee has as chairman the General Manager of the New Zealand Electricity Department, with his Chief Engineer, a representative of the supply authorities, a representative of the Treasury, and the Government Statistician as members. Its function is to combine and project the supply authority estimates for a further five years for the North and South Island requirements and for New Zealand as a whole, also comparing them with the New Zealand requirements as arrived at by statistical methods. A Planning Committee on Electrical Power Development in New Zealand, which consists of members of the New Zealand Electricity Department, Ministry of Works, Treasury, and supply authority representatives, with the General Manager of the New Zealand Electricity Department as chairman, considers the findings of the Review Committee.

The Planning Committee recommends what projects it considers should be proceeded with, and when, in order to meet the estimated needs. The review and planning reports are submitted to the Minister of Electricity who tables them in the House of Representatives.

Estimates made in 1967 by the Power Planning Committee of prospective generation were as follows (in million kWh): 1967-68, 12,262; 1968-69, 13,327; 1969-70, 14,257; 1970-71, 15,343; 1971-72, 16,472; 1972-73, 17,891; 1973-74, 19,130; 1974-75, 20,435; 1975-76, 21,781; 1976-77, 23,207.

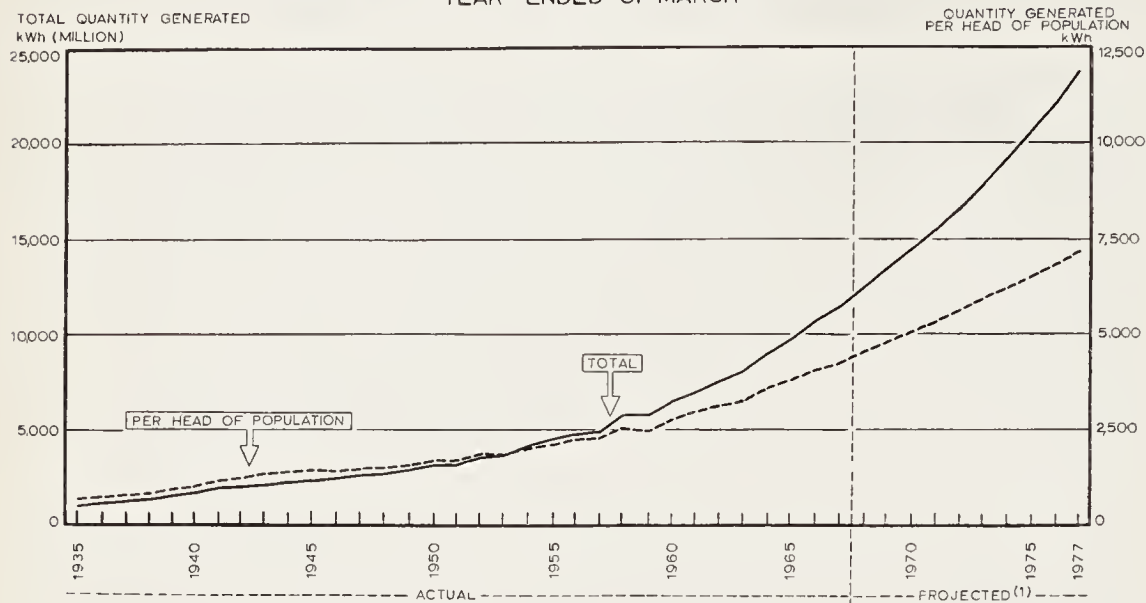
DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY—There has been a great upsurge in the consumption of electric power. Power generated to meet the demand doubled between 1958 and 1967 to reach 11,315 million kilowatt hours a year. In the same period generating capacity of power plants more than doubled to reach over 2.6 million kilowatts. Projected power requirements are expected to double again by 1977, to reach 23,207 million kilowatt hours. To meet the estimated power needs the generating capacity must be increased to 5.4 million kilowatts by 1977.

Up to 1956 some \$362 million had been expended in generation, transmission, and distribution, of which the Government share was \$260 million. By 1967 the capital invested by the Government had risen to \$760 million, and with the further expenditure by the electrical supply authorities on distribution, the total capital outlay had increased to \$1,029 million. By 1977 the provision of barely sufficient generating capacity to meet the expected power needs could call for a further expenditure by Government of some \$822 million. To this must be added the capital needs of the electrical supply authorities who must also increase the capacity of their distribution systems in step with the increasing power demand. In all probability the capital investment in 1977 in all branches of the electrical supply system will be over \$2,000 million. Since 1961 a direct contribution has been made from revenue towards capital requirements.

Huge construction projects are necessary to meet the demand. Construction is in progress at Aviemore on the Waitaki River of a station similar to Benmore but of the lesser capacity of 220,000 kW, and a massive hydro scheme has been started at Tongariro which is estimated to cost \$146 million and involves the diversion of water from some of the tributaries of the Wanganui River into Lake Rotoaira and thence into Lake Taupo, and also the diversion of the headwaters of the Moawhango River and tributaries of the Whangachu River into the Tongariro River and thence into Lake Rotoaira. The Manapouri project will, it is hoped, begin contributing to the national grid in 1970, initially with a capacity of 200,000 kW.

GROWTH OF DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



(1) By Committee to Review Power Requirements 1967

LEGISLATION—Under the Electricity Act 1945 the New Zealand Electricity Department is responsible for preparing plans to meet the expected demand for electric power and for controlling the State generating and transmission systems. In general, hydraulic investigation and civil engineering are carried out by the Ministry of Works to the requirements of the New Zealand Electricity Department. The New Zealand Electricity Department is responsible for the overall functional design of each station, detailed design and installation of all turbines, generators, and associated electrical and mechanical equipment. for the design and installation of equipment at substations, for the survey, design, and construction of transmission lines, and for the operation and maintenance of the networks which supply electricity in bulk to the distributing authorities.

ELECTRIC POWER BOARDS AND SUPPLY AUTHORITIES—Various local authority Acts from the eighteen eighties onwards made provision for counties and municipalities to supply electricity in addition to their other functions, but in 1918 legislation was passed enabling local authorities to be set up with the sole function of supplying electricity. The legislation, amended and consolidated under the Electric Power Boards Act 1925, provided for the constitution of electric power districts controlled by boards.

Of the 41 electric power boards actively functioning at 31 March 1967, 14 had generating stations of a total rated generating capacity of 36,016 kW. There were also 31 municipal electric supply authorities, nine of them having generating stations of a total rated generating capacity of 57,430 kW. Two Government Departments, New Zealand Electricity and Tourist and Publicity, act as distributing authorities for Southland and Rotorua respectively. The licensed areas under the control of the boards and other authorities at 31 March 1967 totalled approximately 94,815 square miles, in which there are resident 99.7 percent of the total population of New Zealand.

While the constitution of electric power boards enabled power to be available to more people outside the towns, the supply to remote areas still presented difficulties because of the high cost of reticulation in comparison with the revenue from power sold. It was later agreed by the supply authorities that a council should be set up with power to make a levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ percent on the gross revenue of all supply authorities and Government-owned electrical undertakings, and that these funds be used in the form of subsidies to meet the annual cost

of supply in remote areas. (In 1961 legislation was passed to permit the application of a levy of up to $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the gross revenue.) The Rural Reticulation Council was set up under the Electricity Act 1945, and up to 31 March 1967 had approved subsidies on 8,755 route-miles of line to supply some 13,895 consumers. At this date 8,253 miles of line were completed and 13,444 consumers connected. The total capital expenditure was estimated at \$13,877,232 and the subsidy approved for the year amounted to \$517,540.

PUBLIC SUPPLY STATIONS—The following tables cover all stations whose output is fully or partially available to the public supply system as at 31 March 1967, their installed capacity, static head where applicable, and annual energy generation. Stations are State owned unless otherwise indicated.

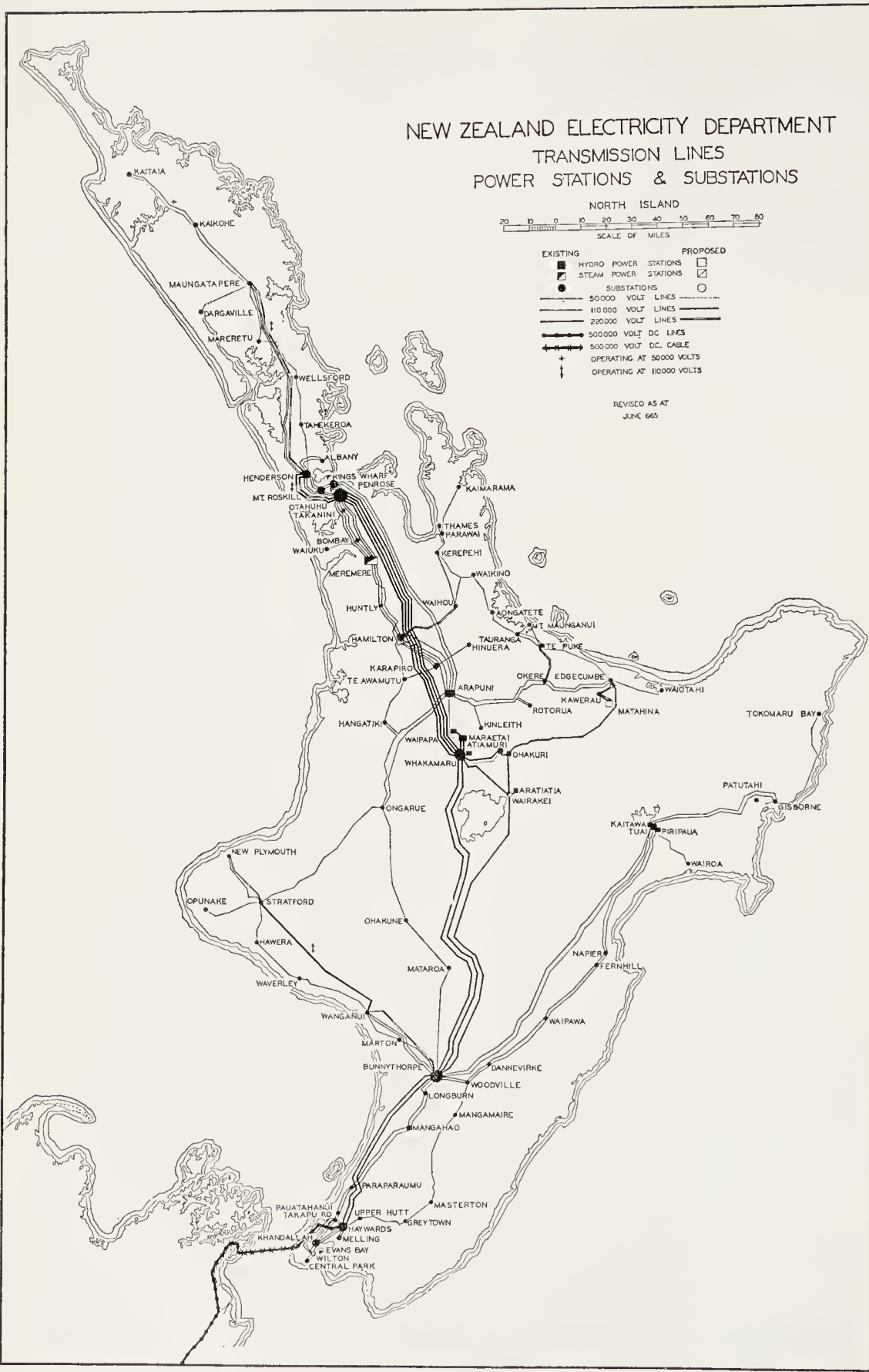
Name of Station	Installed capacity at 31 March 1967		Static Head	Annual Energy Generation Year Ended 31 March 1967	Annual Load Factor
	Number of Units	M.W.			
<i>Hydro</i>			ft	million kWh.	percent
Arapuni	8	157.8	175	942.7	64.6
Karapiro	3	90.0	100	604.7	64.0
Maraetai	5	180.0	200	986.3	60.5
Whakamaru ..	4	100.0	124	553.6	60.5
Atiamuri	4	84.0	81	315.0	44.7
Waipapa	3	51.0	53	289.2	53.0
Ohakuri	4	112.0	115	431.6	42.1
Aratiatia	3	90.0	110	328.3	45.7
Matahina† ..	1	36.0	200	9.4	—
Mangahao ..	5	19.2	896	62.0	32.7
Waikaremoana—					
Kaitawa ..	2	32.0	443	132.5	47.6
Tuai	3	52.0	676	262.9	
Piripaua ..	2	40.0	370	169.0	
Cobb	6	32.0	1,950	158.0	
Arnold	2	3.1	42	25.8	89.1
Coleridge	9	34.5	490	102.9	30.7
Highbank	1	25.2	330	100.0	43.7
Waitaki	7	105.0	70	390.6	41.0
Benmore	6	540.0	302	1,752.3	36.1
Tekapo	1	25.2	100	67.6	29.3
Roxburgh	8	320.0	150	1,308.8	45.1
Monowai	3	6.0	154	29.3	52.3
Waipori*	10	44.6	—	124.2	—
Auxiliary† ..	..	37.6	—	198.6	—
Sub-totals		2,217.2		9,345.3	
<i>Thermal</i>					
Meremere	6	180.0		687.1	43.4
Wairakei	13	192.4		1,267.6	84.7
King's Wharf ..	4	27.0		0.4	—
Evans Bay	4	22.0		1.5	—
Auxiliary† ..	—	—		14.6	—
Sub-totals		421.4		1,971.2	...
Totals		2,638.6		11,316.5	...

*Owned by Dunedin City Council.

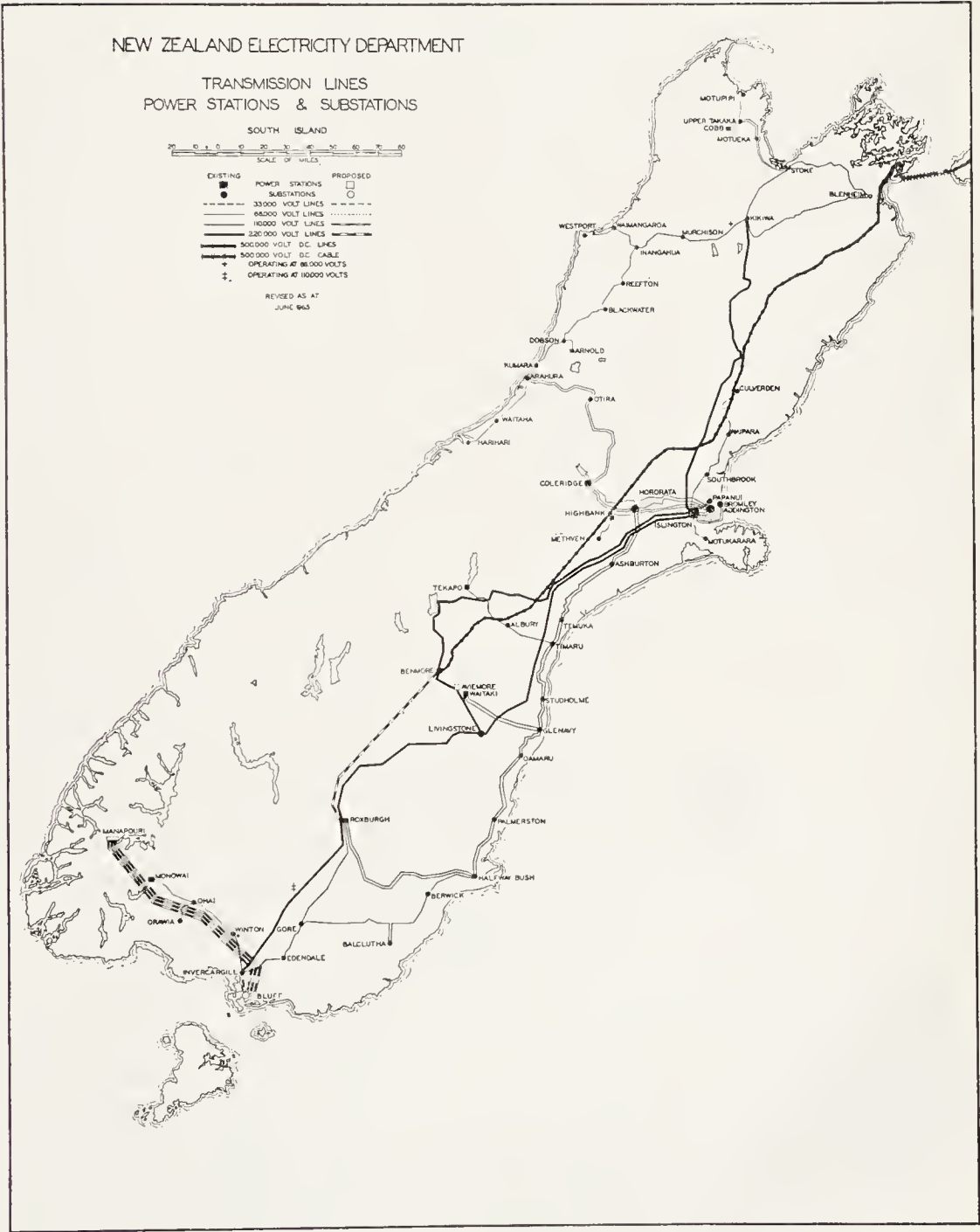
†Owned by other supply authorities and industries.

‡Commissioned 1967.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
TRANSMISSION LINES
POWER STATIONS & SUBSTATIONS



ANNUAL GENERATION—During the year ended 31 March 1967 a total of 11,302 million kWh was generated by public utilities, of which 9,345 million kWh (83 percent) was generated by water power, 1,957 million kWh by steam plant, and 507,923 kWh by oil plant. A further 14.1 million kWh was purchased by public supply authorities from generating stations operated by industrial establishments and fed into the supply system, making a total of 11,316 million kWh available for distribution. By far the major portion of the generation is undertaken by Government-owned plants, which, in the period under review, generated 9,022 million kWh by the use of water power and 1,957 million kWh by use of steam power.



REVIEW OF OPERATIONS—The following table gives information concerning generation and distribution by Government establishments, local authorities, and electric power boards for the year ended 31 March 1967.

Item				Government Establishments	Electric Power Boards	All Establishments*
Establishments	..	..	No.	25	41	97
Persons engaged	..	..	No.	4,096	5,079	11,261
Salaries and wages paid	..	..	\$(000)	9,411	12,406	26,732
Consumers	..	..	No.	39,478	671,566	992,418
Prime movers—						
Hydro	..	..	b.h.p.(000)	3,012	41	3,134
Thermal	..	..	b.h.p.(000)	491	11	505
			Totals b.h.p.(000)	3,503	51	3,639
Generators (capacity)—						
A.C.	..	..	kW(000)	2,556	36	2,650
Revenue—						
Sales of power –						
Retail	..	..	\$(000)	6,269	70,584	107,141
Bulk and interchange	..	..	\$(000)	60,956	3,625	64,606
Other (including rates)	..	..	\$(000)	418	1,295	2,284
			Total revenue \$(000)	67,643	75,504	174,031
Expenditure—						
Power purchased (including interchange)	..	..	\$(000)	910	45,854	64,673
Generating costs	..	..	\$(000)	7,014	193	7,445
Transmission and distribution costs	..	..	\$(000)	3,458	7,490	14,176
Management and general	..	..	\$(000)	3,844	5,408	11,515
Capital charges	..	..	\$(000)	39,557	11,369	55,077
			Total expenditure \$(000)	54,783	70,314	152,886
Capital outlay—						
Total expenditure to date	..	..	\$(000)	764,798	193,316	1,030,693
Expenditure during year	..	..	\$(000)	87,891	15,992	111,899
Generation—						
Hydro	..	..	Million kWh	9,022	141	9,345
Steam	..	..	Million kWh	1,957	—	1,971
Oil	..	..	Million kWh	—	—	—
			Totals Million kWh	10,979	141	11,316
Retail sales	..	..	Million kWh	705	6,315	9,602

*Includes 12 city councils, 16 borough councils and three county councils.

Generation per head of mean population was 4,198 kWh for the year ended 31 March 1967.

Employment—Details concerning the number of employees and the salaries and wages paid to them are given in the following table for the year ended 31 March 1967.

Category of Staff	Persons Engaged			Salaries and Wages Paid		
	Males	Females	Total	To Males	To Females	Total
Charged to operation and management—	No.	No.	No.	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Managerial and clerical	2,222	846	3,068	6,264	1,218	7,482
Wage earners	6,138	121	6,259	14,458	189	14,647
Charged to capital—						
Managerial and clerical	78	3	81	242	6	248
Wage earners	1,829	24	1,853	4,308	47	4,355
Totals	10,267	994	11,261	25,272	1,460	26,732

Capital Expenditure—The following table gives capital expenditure during 1966–67 and total outlay to 31 March 1967.

Item	Expenditure During Year	Total Capital Outlay to 31 March 1967
Generating system—	\$(000)	\$(000)
Head works, pipelines, etc.	43,274	362,948
Powerhouse buildings, cottages, etc.	10,991	76,717
Generating plant and machinery, etc.	14,195	119,569
Transmission and distribution lines, substations, land and houses	30,232	355,826
Street lighting	447	5,105
Office and store buildings, workshops, garages, houses, service buildings	2,842	23,578
Loose tools, meters, instruments, furniture, trucks, motorcars, equipment	1,486	27,650
Miscellaneous (cost of raising loans, loan conversion premiums, surveys, preliminary expenses, interest during construction) ..	1,353	32,085
Stock and materials (including trading department stocks) ..	6,130	25,680
Other items not capable of inclusion above	949	1,535
Total capital outlay	111,899	1,030,693

Additions to the capital value of all electrical systems during 1966–67 totalled \$113,053,000 while deductions, i.e., sales and amounts written off, amounted to \$1,154,000. The previous table shows for each item the net expenditure only during the year.

General Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1967—The next table summarises the balance sheet at 31 March 1967 for all establishments.

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$(000)		\$(000)
Capital raised—		Total capital outlay	1,030,693
Original amount of current loans ..	764,658	Sundry debtors	26,709
Less amounts repaid	109,994	Other assets—	
Balance owing on 31 March 1967 ..	654,664	Cash and trading bank balances ..	4,543
Temporary loans	1,319	State Advances stock, balances at	
Sundry creditors—		POSB, National Savings	158
Bank overdraft	2,339	New Zealand Government stock ..	1,517
Other	23,626	Local authority stock	1,821
Reserves—		Public Trust and National Provident	
Loan repayment reserve	122,140	Fund	14,121
Capital expenditure out of revenue ..	69,191	Other	7,443
Sinking fund reserve	7,426		
Depreciation reserve	110,683		
Renewal fund reserve	2,922		
General and other reserves	81,026		
Surplus in Appropriation Account ..	11,669		
Total	1,087,005	Total	1,087,005

Power—The following table sets out the number of units generated and their disposal. The excess generation of certain local factories, which is bought in for public supply, is given in the column “Other Sources”.

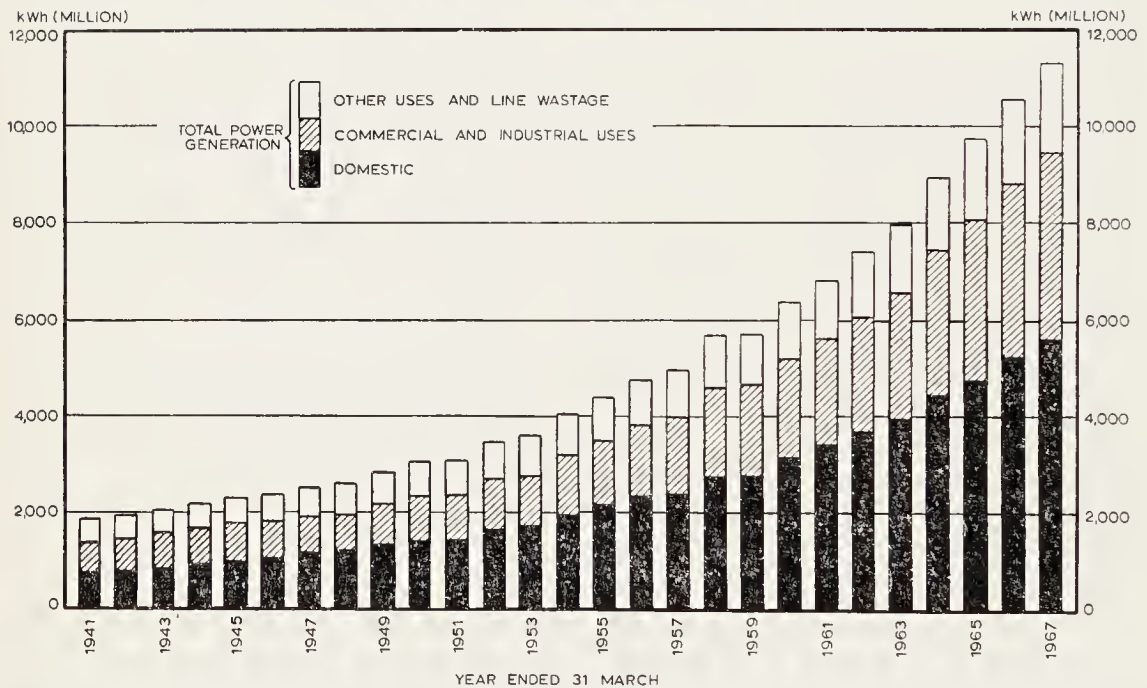
Year Ended 31 March	Generated for Public Supply				Sold Retail	Non- productive
	N.Z. Electricity Department	Supply Authorities	Other Sources	Total		
	million kWh					
1963	7,594	349	8	7,951	6,684	1,267
1964	8,652	300	11	8,963	7,577	1,386
1965	9,375	331	12	9,718	8,189	1,529
1966	10,243	322	13	10,578	9,004	1,573
1967	10,979	323	14	11,316	9,602	1,714

Analysis of Units Retailed—The following table gives a classification of power retailed according to the various purposes for which it was sold. In this table “Domestic” includes domestic water-heating units, and “Commercial” both commercial and dairy water-heating units.

Year Ended 31 March	Domestic	Commercial and Industrial	Street Lighting	Tramways and Trolley Buses	Electric Railways	Other Purposes	Total
	million kWh						
1963	3,920	2,661	58	22	23	--	6,684
1964	4,408	3,056	65	21	23	4	7,577
1965	4,715	3,354	72	22	23	2	8,189
1966	5,192	3,686	81	21	23	2	9,004
1967	5,560	3,908	87	21	23	3	9,602

The following diagram portrays the growth in the use of electric power, and shows also the principal purposes for which the power was employed.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION



Revenue—Revenue is derived chiefly from the sale of power, and in 1966–67 this source was 97.9 percent of the total. The following table sets out the revenue from all sources (excluding bulk sales) for the latest five years.

Year Ended 31 March	Sale of Power (Retail)	Profits from Trading	Miscellaneous	Total*
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1963	74,941	254	1,474	76,669
1964	83,629	250	1,668	85,547
1965	89,990	330	1,889	92,209
1966	98,660	332	1,808	100,800
1967	107,141	359	1,925	109,425

*Excluding revenue from interchange of power.

Expenditure—Of the total expenditure of \$88,280,384 (excluding cost of interchange of power in bulk) recorded in the year ended 31 March 1967, 75.4 percent represented overhead costs (comprising management expenses and capital charges), while operating expenses of prime costs stood at 24.6 percent.

Power may be sold more than once in bulk before reaching the retailing authority, and in these tables the revenue from such interchange of power between authorities is set off against the cost, the net figure for cost of power purchased representing the cost to the industry of purchases from outside sources. In this connection mention may be made of certain contracts existing between the Government and some local authorities, whereby the latter are required to maintain their plants and to operate them, whenever called upon, to supplement the State electricity supply. The units so generated, often by fuel plants, are purchased by the Government and resold, in most cases to the generating authority, for distribution.

The table following gives an analysis of expenditure, excluding the cost of bulk interchanges.

Item	Year Ended 31 March			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
<i>Operating Expenditure</i>				
Cost of power purchased*	58	52	82	67
Cost of generation	2,143	2,202	2,456	3,680
Fuel	4,296	2,826	2,787	2,794
Repairs and stores	1,061	2,064	2,346	971
Cost of transmission and distribution ..	11,255	12,217	13,272	13,837
Public (street) lighting	231	281	308	339
Totals	19,044	19,642	21,251	21,688
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure</i>				
Cost of management	8,023	8,833	9,943	11,242
Losses from trading	19	24	17	26
Other expenditure and insurance ..	498	515	409	247
Totals	8,541	9,372	10,369	11,515
<i>Capital Charges (Including Taxation)</i>				
Interest	24,511	26,291	25,387	27,978
Sinking Fund	1,044	1,267	1,169	1,430
Renewals	1,819	2,040	3,022	2,222
Depreciation	7,480	8,307	11,387	12,832
Loan repayment	7,845	8,644	9,382	10,615
Totals	42,699	46,549	50,347	55,077
Grand totals	70,284	75,563	81,968	88,280

*Does not include the interchange of power between supply authorities.

The distribution of the expenditure per unit sold retail is given hereunder.

Expenditure	Year Ended 31 March			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
	cents	cents	cents	cents
Operating expenses ..	0.252	0.240	0.236	0.226
Miscellaneous expenses ..	0.112	0.114	0.115	0.120
Capital charges ..	0.563	0.568	0.559	0.573
Totals	0.927	0.922	0.910	0.919

20 B—GAS.

HISTORY—Gas produced from coal was an early source of light and heating in New Zealand. The first gasworks was erected in 1862 at Auckland which at that time had a European population of about 25,000. By 1869 there was a gasworks in each of the four main centres. There were 56 establishments engaged in the generation and supply of gas to the public in 1916. Since that date the number of works has declined steadily, although the output of gas has increased through the expansion of remaining works. The number of consumers is steadily decreasing, and has dropped from 178,604 to 130,952 in the last 10 years; totals in recent years have been: 1963–64, 149,953; 1964–65, 142,892; 1965–66, 136,937; 1966–67, 130,952.

In the 1950s, the decline of the gas industry was viewed with concern by the Government and the authorities which are required to supply the country with electric power, because of the additional demand for electricity which must follow any reduction of the gas supply.

The Electricity and Gas Co-ordination Act 1956 established an Electricity and Gas Co-ordination Board to advise the Minister on the co-ordination of the electricity and gas industries. Following a report from the Board regarding the difficulties to be overcome in effecting local mergers, legislation was passed in 1958 setting up a Gas Council in place of the Board. The main functions of the Council are to advise the Government and the industry regarding the preservation and expansion of gas supplies. Subsidies, grants, and loans may be made to assist the industry. The Gas Council has pursued a basic policy of spending funds available for the purpose of promoting efficiency and confidence in the gas industry. Much new plant has been installed, assisted in some cases by grants towards interest and capital repayment charges on loans until the new plant becomes revenue producing.

Natural gas was discovered at Kapuni in Taranaki in 1959 by a group of oil companies. Agreement has now been reached with the Government for a corporation to buy and treat the gas and distribute it through a pipeline north to New Plymouth, Hamilton and Auckland, and south to Hawera, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Levin, Wellington and the Hutt Valley. The estimated cost of the pipeline and treatment plant is \$18 million, but it is expected the price of the gas to consumers will be competitive with electricity. Natural gas is expected to become available to consumers towards the end of 1969. A Natural Gas Corporation has been set up and has let contracts for the pipeline, which is being wholly financed by the Government.

GAS SUBSIDY—Gasworks receive a subsidy from the Government; the rate is 16½c per 1,000 cu. ft. of gas sold, except that for works on the West Coast and the oil plant at Hastings the rate is 20c per 1,000 cu. ft. There is a subsidy covering freight charges on coal which applies to 18 undertakings.

Annual average prices of gas in the four main centres are shown in the following table. The average price per 1,000 cubic feet for all consumers in 1966–67 was \$1.29 compared with \$1.28 in 1965–66.

AVERAGE PRICE OF GAS TO CONSUMER PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET

Year	Auckland	Wellington	Christ-church	Dunedin
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1929–30	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.63
1939–40	0.72	0.61	0.64	0.59
1949–50	0.88	0.68	0.68	0.62
1959–60	1.34	1.05	0.88	0.74
1964–65	1.46	1.27	0.93	0.79
1965–66	1.45	1.26	0.97	0.90
1966–67	1.52	1.27	0.96	0.90

GAS PRODUCTION—There follows an analysis of the 1966–67 statistics. It will be seen that 65 percent of the total quantity of gas available for distribution was in the North Island and 35 percent was in the South Island.

Item						North Island	South Island	New Zealand
Works	..	..	..	..	No.	13	13	26
Value of land and buildings	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	2,319	879	3,198
Value of machinery, plant, and equipment	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	8,074	5,975	14,049
Value of transport equipment	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	231	90	321
Capital additions during year—								
Land and buildings	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	24	54	78
Machinery, plant, and equipment	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	352	302	654
Transport equipment	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	47	44	91
Persons engaged—								
Males	..	..	..	..	No.	831	379	1,210
Females	..	..	..	..	No.	89	32	121
Totals	..	..	..	..	No.	920	411	1,331
Salaries and wages paid—								
To males	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	1,977	905	2,882
To females	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	117	43	160
Totals	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	2,094	947	3,042
Motive power—								
Engines in use	..	..	..	..	No.	382	307	689
Total horsepower	..	..	..	..	h.p.	4,359	2,498	6,857
Materials used—								
Coal	..	..	..	..	tons(000)	147	95	241
					\$ (000)	2,325	1,055	3,380
Oil	..	..	..	..	gal(000)	1,771	1,031	2,802
					\$ (000)	184	111	295
Products—								
Gas available for distribution	..	..	..	..	cu.ft.(m)	4,032	2,179	6,212
Gas sold retail	..	..	..	..	cu.ft.(m)	3,086	1,827	4,913
Value (including subsidies)	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	5,006	2,316	7,322
Coke	..	..	..	..	tons(000)	22	33	55
					\$ (000)	448	450	899
Tar	..	..	..	..	gal(000)	1,354	1,050	2,404
					\$ (000)	268	184	452
Other residuals	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	168	38	206
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	6,249	3,076	9,325
Total revenue	..	..	..	..	\$ (000)	6,301	2,925	9,226
Consumers	..	..	..	..	No.	85,535	45,417	130,952

Section 21

MARKETING

21 A—MARKETING OF PRIMARY PRODUCE

DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL EXPORTS—Products of animal origin average annually over 90 percent of the total value of New Zealand exports, and agricultural exports of grass seed and fruit can be added to raise even higher the value of exports of primary produce. New Zealand is the largest exporter in the world of butter and (in some years) of meat, and is also one of the leading exporters of wool and cheese. Exports of milk powder and casein have grown rapidly since 1947 and now exceed in value traditional exports such as tallow and hides and skins; New Zealand's export volume of milk powder is second to that of the United States.

The following table of exports by value indicates the relative importance of primary products.

Year Ended 30 June	Dairy Produce	Meat	Wool	Hides, Pelts, and Skins	Total Exports*
	\$ (million)				
1963	138.0	173.0	214.4	25.4	620.0
1964	157.1	183.2	271.4	30.4	728.4
1965	180.9	212.5	208.6	31.7	733.7
1966	175.4	196.7	231.9	40.0	756.8
1967†	186.5	204.7	173.9	33.4	716.0

*Of New Zealand produce.

† Provisional.

GENERAL MARKETING SITUATION: Meat—Most meat produced in the world is used for domestic consumption, and only about 6 percent of world output enters into international trade. About three-quarters of all meat exports come from five countries. In order of importance these are New Zealand, Denmark, Argentina, Australia, and the Netherlands. The import trade is dominated by the United Kingdom, which takes about two-thirds of the total exports. Next in importance as importers are the United States of America, and the Western European countries such as Italy, West Germany, and France.

Beef and veal comprise about half the world exports, with Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand the main exporters. In recent years, exports of pig meats (mostly by European countries) and mutton and lamb (mostly by New Zealand and Australia) have increased, but the amount of beef entering international trade has declined as a result of reduced shipments from Argentina. The United Kingdom remains the largest market for sheep meats.

The population of the United Kingdom is increasing only slowly, and the consumption per head of carcass meat has remained fairly stable in recent years. At the same time the United Kingdom home production has risen considerably following encouragement by a system of guaranteed agricultural prices.

Though the United Kingdom is traditionally New Zealand's export market for meat and must remain so in the foreseeable future, there has been for some years a growing realisation of the need for supplementary markets.

Until about 1955 New Zealand had not been able to establish permanent markets of any size for meat outside the United Kingdom, sales to Western Europe being limited to years of shortage. All countries in Western Europe have traditionally protected their agriculture. The establishment of the European Economic Community has not only formalised but also greatly extended these policies. Among the main supplementary markets are Japan, West Germany, West Indies, Canada, and the United States of America. Previous to 1955 nearly all New Zealand meat went overseas in carcass form. Now more than a quarter of it is exported precut or otherwise processed and it is packaged in some 6 million New Zealand made cartons. A small amount of specialised cuts is now air freighted to new markets.

In 1957-58, as a result of changes in the composition of the United States of America beef herd, a strong demand developed for manufacturing grades of beef. New Zealand and Australia helped to meet that demand. Although the quantities shipped from New Zealand each year have fluctuated since then, the United States has absorbed the bulk of the exportable surplus of beef.

Exports of New Zealand meat to the United States form only a very small proportion of national consumption. In February 1964 the United States and New Zealand Governments reached an agreement which guaranteed New Zealand continued access to the United States market with provision for a steady growth in the quantity exported each year from New Zealand. Access was granted for 103,000 tons of beef and veal in 1964. The annual rate of growth fixed in the agreement was the estimated rate of increase in the total United States market for these products, namely 3.7 percent. Based on this figure the permissible level of New Zealand exports was 107,000 tons in 1965 and 111,000 tons in 1966. A similar agreement was made between the United States and Australia.

The following table shows the main destination of exports from New Zealand of frozen and chilled beef and veal for the three latest years.

Country of Destination	Year Ended June					
	1965		1966		1967*	
	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
United Kingdom ..	27,652	11,929	26,419	13,509	16,213	9,251
United States ..	55,428	27,704	51,005	28,906	70,060	43,304
Canada	1,881	1,004	1,177	740	1,996	1,459
Other countries ..	34,514	16,772	20,998	11,424	16,256	9,822
Totals	119,475	57,409	99,599	54,579	104,525	63,837

*Provisional.

Imports into the United States of some classes of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat are shown in the following table. (Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.)

Country of Export	Beef and Veal			Mutton and Lamb		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	tons (thousand)					
New Zealand	75	46	67	4	5	5
Australia	168	137	179	15	14	28
Canada	12	31	25	--	--	--
Republic of Ireland ..	9	3	17	--	--	--
Mexico	22	21	25	--	--	--
Other countries	71	32	53	--	--	--
Total imports	357	271	366	20	19	34
United States production ..	8,690	8,814	9,212	319	290	290

Wool—New Zealand is one of the largest exporters of wool in the world. Most of the wool is auctioned in New Zealand and buyers come from all the main importing countries to make their purchases of wool. A small percentage of wool produced is shipped to England for sale on the London market. Prices fluctuate according to the demand for wool.

The threat of competition from synthetic materials is such that the International Wool Secretariat is actively promoting advertising, merchandising, and research. World wool production and wool utilisation were approximately in balance until 1966 when consumption fell behind production.

World wool production has been increasing steadily, particularly in Australia, New Zealand and the Soviet Union; this growth reflects improvements both in carrying capacity per acre (number of sheep), and in wool production per sheep. Of the increase, probably over two-thirds stemmed from the upward trend in sheep population, the remainder from improved output per head of sheep. Since the war there has been no significant change in the broad geographical distribution of production, which remains heavily concentrated in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa and Uruguay—all of which export on a large scale—and in the United States and the Soviet Union, neither of whose clips enters the international market to any significant extent. These countries account for 76 percent of world production; of the world total, Australia alone produces 30 percent and with New Zealand, Argentina, and South Africa some 53 percent.

The distribution of wool production does not, of course, coincide exactly with the distribution of the sheep population since the production of wool, or yield per sheep varies considerably. While there is undoubtedly scope for improvement in a number of the lower yielding countries, the yields, which are averages over the sheep populations as a whole, are determined by the type of pasture, breed of sheep, average age of flock, and age of the sheep at slaughter. Variations in yield between countries, therefore, do not necessarily reflect variations in efficiency, but rather differences in pastoral conditions and objectives in farming.

Sheep numbers and wool production for selected countries are shown in the following table. (Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.)

Country	Sheep Numbers		Wool Production		Production per Head of Sheep	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
	million		million lb (greasy)		lb (greasy)	
Australia ..	170.6	157.6	1,660	1,712	9.7	10.9
New Zealand ..	53.7	57.3	695	715	12.3	12.5
Argentina ..	48.3	48.7	430	441	8.9	9.1
South Africa ..	36.9	38.0	326	308	8.8	8.0
Uruguay ..	22.0	22.0	185	190	8.3	8.6
United States ..	25.1	24.7	241	235	9.6	9.5
United Kingdom	29.9	30.0	129	129	4.3	4.3
U.S.S.R. ..	125.2	129.8	787	820	6.3	6.2
Whole world ..	930.0	927.0	5,710	5,822	6.1	6.3

Dairy Produce—For the sale of dairy products New Zealand is very largely dependent on the United Kingdom market. In 1960 the total production of butter by 32 of the main producing countries of the world amounted to 4.2 million tons. In the same year world exports by 19 of the leading exporters amounted to about 560,000 tons, that is, only about 13 percent of world production entered into international trade. Of this quantity, 408,000 tons (73 percent) came on to the United Kingdom market. Of the exports of 431,000 tons of cheese from 20 countries in 1960 there were 133,000 tons sent to the United Kingdom. These figures show that relatively small changes in demand-supply relationships in individual countries can have a most disturbing effect on the United Kingdom market.

Some countries have adopted agricultural income and price support policies to maintain and stabilise farming incomes. Only industrialised countries with a relatively low proportion of their national income derived from agriculture can continue support measures on a large

scale. International trade is adversely affected in several ways. To maintain prices at support levels many countries have restricted imports of agricultural products, so that entry into markets, in which New Zealand's exports could effectively compete, has often been denied. High support prices and consequent high domestic prices discourage consumption and often lead to the accumulation of supplies which are surplus to domestic requirements. Surpluses generated in this manner are frequently disposed of in other markets at prices well below the cost of production. New Zealand's position in the United Kingdom market was adversely affected in 1958 when some European countries dumped on the market such quantities of butter that there were serious falls in prices.

Since 1958 price reductions in some European countries have to some extent stimulated consumption in them, but not a great deal of progress has been made in the reduction of subsidised dairy production that leads to dumping. It is essential for New Zealand to maintain strong and consistent pressure in international councils so that these measures are furthered. There were signs in 1960 that European countries were prepared to exercise restraints to ensure a normal flow of supplies to the United Kingdom market, but dumping by a number of countries led to a serious fall in prices early in 1961. Discussions between countries subscribing to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) were aimed at finding a remedy to the situation. Some alleviation of New Zealand's position was afforded in November 1961 when the British Government asked all countries currently supplying butter to Britain to agree to limit their shipments to the quantities proposed by GATT up to 31 March 1962. Britain has restricted imports of butter from 1 April 1962. This involved a waiver by New Zealand of the agreement for unrestricted entry to the United Kingdom market on the understanding that New Zealand would be granted a fair share of imports. When the New Zealand Government agreed in May 1963 to the request of the British Government (in connection with EFTA discussions involving Denmark) that the tariff of \$1.50 a hundredweight on non-Commonwealth butter be suspended for the duration of the present system of quota restrictions, Britain agreed that New Zealand would be entitled to two-fifths of total permitted imports. The United Kingdom consults New Zealand before the opening of each quota year about the supply of butter to the United Kingdom market. The basic quota for 1966-67 was set at 430,000 tons, including an addition of 10,000 tons to Ireland's basic quota under the Free Trade Agreement. New Zealand had a basic quota of 168,000 tons, but was entitled to supply 174,200 tons. Under the 1966 Trade Agreement the minimum quantity of butter that will be imported from New Zealand was raised to 170,000 tons with the provision that New Zealand would share in any expansion of the level to total imports. For 1967-68 the total quota was 470,000 tons, consisting of 440,000 tons basic quota and 30,000 tons supplementary quota. New Zealand's basic quota was 176,000 tons; this was increased by a supplementary quota of 8,000 tons. For 1968-69 the total allocation was reduced to 462,000 tons but New Zealand's basic quota remained at 176,000 tons; restrictions were also placed on imports to the United Kingdom of near-butters and butterfat mixtures which threatened the quota system.

New Zealand is moving towards the development of more supplementary markets for dairy produce, although quantities of the major products that can thus be disposed of are relatively small compared with exports to the United Kingdom, New Zealand's long-standing market. Major industrial countries where income levels and food-consumption habits could provide important markets have adopted trading policies aimed at restricting imports of foodstuffs to protect their agriculture. The Kennedy Round discussions of GATT in 1967 produced only meagre results as regards reducing the barriers to trade in agricultural products. A renewed attempt was made by New Zealand in November 1967 to achieve a meaningful negotiation for liberalisation of trade in dairy products.

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM—The United Kingdom has always been New Zealand's main export market for primary produce. New Zealand's trading relations with the United Kingdom are governed by a number of formal commitments. Under the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 New Zealand undertook to maintain a preferential tariff on imports from the United Kingdom, while the United Kingdom for its part was obliged to grant duty-free entry for practically all New Zealand products and maintain specified duties on some foreign products of interest to New Zealand. The United Kingdom also undertook to place quota restrictions on foreign meats.

On butter the foreign tariff rate, and therefore the margin of preference, fixed in 1932 was \$1.50 a hundredweight (this has since been suspended). On cheese the tariff preference was 15 percent; there was no preference set for mutton and lamb but a negligible tariff preference for beef, coupled with a foreign quota on meat which was designed to ensure an expanding share of the United Kingdom market was arranged. There never has been any preference on wool.

In 1958 the provisions of the Ottawa Agreement were reviewed. The new agreement which came into force on 25 November 1958, gave new flexibility to New Zealand's international trading and negotiating position. It was agreed that the levels of preferences in favour of the United Kingdom set by the 1932 Agreement could be modified but the basic principle was retained to ensure that the close and mutually beneficial economic partnership between the United Kingdom and New Zealand would continue. All the existing rights and preferences for New Zealand goods entering the United Kingdom were preserved. These included the 1957 supplementary agreement providing for annual consultation on the agricultural production and marketing policies of the two countries as well as the 10-year right of entry to the United Kingdom market, without restriction as to quantity, of butter, cheese, skim and buttermilk powders, casein, and chilled and frozen pork. Access for these products was guaranteed until 31 May 1967. The 15-year right of entry for New Zealand meat, agreed to in 1952 outside the 1932 pact, remained in force.

In 1966 further negotiations were carried out for the revision and extension of our trade arrangements with Britain. The final text of the new agreement was signed in New Zealand on 24 November 1966. Britain agreed to admit until 30 September 1972 without restriction of quantity, imports of New Zealand beef, veal, lamb, mutton, cheese, skim and buttermilk powders, casein, and chilled and frozen pork. In 1961 New Zealand had voluntarily waived a similar right of unrestricted access for butter in favour of a quota system designed to protect the price of New Zealand butter against dumped and subsidised supplies.

In the 1966 Agreement the United Kingdom Government reaffirmed its intention not to remove quota restrictions on butter so long as the circumstances for which they were imposed remained, that is, the protection of New Zealand against dumping. The minimum quantity of butter to be imported from New Zealand while quotas remained was raised from 164,000 tons to 170,000 tons. The Agreement also provided that New Zealand would share in any growth of total imports above the existing level.

In return for concessions New Zealand guaranteed duty-free entry for certain British goods and minimum margins of preference of up to 20 percent in some instances for a further number of goods. The total value to the United Kingdom in current trade of these items is about \$16 million.

These are the formal arrangements. In practice they are of considerable importance because of New Zealand's dependence on the United Kingdom market. Of our total exports, nearly half is sent to Britain but for certain products the degree of dependence is much greater. In recent years over 80 percent of butter, cheese, mutton and lamb exports have been sent to the United Kingdom.

Restricted Alternative Outlets—Deriving from history and continuing British demand for New Zealand's food products the link between New Zealand and Britain is a major element in New Zealand's trade pattern. At the same time New Zealand's efforts to reduce its economic vulnerability and dependence on Britain by diversifying markets for existing export products and developing new markets for new exports have met with some success. Significantly increased export markets have been the United States, the European Economic Community, and Japan.

However, formidable barriers restrict the further expansion of New Zealand's exports, the greatest being the agricultural protectionist policies in force in many of the countries which are consumers or potential consumers of the food products (particularly dairy products) New Zealand exports. In many cases these policies are backed up with measures—tariff and non-tariff—which either limit access for efficient producers and exporters or deny access altogether. Not only do these policies make it difficult for New Zealand to export but they also frequently result in dumping of surpluses by other countries on relatively free markets.

New Zealand has fought these restrictive policies for many years through bilateral means and in the forum provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It has been New Zealand's hope throughout the post-war period that a wider acceptance of the

whole philosophy of the GATT—universal, multilateral, and non-discriminatory trade—would form a basis for the policies and actions of all trading nations.

Other factors too, make it difficult for New Zealand to expand its export markets. Developing countries often cannot afford to import freely dairy produce and meat which to them are luxuries. Moreover, consumer preference for local foodstuffs, the lack of cold storage facilities, and the existence of religious and social barriers against meat consumption are all significant barriers to trade with these areas. Difficulties such as these make New Zealand more conscious of the restrictions on imports in the countries of Europe and North America which could be expected to be “natural” markets for our products.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—The Rome Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) came into force on 1 January 1958. The member countries are Belgium, France, West Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, and the Netherlands. In mid-1966 the EEC finally completed the broad lines of its agricultural policy—previously the source of much contention—and is now gradually introducing free trade in all farm products in preparation for a single free agricultural market within the Community after 1 July 1968. The same date has also been set as the target for complete free trade within the Community in industrial goods, and by then, too, complete labour mobility within the Six should have been achieved. On 1 July 1968 the EEC's common external tariff—a uniform barrier to imports from outside countries—will also come into effect.

In 1961–63 Britain attempted to negotiate entry to the EEC. However, the negotiations ended in failure in January 1963 with France's insistence on strict application of the Rome Treaty to Britain without special dispensations, particularly for agricultural products.

In 1966–67 Britain probed the attitude of the Six to the possibility of re-opening formal negotiations.

On 3 May 1967 the Prime Minister of Britain announced that a decision had been reached to make application for membership of European Economic Community. In his statement the Prime Minister said “There are highly important Commonwealth interests, mainly in the field of agriculture, for which it is our duty to seek safeguards in the negotiations. These include in particular the special problems of New Zealand . . .” At the Council of Ministers on 23 October 1967 the French Foreign Minister stated that Britain cannot start negotiating for membership of the European Economic Community until the pound has ceased to be an international reserve currency and until the British balance of payments is in equilibrium, and this view was confirmed by the French President on 28 November 1967.

The prospect of Britain negotiating entry to the EEC is a vital issue for New Zealand, and the success of any such negotiations could have the most far-reaching consequences. The basis of the EEC's agricultural policy is that all internal output should be disposed of profitably before imports are permitted from non-member countries. This policy has led to expanding agricultural production in the Community at the expense of potential exporters to the members of the Six. The Community's common price system involves levies on imports of cheaper agricultural commodities from non-member countries to raise prices to the EEC level. If Britain joined the EEC New Zealand would face a most serious problem for dairy products, especially butter, under the import system that would apply (as well as difficult problems for meat). Unless there were adequate agreed safeguards, New Zealand would have to find alternative markets or cut back production. This would be disastrous for the New Zealand dairy industry since our exports of butter to Britain in 1965–66, at \$93.6 million, were nearly 86 percent of total butter exports and 12.6 percent of all exports of New Zealand goods.

The entry of Britain into the European Economic Community upon the basis of the Common Agricultural Policy would be disastrous for New Zealand's butter trade. Instead of being an import to the United Kingdom market protected by a quota system, New Zealand butter would lose the protection and in addition could be called upon to face a price levy greater than the usual London prices. The market for butter would tend to move further into over supply as higher retail prices for butter would result in a switch to margarine by some British consumers. There are similar implications for cheese.

However, New Zealand has made its case widely known overseas. During 1966 and 1967 the Minister of Overseas Trade toured EEC capitals where he gained renewed recognition in many quarters that New Zealand was a special case and would require special treatment.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)—On 27 May 1959 Sweden invited Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom ("The Seven") to join with her in exploring the possibility of forming a free trade area. Discussions began in Stockholm in June 1959, and a Convention for a European Free Trade Association, agreed by Ministers of the Seven on 20 November 1959, became effective on 3 May 1960. Finland has been included as an associate member.

The Convention defines the objects of the Association as (1) to promote economic expansion in the area of the Association and in each member state; (2) to ensure that trade between member states takes place in conditions of fair competition; (3) to prevent significant disparity between member states in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Members agreed to abolish their tariffs on industrial goods originating in the area within 10 years by means of a series of reductions. An initial 20 percent reduction of tariffs was made on 1 July 1960. Members undertook to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports of goods from the free trade area within 10 years. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against the countries outside the area. Various rules govern trading within the area of goods manufactured wholly or in part from materials originating outside the area and fair conditions of competition—such matters as government subsidies, restrictive practices, dumping, etc. Special arrangements are in force in relation to agricultural produce and fish.

EFTA Tariff Reductions—By 1963 tariffs were lowered to half their original level. Following the breakdown of negotiations for Britain's entry into the European Economic Community a new phase of activity was begun by the European Free Trade Association. Plans were made to hasten the removal of all tariffs on industrial goods and new proposals were put forward for agricultural and fishery products. In May 1963 agreement was reached to set up a completely free trade area in industrial goods by the end of 1966, and this position was virtually reached by then.

UNITED KINGDOM MARKET: Dairy Produce—New Zealand's important position in the supply of butter, cheese, and milk powder to the United Kingdom market is illustrated in the following table, showing imports into the United Kingdom, by country of export. Domestic production of butter in the United Kingdom is relatively small in comparison with total supplies. Domestic cheese supplies, on the other hand, are comparatively large, as is also the domestic output of milk powder. (Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.)

Country of Export	Butter				Cheese				Milk Powder		
	1938	1965	1966	1967	1938	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966
	tons (thousand)										
New Zealand ..	130	170	165	181	82	81	68	75	39	47	23
Australia ..	90	64	78	61	12	12	7	8	4	4	3
Canada ..	2	—	—	—	34	14	14	13	—	1	—
Denmark ..	118	101	100	96	1	9	9	9	3	1	—
Netherlands ..	36	20	19	20	10	11	16	15	7	2	1
Other countries ..	100	84	83	92	7	23	27	37	43	25	31
Total imports	476	439	445	450	146	150	141	157	96	80	58
United Kingdom production	20	36	30	37	43	113	107	120	68	105	97

On average, over 86 percent of New Zealand's total exports of butter and almost 78 percent of the total exports of cheese go to the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the comparative figures for consumption of butter and margarine in the United Kingdom. (Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.)

Product	1938	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
	lb per head							
Butter	24.1	19.7	20.3	19.3	18.9	19.3	19.7	19.5
Margarine ..	10.0	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.0	12.0	11.7

*Provisional.

Meat—The following table shows the imports of meat into the United Kingdom from the principal countries, by country of export. Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.)

Country (of Export)	Mutton and Lamb				Beef and Veal				All Meats*		
	1938	1965	1966	1967	1938	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	tons (thousand)										
New Zealand ..	184	295	271	299	52	29	19	9	346	311	331
Australia ..	95	23	10	9	115	91	68	19	144	106	42
Argentina ..	45	15	20	18	354	108	118	101	143	162	132
Denmark ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351	347	316
Other countries ..	22	12	15	15	68	61	80	140	334	342	304
Totals	346	345	316	341	589	290	285	269	1,318	1,268	1,126
United Kingdom production	211	241	265	257	604	818	854	908	2,073	2,099	1,879

*Including pig-meat, offal, and canned meat.

New Zealand is one of the leading suppliers of meat to the United Kingdom, accounting for about four-fifths of the imports of mutton and lamb and over one-fifth of total meat imports. Over 90 percent of New Zealand's exports of lamb goes to Britain.

It has been recognised by New Zealand meat exporters that the dispatch of ever-increasing quantities of lamb to Britain could lead to over-supply and a drop in prices. A Market Development Committee, made up of five members of the Meat Producers Board and five representatives of the export industry was established under the Meat Export Control Amendment Act 1966. This Committee asked meat exporters to divert 10 percent of lamb sales for the 1966-67 season to markets other than the United Kingdom. The percentage was raised to 12 percent for the 1967-68 season. Failure to divert the required weight of lamb involved the payment of a levy at the rate of 2.5 cents a pound.

New Zealand's frozen beef competes under difficulties with chilled and fresh beef from countries nearer the United Kingdom, with the consequence that the New Zealand share of the United Kingdom's beef imports has been relatively small.

It should be noted that, partly as a result of agricultural support, well over half the meat consumed in Britain is now obtained from domestic supplies. A five-year National Economic Development Plan of the British Government released in September 1965 proposes to increase further the productivity in agriculture to meet the major part of the food-demand growth expected by 1970 with the object of lessening the need for imports. Support for agriculture is given in the form of guaranteed prices for the main agricultural commodities and direct farming grants mainly designed to raise farm productivity. In general, the price guarantees are maintained by payments to farmers of the difference between guaranteed prices and average market prices (deficiency payments) and imports are not restricted. Meat is considered to have one of the most important parts to play in any selective expansion programme, but it is proposed that this will be done consistently with commitments to overseas suppliers. The main emphasis is to be on beef and veal production and as two-thirds of the home-produced beef comes from the dairy stock there will be an accompanying increase in output of milk and its products.

THE ORGANISATION OF MARKETING—In a country such as New Zealand which is very dependent upon overseas trade, the efficient organisation of marketing of primary produce takes on a special importance. Since the gradual abandonment of the principles of *laissez faire* from the First World War onwards, great changes have taken place, and developments have been described in detail in earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

Broadly speaking, the policy of controlled marketing of primary products has exhibited five phases:

- (1) In the early 1920s the producer organisations made moves to rationalise the organisation of marketing.
- (2) The next stage was for the State to trade directly, buying products outright, bearing losses and retaining profits. The Primary Products Marketing Act 1936 established the Marketing Department, which confined its pre-war operations to dairy produce.
- (3) This was followed, after the outbreak of the Second World War and the establishment of bulk purchase, by the formation of financial pool accounts for each industry, the profits, subject to the general policy of stabilisation, being paid out to the suppliers, and any reserves held for the benefit of the industry. During the war the United Kingdom Government was the sole purchaser of imported foodstuffs, and the Marketing Department the authority in New Zealand responsible for the bulk purchase and shipment of dairy produce, meat, wool, and tallow.
- (4) The fourth phase was the direction of policy by boards and committees with the assumption of executive and not, as previously, merely advisory powers. Each body continued to use the marketing organisation for assembly, storage, transport, distribution, and accounting which the Marketing Department had built up, these services being made available at cost.
- (5) The fifth phase was the progressive transfer from 1947 to various boards or authorities representative of the industry concerned (with Government representation to protect the public interest) of the responsibility and authority for the effective marketing of their own products, or the return to private enterprise with the boards assuming mainly their former pre-war functions.

Marketing Authorities—Since about 1950 the principle has been accepted that producers should be predominantly responsible for the marketing of their products. The major statutes under which specific marketing authorities operate are the Dairy Board Act 1961, the Meat Export Control Act 1921-22 and the Amendment Act of 1956 (for the Meat Producers Board), and the Meat Export Prices Act 1955, the Wool Commission Act 1951, the Milk Act 1944, the Apple and Pear Marketing Act 1948, and the Primary Products Marketing Act 1953 (as regards citrus fruit, honey, and eggs).

Dairy Produce—The New Zealand Dairy Board acquires and markets all New Zealand butter, cheese, milk powder and casein intended for export, and regulates the marketing of butter and cheese in New Zealand. It operates under the Dairy Board Act 1961. In selling the industry's exportable surplus of milk powder and casein, the Board is guided by an advisory committee for each product. The Board owns in the United Kingdom a company, Milk Products (N.Z.) Ltd., through which all New Zealand milk powder sold in the United Kingdom is distributed. It also owns Empire Dairies Ltd., which acts as one of the 17 first-hand agents through which New Zealand butter and cheese are distributed in Britain. The Board carries out extensive advertising and publicity of New Zealand produce in the United Kingdom.

Meat—The New Zealand Meat Producers Board was constituted in 1922 under the provisions of the Meat Export Control Act 1921-22 to protect the interests of the producers. The Board obtains funds by the imposition of a levy on all meat exported, the levy being at present 0.075c per pound on all carcass meat. Its main functions are (a) to ensure that all export meat is graded to a standard; (b) to negotiate shipping freight, organise shipping, and allocate space; (c) to organise advertising or allied promotional work. Provision was made by the Meat Export Prices Act 1955, however, for the determination annually by the Meat Export Prices Committee of minimum prices for meat exported from New Zealand. The farmer sells his stock to a works or exporter and is paid by the works or exporter, who in turn is reimbursed by the Meat Producers Board for any deficiency payment.

Under the Meat Export Control Amendment Act 1959 the Meat Producers Board may purchase meat for sale outside New Zealand to promote the sale of meat in other countries,

provided such action establishes new markets. A further amendment to the Act in 1962 gives the Meat Board power, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, to provide financial backing to export companies operating in any markets.

To encourage the export of lamb to North America, a company was formed in 1960 on the initiative of the Meat Producers Board. The capital is provided by the New Zealand owned freezing companies, but these companies and the Meat Producers Board appoint an equal number of directors. The company ensures that new markets are adequately supplied and that reasonable pricing policies are followed.

Wool—By the Wool Commission Act 1951 there was established a Wool Commission with the principal function of assuring minimum prices for greasy, scoured, and growers' slipe wool in accordance with the table of minimum prices (effective only after agreement with the Minister), for New Zealand wool sold in New Zealand or the United Kingdom at auction sales approved by the Commission. The Commission is also the statutory collecting agent for the Wool Board's levy on growers, which has since 1964 been at the rate of 0.7 cents a pound.

From the operations of the Joint Organisation set up to clear stocks of wool accumulated during the Second World War, the Wool Commission received an initial capital fund of \$53 million consisting of profits from the Joint Organisation of about \$40 million and also the balance of \$13 million remaining from contributory charges paid by woolgrowers. The initial capital of the Commission was augmented by interest earnings on investments, and by profits on the resale of wool bought in at the floor prices. It accumulated fairly steadily until the 1966-67 season when it was heavily drawn upon. At 30 June 1966 the Commission's capital funds amounted to \$73.7 million, most of which was invested in Government Stock; at 30 June 1967 the capital was \$70.7 million, most of which was invested in wool stocks.

A substantial fall in demand for crossbred wools began towards the end of 1966 primarily as a result of economic restraints in several European countries and a marked reduction in speculative demand for wool in face of increased volume and sharply reduced prices for man-made fibres; lesser factors tending to reduced demand for wool were change of fashion, the cost of money, the effect of continually extending central heating facilities, and changes in quality of wool offered to maintain stability in the market, the Wool Commission was forced to buy 39 percent of the wool offered at auction. This amounted to 645,786 bales and cost \$62.8 million. (The Wool Commission announced that it proposed to hold these stocks until they could be disposed of in an orderly fashion at satisfactory prices.)

The funds of the Wool Commission were exhausted by mid-November 1967 and arrangements were made with the Government to borrow from the Reserve Bank against wool held in stock the amount required to make supplementary payments to growers to meet the reduced minimum price of 25 cents a pound for the 1967-68 season and to purchase wool that did not realise the new buying-in price of 16.25 cents a pound. After reduction of the buying-in price, the Commission bought very little wool.

From 1954 to 1967 the Commission was required by statute to subsidise the Wool Board levy from its own investment income, but because the Commission's income had virtually ceased in 1967-68, the subsidy to the Wool Board was suspended for that season.

Apples and Pears—Apples and pears are purchased from growers by the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board. This Board was set up in 1948, in terms of the Apple and Pear Marketing Act 1948, to acquire and market the apple and pear crop. Under the Apple and Pear Marketing Amendment Act 1967 there has been set up an Apple and Pear Prices Authority whose function it now is to determine each season the average price to be paid for apples and pears. This price is a New Zealand average, and within it prices to growers vary for the different varieties, grades, and sizes. Most apples and pears of standard grade are purchased by the Board with private sales to growers limited by regulations. Growers may sell direct to consumers in lots of not more than two cases, or with permission of the Board, to retailers in specified localities. Manufacturers may be licensed by the Board to purchase their requirements direct from growers (although in some cases the Board itself purchases fruit and resells it to the factory). Growers may also be permitted by the Board to sell at municipal markets established under the Municipal Corporations Act 1954.

The Board decides what proportion of the fruit is to remain in New Zealand and what proportion is to be exported, and arranges for the storage and release of varieties according to their condition and keeping capacity, in order to make fruit available for as long a period as possible during the year. The Board determines the wholesale prices at which fruit is sold in New Zealand by authorised wholesalers to retailers. If in any season the total receipts from sales of fruit by the Board exceed the amount which the Board is required to pay to growers in accordance with the declared average price, the surplus, after deduction of costs and expenses incurred by the Board, is apportioned equally between a reserve fund and the growers. If sales in any season realise less than the amount the Board is required to pay, the deficiency is met from the reserve fund. The reserve fund, which has been built up from profits derived almost solely from exports, has been invested in a chain of modern cool stores and mechanical equipment designed for the improved handling of fruit.

Financial results for recent seasons are shown in the following table.

Season	Profit or Loss	Board's Share	Growers' Share	Reserve Fund at End of Season
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1956-57	741	370	370	2,977
1957-58	314	157	157	3,134
1958-59	— 868	— 868	—	2,266
1959-60	609	609*	—	2,875
1960-61	— 270	— 270	—	2,605
1961-62	47	23	23	2,628
1962-63	— 139	— 139	—	2,439
1963-64	—1,248	—1,248	—	1,241
1964-65	439	439†	—	1,680
1965-66	—1,823	—1,823	—	—143

*It was agreed that the growers' share be invested in a processing factory.

†Retained by Board to offset previous seasons' losses.

A Committee of Inquiry into the sale of apples and pears on the local market reported to Parliament on 4 October 1961—see parliamentary paper H. 29A. The Committee supported continuance of the existing form of marketing with minor variations.

Potatoes—The Potato Board, with equal representation of growers and merchants and an officer of the Public Service as an advisory member, was established by the Potato Growing Industry Act 1950. Its principal function is to ensure that an adequate supply of main-crop potatoes shall be available for consumption. Its powers include the making of contracts between growers and the Board for main-crop potatoes, and the appointment of wholesalers authorised to purchase from growers and to sell potatoes in respect of which contracts have been made with the Board. In June 1956 the Government announced that it would guarantee the overdraft of the Potato Board to enable the Board to guarantee a certain schedule of minimum prices to contract growers for any potatoes unsold at the end of the season. The purpose is to encourage the growing of an adequate supply of potatoes.

Milk—The New Zealand Milk Board was set up in 1953. It operates the National Milk Scheme and engages in other activities for the purpose of ensuring an adequate supply and efficient distribution of milk. The legislation is contained in the Milk Act 1967.

The Board may make a levy on milk to finance its operations but while a subsidy on milk is payable from the Consolidated Revenue Account the rate of levy requires the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

Retail prices are fixed by Order in Council. The price for the milk to the producer is fixed by the Minister of Agriculture after consultation with the Milk Board. Intermediate margins, such as those for pasteurising and bottling milk and to vendors for its delivery, are fixed by the Milk Prices Authority. The total cost at the present time exceeds the amount paid by the consumers, the balance being met by subsidy. It is the function of the Milk Board to administer the whole town milk scheme on behalf of the Government which, however, retains a direct interest by virtue of the substantial sum paid in subsidy.

Eggs—The Egg Marketing Authority, which was established in 1953, consists of seven members—four producer members of the New Zealand Poultry Board and three Government representatives. The principal function of the Authority is to regulate and control the marketing and distribution of eggs and egg pulp in New Zealand and elsewhere in accordance with the regulations, to ensure as far as possible sufficient supplies of eggs and their equitable distribution in the general interests of producers and consumers.

The New Zealand Egg Marketing Authority operates principally through licensed distributors in the various districts who, on commission, receive and resell eggs, or, as directed by the Authority, manufacture egg pulp for the use of bakers and pastrycooks. Eggs are subject to price control. A subsidy, at present at the rate of 3.33c per dozen, is paid by the Government in respect of eggs received at authorised egg floors (as the licensed distributors are known). This is to offset floor charges and distribution costs which would otherwise be passed on to the consumers.

Imported Citrus Fruits and Bananas—Since the beginning of 1951 the importation and marketing of imported citrus fruits, bananas, and pineapples have been taken over by a registered company, Fruit Distributors Ltd., representing trade interests. The operations of the company are defined and restricted by an agreement between it and the Government. There are two Government members on the company's board of directors.

New Zealand Lemons and Oranges—The Citrus Marketing Authority was established in 1953 to market fresh lemons, either directly or through agents, throughout New Zealand and to process unmarketable but otherwise sound fruit into by-products, such as fruit juice and lemon peel. The Authority has a membership of six, five of whom are nominees of the New Zealand Citrus Council and represent the producers, and one appointed by the Minister of Agriculture as the Government member who also protects the interests of consumers.

The Citrus Marketing Authority controls the assembly and distribution of New Zealand lemons, and also New Zealand grown sweet oranges. The entire output of fruit, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Authority, is sold at agreed prices to Fruit Distributors Ltd. The Authority operates processing and packing facilities at Kerikeri, and Tauranga.

Honey—The Honey Marketing Authority, set up in 1953, undertakes the task of packing and marketing honey within New Zealand and for export, and operates the blending plant in Auckland. A levy is made at the rate of 1c per pound on all honey sold locally and the funds paid into the Honey Industry Account, which is administered by the Authority for the benefit of the industry in general.

The Authority comprises four members elected by beekeepers, and one member appointed as Government representative. One of the functions of the Government representative is to watch the interests of the consumer.

TRANSPORT AND OVERSEAS MARKETS—Primary produce forms the bulk of New Zealand's exports and it comes to hand for shipment in seasonal cycles. These are most pronounced for lamb, and apples and pears, but apply also to a marked extent to mutton, beef, wool, and related produce. Butter, cheese, and other dairy produce become available throughout the year but production is considerably higher in the six months October to March than in the remainder of the year. The peak season for all the animal products is much the same, being roughly November to May, while there is a shorter concentrated season for fruit in March and April.

This seasonality presents shipping problems in the marketing process. In addition, the bulk of the commodities are perishable and require continuous refrigeration throughout the period of at least two to three months between production and consumption. The demand for shipping space lags a little behind the season, generally building up in January and declining in June. A realisation of the demands that increased production was making on transport, storage, handling, and shipping services led in 1964 to the setting up of an Export and Shipping Council, an independent body whose main purpose is to improve the efficiency and economy of New Zealand's export trade particularly as it relates to transport services. Shipping has received special attention as shipping costs absorb a substantial portion of market realisation.

The Council is representative of producer boards, freezing companies, transport interests, harbour boards, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of Labour. It has been successful in bringing into effect many of the recommendations of the streamlining report on ports, shipping, transport and other services, produced as a result of consultations

between the producer boards and the main shipping lines. The Council works through committees concerned with the following subjects: shipping allotment procedure; peak shipping requirements; packages and cargo handling; cartoned meat; port facilities and transport; marking, stowage, and sorting; development markets; import licensing year.

PRICES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS: Wool—Statistics of greasy wool sold at auction in New Zealand (compiled from information supplied by the New Zealand Wool Commission) are shown in the following tables. The first table gives total quantities and values as recorded at sales, no attempt being made to allow for variations in quality or in the relative quantities of the various types of wool sold from season to season. Besides price movements, therefore, the average value per pound of wool sold shown in this table includes variations on account of these additional factors. Under the Wool Commission Act 1951 the Wool Commission prepares a table of minimum prices for various classes of wool, which becomes effective by agreement with the Minister of Agriculture. Where wool does not realise the minimum price, the Commission may supplement the sale price so as to increase it to the minimum price, or, alternatively, may buy such wool at a price not greater than the minimum price. The Commission has not purchased wool to any extent except in the 1957–58, 1958–59, 1966–67, and 1967–68 seasons. After the start of the 1967–68 season the Commission decided not to purchase unless auction prices were below 16.25 cents a pound, but also decided to make supplementary payments to enable growers to receive the average minimum price of 25 cents a pound.

WEIGHT, SALE VALUE, AND AVERAGE VALUE PER POUND OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTION

Season	Weight of Greasy Wool Sold	Sale Value	Value per Pound	Average Minimum Floor Price per Pound of Greasy Wool	Season	Weight of Greasy Wool Sold	Sale Value	Value per Pound	Average Minimum Floor Price per Pound of Greasy Wool
	lb (m)	\$ (m)	c	c		lb (m)	\$ (m)	c	c
1954–55	338.6	140.2	41.39	21.67	1961–62	423.4	138.2	32.65	27.50
1955–56	341.6	131.5	38.49	25.00	1962–63	444.1	158.5	35.70	27.50
1956–57	356.2	162.6	45.63	25.00	1963–64	433.9	199.1	45.89	27.50
1957–58	370.4	127.0	34.30	27.50	1964–65	443.2	155.6	35.12	29.17
1958–59	406.3	122.1	30.06	27.50	1965–66	509.2	176.6	34.69	29.17
1959–60	409.2	132.2	37.21	27.50	1966–67	533.8	156.9	29.39	30.00
1960–61	420.9	141.6	33.51	27.50	1967–68	*	*	*	25.00

*See Latest Statistical Information.

In the next table details of a wool price index on base: average over all sales 1963–64 season (= 1000) are given. This index has been compiled in an attempt to eliminate all but the price factor in movements of average wool values. A description of the make-up of this index is given in a supplement to the December 1964 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

Season	Index Numbers* Base: 1963–64 (= 1000)	Season	Index Numbers* Base: 1963–64 (= 1000)	Season	Index Numbers* Base: 1963–64 (= 1000)
1947–48	466	1954–55	886	1961–62	731
1948–49	473	1955–56	832	1962–63	788
1949–50	689	1956–57	985	1963–64	1000
1950–51	1584	1957–58	750	1964–65	780
1951–52	749	1958–59	663	1965–66	775
1952–53	840	1959–60	812	1966–67	683
1953–54	903	1960–61	745	1967–68	†

*Based on price on floor, clean.

†See Latest Statistical Information.

Dairy Produce—The following table shows the London wholesale prices for butter and cheese at the end of March for the last 11 years.

End of Last Week in March	Butter Finest	Cheese		
		Crated (White Waxed) Finest	Cartoned (Rindless-White) Finest	
			40 lb	60 lb
shillings per cwt				
1958	230	151	..	..
1959	290	291	306	296.5
1960	290	231	243.5	238.5
1961	250	231	241	238.5
1962	285	231	246	243.5
1963	315	231	246	243.5
1964	335	241	251	250
1965	350	261	271	270
1966	300	256	271	268
1967	300	256	271	268
1968*	300	256	271	268

*On 21 November 1967 with devaluation Stg. £1 became equal to NZ\$2.1429.

Basic Prices for Dairy Produce—Basic prices (then known as guaranteed prices) for butter and cheese were introduced by the Government on 1 August 1936 to give stability to the dairy industry, and the Primary Products Marketing Act 1936 set out the principles which underlay the fixing of the price. (See the 1961 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.)

Under the Dairy Board Act 1961 prices for butter are fixed by the Dairy Products Prices Authority after taking into account the following matters:

- The necessity in the public interest of maintaining the stability and efficiency of the dairy industry.
- The amount which butter and cheese acquired by the Board is realising and the market prospects for the coming year.
- The state of the Dairy Industry Account, the Dairy Industry Reserve Account, and the Dairy Industry Capital Account.
- Any submissions made by the Dairy Board.
- Any other matters deemed relevant.

The price fixed for butter in any season must not vary by more than 5 percent from the maximum price fixed for the previous season.

The Authority must consult with the Minister before it fixes any prices. The members of the Authority are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and comprise three representatives of the Government, three members nominated by the Dairy Board, and a Chairman approved by the Board before appointment.

The price of cheese is fixed by the Dairy Board in relation to the price fixed by the Prices Authority for butter, together with an allowance related to the returns from milk powder and casein. The objective is to ensure that suppliers of whole milk for manufacture into cheese will, on average, receive a return equivalent to the average return they would have received had the milk been manufactured into butter plus milk powder and butter plus casein.

In a normal trading year not more than 50 percent of any surplus will be distributed to dairy companies and the balance placed in reserve.

In 1963 there was held a Commission of Inquiry into the return for butter sold for consumption within New Zealand. The report of the Commission was printed as parliamentary paper B. 8. Another related paper is the Report on the Economic Position of the Farming Industry (parliamentary paper B. 4. of 1963).

The basic prices in cents per pound of butter and cheese for export paid to dairy factories are now given.

Season	Creamery Butter (Finest Grade 93-93½ pt)	Whey Butter (First Grade)	Cheese (First Grade 92-92½ pt)
Ended 31 July—	cents per lb (gross weight)		
1957-58 ..	27.624	25.958	15.445
1958-59 ..	24.741	23.075	14.135
1959-60 ..	{ 24.829	23.163	15.266
	{ 3.019*	—	1.467*
1960-61 ..	24.775	23.108	15.257
Ended 31 May—			
1961-62 ..	24.749	23.083	15.377
1962-63 ..	24.719	23.053	14.953
1963-64 ..	{ 24.678	23.012	15.070
	{ 1.029*	—	0.502
1964-65 ..	{ 25.898	24.232	16.328
	{ 0.686*	—	0.335*
1965-66 ..	25.902	24.235	17.820
1966-67 ..	25.884	24.217	17.860
1967-68 ..	24.59	22.94	

*These additional amounts are surplus payments expressed on a product basis.

Produce of other grades incurs differential premiums or penalties according to grading points. Differentials used since the introduction of basic purchase prices are as follows.

CREAMERY BUTTER

Grade	1936-37 to 1957-58	1958-59 and 1959-60	1960-61 to 1966-67	1967-68
	cents per lb			
Finest 94 points and over ..	+0.104	+0.156	+0.167	+0.15
Finest 93-93½ points (basic)	—	—	—	—
First 92-92½ points ..	-0.052	-0.156	-0.167	-0.15
First 90-91½ points ..	-0.208	-0.469	-0.625	-0.65
Second grade ..	-0.625	-1.667	-1.667	-1.65
Third grade (from 1955-56)	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0

CHEESE

Grade	1936-37 to 1950-51	1951-52 to 1954-55	1955-56 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1966-67	1967-68
	cents per lb				
Finest 94 points and over ..	+0.130	+0.260	+0.260	+1.042	+1.05
Finest 93-93½ points ..	+0.104	+0.179	+0.179	+0.833	+0.85
First 92-92½ (basic) ..	—	—	—	—	—
First 91-91½ points ..	-0.052	-0.052	-0.052	-0.208	-0.20
Second 88-90½ points ..	-0.208 {	-0.604	-0.896	-1.042	-1.05
Second 87 and under ..		-1.000	-3.125	-3.125	-3.10

The prices quoted in the preceding table were designed to enable average dairy companies to pay to suppliers the following amounts in cents per pound of butterfat used for butter or cheese manufacture. Also given is the actual average net revenue per pound of butterfat supplied.

Season	Price per Pound of Butterfat Used for—			
	Butter-making (Basic Price)	Cheese-making (Basic Price)	Butter-making (Average Net Revenue)	Cheese-making (Average Net Revenue)
	cents per lb			
1957-58	30.208	32.708	30.268	33.185
1958-59	26.667	29.167	26.960	29.393
1959-60	26.667*	31.667*	26.955*	31.883*
1960-61	26.667	31.667	26.965	32.128
1961-62	26.667	31.667	26.924	31.740
1962-63	26.667	30.833	26.989	31.219
1963-64	26.667†	30.833†	27.113	31.853
1964-65	28.250‡	34.083‡	28.684	35.348
1965-66	28.250	37.592	28.673	38.217
1966-67	28.250	37.625	28.537	38.148
1967-68	26.590	35.050		

*Plus 3.666c surplus payment at end of season. †Plus 1.25c surplus payment at end of season
 ‡Plus .833c surplus payment at end of season.

Where a factory receives whole milk and makes butter, the residual skim milk can be manufactured into any of several products, the main ones being skim-milk powder and casein. Production of milk powder and casein has been growing rapidly to meet the needs of growing markets. The increasing value of these "by-products" is reflected in the greater return per pound of butterfat (about 8c per lb) paid to wholemilk suppliers, compared with suppliers who separate off the cream on the farm. The supply of whole milk, which is collected in stainless steel tankers, has become increasingly popular with farmers. Two-thirds of all butterfat processed is now collected as whole milk. Production of dairy factories is shown in Section 14A, Farming. The destination of exports of milk powder and casein is shown in Section 22B, Exports. Lactic casein is now extensively used in Japan and the United States in foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals; it is used as high grade protein in sausage and other food fillings and as the bulk material for various types of drugs, and its end use in these fields is multiplying year by year.

Meat—The Imported Meat Trade Association in the United Kingdom compiles weekly London wholesale meat prices, the basis of quotation being "ex-hooks to retailers at Smithfield market". The next table gives prices for New Zealand meat at the end of the last week in the month. One half of the value of all New Zealand exports of frozen and chilled meat are generally accounted for by lamb, and the two first-quality weight grades quoted in the table usually account for approximately 5 percent and 40 to 50 percent respectively of all lamb carcasses exported. Beef accounts for one quarter of the total exports of frozen and chilled meat (by value), but mutton comprises only about 5 percent of the total value of frozen-meat exports. With the reduction of regular supplies of quarter beef to the United Kingdom, price quotations have been infrequent.

In 1960 imported lamb and mutton prices in the United Kingdom improved considerably, but towards the end of the year lamb values again took a downward turn, which continued during 1961. United Kingdom domestic production of lamb and mutton showed still further increases during 1961 and this, combined with larger stocks of imported lamb held in

United Kingdom stores, had the effect of keeping lamb prices at the lower levels until there was a recovery in prices in the second quarter of 1962. After a drop early in 1963 there was a good recovery which was further assisted by a shortage of beef in the middle of 1964, and this was sustained until August 1966. Prices recovered at the beginning of 1967 but in mid-1967 heavy supplies tended to outstrip demand with a consequent fall in prices.

End of Last Week in March	Lamb					Mutton	Beef	
	First Quality			Second Quality		Ewe	Boneless Cartoned Ox G.A.Q.	
	28 lb and Under	29 to 36 lb	37 to 42 lb	28 lb and Under	29 to 36 lb	57 to 64 lb	Rumps	Silverside
	cents per lb equivalent							
1958	20.4-20.8	17.9-18.3	17.1-17.5	20.0	18.3	8.7	..	..
1959	18.7	17.5-18.3	17.5	17.1-17.5	17.1-17.5	7.9-8.3	..	..
1966	20.0-20.8	18.3-19.2	17.9-18.3	20.0-20.8	18.7-19.2	8.3	..	..
1961	18.7-19.2	17.9-18.3	16.2-16.7	19.2	18.3-18.7	9.2-9.6	..	..
1962	17.5	17.1-17.5	17.1	16.2	17.1	9.2	..	..
1963	16.7-17.5	16.2-17.1	16.7	16.7-17.5	16.7	8.7	..	..
1964	21.2-21.7	20.4	19.2-19.6	21.7-22.1	20.4-20.8	..	..	..
1965	22.1	21.2-21.7	21.2-21.7	21.7-22.5	21.7-22.1	12.9	..	..
1966	22.9-23.3	20.8-21.2	19.2	23.3-23.7	21.7	..	41.7-42.5	37.5
1967	20.8-21.7	20.4-20.8	20.0	20.8-21.2	20.4-20.8	..	38.3-39.2	38.3-39.2
1968*	24.0-24.5	24.0-24.5	24.0	23.6-24.0	23.6-24.0	15.6	53.4-55.2	45.4-46.3

*Prior to 1968 10 cents equalled one shilling; in 1968 10.7 cents equals one shilling following devaluation.

Schedule Prices—A schedule of buying prices is issued each week by meat operators in New Zealand. The Meat Producers Board keeps a close watch on the prices being received for the meat and all by-products and on processing costs to ensure that the schedule prices give a just and equitable return to producers.

The opening schedules for the last five seasons are given below. Prices quoted are for dressed weights “on the hooks” at freezing works. The 1966-67 season’s prices for lambs, wethers, and ewes do not include wool, while the 1967-68 prices for these classes of stock are for the bare meat only with an additional payment being made for both wool and pelt.

Item	Season				
	1963- 64	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68
<i>Price of Lamb, Wether, and Ewe Mutton, in Cents per Pound</i>					
Lambs—					
Downs (29-36 lb)	16.3	18.75	17.5	12.9	11.7
Canterbury (29-36 lb)	15.8	18.3	17.5	12.5	11.7
Crossbred (29-36 lb)	16.3	18.75	17.5	12.9	...
Seconds (29-36 lb) (N.I.)	15.4	18.3	17.5	12.9	11.3
Wethers—					
Primes (48 lb and under)—					
North Island	7.9	10.4	9.6	8.3	6.5
South Island	7.3	9.8	8.95	7.9	6.5
Seconds (48 lb and under)—					
North Island	7.1	9.6	8.75	8.3	6.5
South Island	6.5	8.95	8.1	7.9	6.5
Ewes (48 lb and under) (N.I.)	5.8	8.95	6.7	7.5	5.5

Item	Season				
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Quarter beef, North Island—	<i>Price in Dollars per 100 lb of Beef (N.I.)</i>				
Ox, chiller beef (680 lb and under) ..	12.50	15.00	15.00	15.50	14.00
Ox—					
G.A.Q. (680 lb and under)	12.50	15.00	15.00	15.50	14.00
F.A.Q. („ „ „)	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	14.00
Heifer—					
G.A.Q. (560 lb and under)*	12.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	13.00
F.A.Q. („ „ „)	11.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	13.00
Cow, G.A.Q. (600 lb and under)* ..	10.00	11.20	12.00	12.50	12.50
Boner beef (cow) all weights	10.50	10.50	11.25	14.00	12.50

*From 1963-64 to 1966-67 the Ox range was 740 lb and under.

Minimum Prices for Export Meat—The institution of a system of minimum prices for meat exported from New Zealand was provided for by the Meat Export Prices Act 1955. A Meat Export Prices Committee was established, and consists of two members of the Meat Board, the Secretary to the Treasury, the Director-General of Agriculture, and a Chairman nominated by agreement between the Government and the producers. A schedule of minimum prices is fixed at the beginning of the season. Regard must be paid by the Committee to the average of the prices received for each class of meat during the preceding three seasons, the ruling level of minimum prices, and the Committee may have regard to the market trend and future prospects for the sale of meat, prices ruling for other farm products, and the general level of costs, prices, and wages in New Zealand.

The following table gives the minimum prices which apply for the year ending 30 September 1968.

Class of Meat	Grade of Meat	Minimum Price per Pound f.o.b.
Lamb	Prime down cross 29-36 lb ..	13.5
Wether mutton	Prime 49-56 lb	7.5
Ewe mutton	Prime 49-56 lb	5.5
Chilled beef	Ox 680 lb and under ..	13.3
Ox and heifer quarter beef ..	G.A.Q.: 680 lb and under ..	13.3
Quarter cow beef	G.A.Q.: 600 lb and under ..	10.4
Boner cow, ox, and heifer ..	} All weights, boned-out value	16.0
Boner bull		
Veal (sides or quarters) ..	Under 280 lb	11.7
Porkers	Prime 60-100 lb	15.0
Baconers	Prime 111-140 lb	15.0

Deficiency Payments—Payments are made from the Meat Industry Reserve Account when the f.o.b. equivalents of the prices paid to farmers fall below the minimum price determined for any class of meat in the week to which the schedule relates.

Deficiency payments each season have been as follows: 1955-56, \$734,338; 1956-57, \$223,950; 1957-58, nil; 1958-59, \$158,000; 1959-60, \$1,860,000; 1960-61, nil; 1961-62, \$4,825,000. No deficiency payments have been required in later seasons.

FARM INDUSTRY RESERVES—Although the details of wartime bulk-purchase agreements are now of historical interest only, it was during the period of bulk purchase that the present farm industry reserves were built up. Following the introduction of the Government stabilisation scheme in December 1942, agreement was reached between the Government and farmers' organisations in May 1943 regarding the stabilisation of meat and dairy prices. It was agreed that other than those increases necessary to meet higher costs of production, all increases in overseas realisations would be paid into a special fund which would be used in subsequent years for the benefit of the industry concerned. A meat pool account was already in existence, having been created to assist those producers who were affected by restrictions imposed on the export of particular classes of meat as a result of the shipping shortage. Subsidies designed to keep down farm production costs were also paid out of these funds. The wool reserve account was created in a somewhat different fashion, arising in the main from the profits derived from the sale of wartime surplus stocks, and in part from a levy on all wool sold at auctions.

The following table shows the balances in the various farm industry reserve accounts at given dates.

Year	Dairy Produce Account at 31 May*	Meat Industry Reserve Account at 30 Sept	Wool Commission Account at 30 June
	\$ (thousand)		
1957	27,826	82,584	59,502
1958	—14,698	84,456	61,046
1959	4,264	86,436	62,536
1960	3,872	86,888	65,014
1961	—10,338	89,626	66,636
1962	—13,380	86,336	68,470
1963	— 8,428	88,088	70,312
1964	— 7,130	89,482	71,897
1965	373	90,940	72,800
1966	— 578	93,497	73,709
1967	—11,191	95,296	70,700†

*At 31 July up to 1961.

†Most of this was invested in wool stocks.

21 B—DOMESTIC TRADE

GENERAL—Surveys of domestic trade are a comparatively recent development in international statistics. They have been advocated by United Nations and are made by most economically advanced countries. In New Zealand the Department of Statistics has conducted Censuses of Distribution in 1953, 1958, and 1963. These censuses have covered retail trade, wholesale trade, and some service establishments. Quarterly sample surveys of retail and wholesale trade have been based on the Census of Distribution; these provide valuable economic indicators on the value of sales by the various types of stores and the value of stocks held.

The Census of Distribution for 1962–63 revealed retail trade sales of \$1,516 million or an average turnover of \$54,748 for each of the 27,688 stores. At 31 March 1963 there was one retail shop for every 91 persons, nearly one-half of them selling food and drink. A large proportion of the goods sold had earlier passed through wholesale stores, there being 3,052 such stores covered in the census with a total turnover of \$986 million. The 3,170 service establishments covered in a limited survey at the Census had total receipts of \$55 million at an average of \$17,351 per establishment. Notable exclusions from the Census were petrol and oil sales, newspaper sales other than in shops, and sales by bread bakers and milk vendors. A full report of the census is given in the publication *Census of Distribution 1963*. Another census is being held in 1968.

In the following table the main results of the Censuses of 1958 and 1963 for retail trade are set out; the 1958 statistics have been adjusted to make them comparable, that is, by the exclusion of returns for bread bakeries and milk vendors.

Item		1958	1963	Percentage Increase
Number of stores	..	25,634	27,688	8.0
		\$(000)	\$(000)	
Sales		1,174,802	1,515,890	29.0
Purchases		919,762	1,160,676	26.2
Opening stocks	..	179,076	233,178	30.2
Closing stocks	..	194,108	235,972	21.6

Some other features of retail trade shown by the 1963 Census together with comparative figures for 1958 are shown in the following table.

Store-type Group			Average Turnover per Store	Average Labour Force per Store	Turnover per Unit of Labour Force	Turnover per Head of Population	Average Population per Store
			\$		\$	\$	
Food and drink ..	.. 1963		36,828	3.6	10,242	195.4	188
	1958		31,156	3.4	9,144	167.8	186
Apparel	.. 1963		38,218	3.8	10,012	60.4	633
	1958		33,964	3.9	8,720	57.6	590
Furniture	.. 1963		67,256	5.1	13,294	38.6	1,742
	1958		57,780	5.3	10,870	34.0	1,696
Automotive	.. 1963		173,494	4.7	36,730	79.4	2,184
	1958		122,318	6.0	20,370	55.6	2,200
Hardware	.. 1963		85,050	5.4	15,612	28.8	2,956
	1958		79,002	5.8	13,624	27.0	2,933
Chemicals	.. 1963		37,908	3.8	10,010	15.8	2,409
	1958		28,210	3.6	7,858	11.0	2,563
Miscellaneous—							
General, department, and variety ..	.. 1963		221,366	21.9	10,102	67.0	3,308
	1958		202,484	21.8	9,290	61.4	3,295
Other	.. 1963		57,792	4.3	13,430	114.6	504
	1958		48,330	4.3	11,338	103.0	469
All retail stores ..	.. 1963		54,748	4.5	12,304	599.8	91
	1958		45,830	4.4	10,370	517.4	89

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION 1963: Retail Establishments—Of the 27,688 retail stores covered by the census, 19,205, or 69.4 percent, were situated in the North Island, and 8,483, or 30.6 percent, in the South Island.

The following table shows details by statistical areas. The figures quoted in parentheses are in each case the percentage of total.

Statistical Areas	Population at 31 March 1963	Number of Stores	Purchases During 1962-63	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
	(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Northland ..	88.9 (3.5)	868 (3.1)	32,916 (2.8)	42,608 (2.8)	6,896 (2.9)
Central Auckland ..	549.5 (21.7)	6,295 (22.7)	251,832 (21.7)	334,206 (22.0)	48,282 (20.5)
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty ..	369.7 (14.6)	3,989 (14.4)	172,796 (14.9)	221,654 (14.6)	35,016 (14.9)
East Coast ..	47.1 (1.9)	409 (1.5)	17,696 (1.5)	23,938 (1.6)	4,060 (1.7)
Hawke's Bay ..	120.1 (4.8)	1,296 (4.7)	51,492 (4.4)	66,974 (4.4)	11,412 (4.8)
Taranaki	102.4 (4.0)	1,068 (3.9)	45,728 (4.0)	58,278 (3.8)	9,516 (4.0)
Wellington - Hutt ..	492.9 (19.5)	5,280 (19.1)	228,700 (19.7)	300,900 (19.9)	47,958 (20.3)
Marlborough ..	28.8 (1.1)	332 (1.2)	13,222 (1.1)	16,900 (1.1)	2,856 (1.2)
Nelson	65.4 (2.6)	764 (2.8)	27,144 (2.3)	35,794 (2.4)	5,928 (2.5)
Westland	24.8 (1.0)	334 (1.2)	8,682 (0.8)	11,590 (0.8)	1,782 (0.8)
Canterbury ..	359.0 (14.2)	3,911 (14.1)	174,758 (15.1)	227,512 (15.0)	34,452 (14.6)
Otago	180.8 (7.2)	2,055 (7.4)	81,664 (7.0)	105,550 (7.0)	16,316 (6.9)
Southland	97.8 (3.9)	1,087 (3.9)	54,046 (4.7)	69,986 (4.6)	11,498 (4.9)
Totals	2,527.1 (100.0)	27,688 (100.0)	1,160,676 (100.0)	1,515,890 (100.0)	235,972 (100.0)

In 1963 the principal centres of population (urban areas) included 60.6 percent of New Zealand's people, but contained 65.8 percent of all retail stores, with 70.3 percent of total sales or turnover.

The following table shows details by urban and rural areas. The figures in parentheses are in each case the percentage of total.

Location Group	Population at 31 March 1963	Number of Stores	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
	(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)
Main urban areas* (including Hutt Urban Area)	1,083.4 (42.9)	12,448 (44.9)	714,680 (47.1)	106,188 (45.0)
Secondary urban areas† (excluding Hutt Urban Area)	446.5 (17.7)	5,779 (20.9)	351,276 (23.2)	58,530 (24.8)
Smaller centres‡	192.2 (7.6)	3,286 (11.9)	198,362 (13.1)	33,118 (14.0)
Other urban	132.8 (5.2)	2,684 (9.7)	122,632 (8.1)	20,966 (8.9)
Rural	672.2 (26.6)	3,491 (12.6)	128,940 (8.5)	17,170 (7.3)
Totals	2,527.1 (100.0)	27,688 (100.0)	1,515,890 (100.0)	235,972 (100.0)

*Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin.

†Whangarei, Hamilton, Tauranga, Rotorua, Gisborne, Napier, Hastings, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Nelson, Timaru, Invercargill.

‡Boroughs outside urban areas with population over 4,000.

Leading results of the Census relating to principal urban areas are shown in the following table.

Urban Area	Population March 1963	Percentage of N.Z. Total Population	Number of Stores	Percentage of N.Z. Total Stores	Sales or Turnover During Year	Percentage of N.Z. Total Sales	Stocks at Close of Year	Percentage of N.Z. Total Stocks
					\$(000)		\$(000)	
Auckland ..	482,300	19.1	5,732	20.7	311,320	20.5	45,146	19.1
Wellington	155,400	6.1	1,845	6.7	133,688	8.8	19,948	8.5
Hutt ..	105,600	4.2	902	3.3	45,504	3.0	6,658	2.8
Christchurch	232,700	9.2	2,706	9.8	157,050	10.4	24,142	10.2
Dunedin ..	107,400	4.2	1,263	4.6	67,118	4.4	10,294	4.4
Whangarei	23,700	0.9	327	1.2	19,690	1.3	3,228	1.4
Hamilton ..	55,600	2.2	742	2.7	56,864	3.8	9,036	3.8
Tauranga ..	27,900	1.1	449	1.6	21,178	1.4	3,352	1.4
Rotorua ..	28,100	1.1	328	1.2	18,816	1.2	3,068	1.3
Gisborne ..	25,900	1.0	306	1.1	20,054	1.3	3,462	1.5
Napier ..	35,100	1.4	414	1.5	21,284	1.4	3,474	1.5
Hastings ..	35,000	1.4	443	1.6	24,364	1.6	4,268	1.8
New								
Plymouth	34,100	1.3	438	1.6	26,992	1.8	4,610	2.0
Wanganui	37,200	1.5	426	1.5	20,636	1.4	3,454	1.5
Palmerston								
North	45,800	1.8	613	2.2	33,608	2.2	6,206	2.6
Nelson ..	26,900	1.1	358	1.3	22,100	1.5	3,596	1.5
Timaru ..	27,300	1.1	364	1.3	23,654	1.6	3,838	1.6
Invercargill	43,900	1.7	571	2.1	42,036	2.8	6,938	2.9

The next table gives the number of stores and value of sales or turnover for boroughs with over 1,000 population not included in the 18 main urban areas of the preceding table.

Borough			Number of Stores	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Borough			Number of Stores	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63
				\$(000)					\$(000)
Kaitia	..	..	75	3,710	Taihape	..	..	68	3,536
Kaikohe	..	..	62	2,940	Marton	..	..	78	4,586
Dargaville	..	..	74	4,158	Feilding	..	..	140	8,674
Helensville	..	..	29	1,462	Pahiatua	..	..	60	3,120
Pukekohe	..	..	112	6,164	Foxton	..	..	46	1,412
Waiuku	..	..	44	1,860	Shannon	..	..	20	866
Tuakau	..	..	36	1,912	Levin	..	..	162	7,398
Thames	..	..	114	4,176	Otaki	..	..	69	2,044
Paeroa	..	..	80	3,590	Masterton	..	..	216	13,204
Waihi	..	..	63	2,144	Carterton	..	..	61	2,624
Te Aroha	..	..	88	4,138	Greytown	..	..	27	774
Huntly	..	..	82	4,590	Featherston	..	..	33	1,252
Morrinsville	..	..	112	5,576	Martinborough	..	..	28	1,204
Ngaruawahia	..	..	40	1,498	Picton	..	..	46	1,250
Te Puke	..	..	80	5,072	Blenheim	..	..	193	12,902
Matamata	..	..	105	5,508	Motueka	..	..	66	3,158
Cambridge	..	..	98	5,242	Richmond	..	..	49	1,512
Whakatane	..	..	165	11,754	Westport	..	..	100	3,936
Opotiki	..	..	61	2,862	Rangiora	..	..	78	4,424
Te Awamutu	..	..	152	8,594	Kaipoi	..	..	54	1,792
Putaruru	..	..	85	5,488	Runanga	..	..	11	364
Kawerau	..	..	43	2,368	Brunner	..	..	5	112
Otorohanga	..	..	63	3,542	Greymouth	..	..	151	6,960
Te Kuiti	..	..	94	4,952	Hokitika	..	..	72	2,284
Taupo	..	..	114	6,290	Ashburton	..	..	168	12,976
Taumarunui	..	..	92	7,110	Geraldine	..	..	36	3,116
Wairoa	..	..	82	4,234	Temuka	..	..	54	2,116
Waipawa	..	..	40	1,768	Waimate	..	..	68	4,320
Waipukurau	..	..	63	4,596	Queenstown	..	..	29	914
Dannevirke	..	..	104	5,962	Oamaru	..	..	182	14,654
Woodville	..	..	34	1,070	Alexandra	..	..	43	2,296
Waitara	..	..	58	2,872	Milton	..	..	44	1,880
Inglewood	..	..	44	2,164	Balclutha	..	..	73	5,292
Stratford	..	..	109	7,010	Kaitangata	..	..	13	352
Eltham	..	..	41	1,720	Gore	..	..	145	12,702
Hawera	..	..	147	8,184	Winton	..	..	44	1,984
Patea	..	..	36	1,390	Mataura	..	..	26	1,070
Ohakune	..	..	27	1,014	Riverton	..	..	27	700
Raetihi	..	..	33	1,424	Bluff	..	..	36	1,362

Just under half the total number of retail stores were in the food and drink groups—grocers, butchers, dairies, etc. This group accounted for only 33 percent of the turnover however, the average turnover per store being \$36,800. As against this, the automotive group, which accounts for only 4 percent of all retail stores, handled 13 percent of the turnover, with an average turnover of \$173,500 per store.

The following table shows details by store-type groups.

Store-type Group	Number of Stores	Number of Paid Employees on 9 April 1963			Total Labour Force on 9 April 1963	Average Labour Force per Store	Salaries and Wages Paid During 1962-63	Sales or Turn-over During 1962-63	Average Sales or Turn-over per Unit of Labour Force	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
		Males	Females	Total						
Food and drink ..	13,410	16,350	13,716	30,066	48,215	3.6	\$ (000) 37,814	\$ (000) 493,852	\$ 10,242	\$ (000) 27,470
Apparel ..	3,992	3,490	8,102	11,592	15,239	3.8	14,616	152,568	10,012	47,738
Furniture ..	1,451	4,312	1,893	6,205	7,341	5.1	9,804	97,588	13,294	21,920
Automotive ..	1,157	3,899	626	4,525	5,465	4.7	7,770	200,732	36,730	22,818
Hardware ..	855	2,918	1,043	3,961	4,658	5.4	6,258	72,718	15,612	16,486
Chemicals (chemist, etc.)	1,049	1,331	1,770	3,101	3,973	3.8	4,416	39,768	10,010	7,366
Department, variety, and general stores ..	764	5,983	10,155	16,138	16,742	21.9	19,262	169,124	10,102	33,944
Miscellaneous ..	5,010	10,808	6,081	16,889	21,560	4.3	24,900	289,540	13,430	58,230
Totals, all retail stores	27,688	49,091	43,386	92,477	123,193	4.5	124,840	1,515,890	12,304	235,972

The following table shows details by turnover size groups.

Amount of Total Turnover	Number of Stores	Number of Paid Employees on 9 April 1963			Total Labour Force on 9 April 1963	Salaries and Wages Paid During 1962-63	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
		Males	Females	Total				
\$ Under 10,000 ..	3,893	499	1,480	1,979	6,639	\$ (000) 1,642	\$ (000) 23,904	\$ (000) 4,724
10,000- 19,999 ..	6,049	2,120	4,574	6,694	14,110	6,268	89,422	14,870
20,000- 39,999 ..	8,669	6,524	8,875	15,399	26,060	17,908	248,434	36,036
40,000- 99,999 ..	6,552	13,286	10,624	23,910	30,613	33,348	385,682	55,486
100,000- 199,999 ..	1,463	8,227	4,540	12,767	13,707	19,314	201,952	31,908
200,000- 499,999 ..	740	7,920	4,748	12,668	12,952	19,052	224,648	36,546
500,000- 1,999,999 ..	292	7,592	5,334	12,926	12,977	18,696	247,890	42,610
2,000,000- and over ..	30	2,923	3,211	6,134	6,135	8,612	93,958	13,792
Totals, all retail stores	27,688	49,091	43,386	92,477	123,193	124,840	1,515,890	235,972

Of the 27,688 retail stores, 11,499 (41 percent) were operated by private registered companies, 9,947 (36 percent) were under individual ownership, 4,396 (16 percent) were run by partnerships, and 1,271 (5 percent) were run by public registered companies.

The following table shows details by type of organisation. The figures quoted in parentheses are in each case the percentage of total.

Type of Organisation	Number of Stores	Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
Private registered companies	11,499 (41.5)	\$ (000) 796,572 (52.5)	\$ (000) 135,302 (57.3)
Public registered companies	1,271 (4.6)	316,236 (20.9)	55,706 (23.6)
Individual ownership ..	9,947 (35.9)	211,676 (14.0)	23,872 (10.1)
Partnership	4,396 (15.9)	128,208 (8.4)	11,960 (5.1)
Other	575 (2.1)	63,198 (4.2)	9,132 (3.9)
Totals	27,688 (100.0)	1,515,890 (100.0)	235,972 (100.0)

The number of multiple stores engaged in retail trade represented only 11 percent of the total stores, but accounted for 31 percent of the total turnover. A multiple store is defined as one of a group of four or more under common ownership.

Store-type Group	Number of Stores	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at	
			Start of Year (April 1962)	Close of Year (March 1963)
<i>Multiple Stores</i>				
		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Food and drink	1,112	78,486	3,802	4,092
Apparel	420	27,202	8,248	7,862
Furniture	195	27,054	4,978	5,102
Automotive	105	49,270	5,090	5,328
Hardware	114	31,094	5,666	6,126
Chemicals (chemist, etc.)	41	3,888	516	588
Miscellaneous	1,109	259,390	54,080	52,814
Totals	3,096	476,384	82,382	81,912
<i>Other Stores</i>				
Food and drink	12,298	415,366	22,464	23,378
Apparel	3,572	125,366	39,670	39,876
Furniture	1,256	70,534	16,566	16,818
Automotive	1,052	151,462	16,966	17,490
Hardware	741	41,624	9,978	10,360
Chemicals (chemist, etc.)	1,008	35,880	6,442	6,778
Miscellaneous	4,665	199,274	38,712	39,360
Totals	24,592	1,039,506	150,796	154,060

The following table shows the disposition of the different methods of selling by store-type group and by location group. The figures quoted in parentheses are in each case the percentage of total.

Group	Turnover (1962-63) in the Form of---							Total Sales or Turnover (1962-63)
	Cash	Charge Account	Hire Purchase Not Assigned to Finance Companies	Hire Purchase Assigned to Finance Companies	Budget Store Credit, etc.	Cash-Order Coupons	Other Instalment	
Store-type Groups \$ (000)								
Food and drink ..	428,186 (46.7)	64,998 (13.8)	84 (0.1)	16 (-)	554 (4.7)	4 (1.1)	10 (0.1)	493,852 (32.6)
Apparel	124,240 (13.5)	19,290 (4.1)	882 (1.5)	842 (1.7)	3,688 (31.4)	296 (80.4)	3,330 (45.8)	152,568 (10.1)
Furniture	28,842 (3.1)	37,098 (7.9)	21,406 (35.4)	8,968 (18.7)	478 (4.1)	4 (1.1)	792 (10.9)	97,588 (6.4)
Automotive	102,410 (11.2)	51,078 (10.9)	15,490 (25.6)	31,690 (65.9)	14 (0.1)	- (-)	50 (0.7)	200,732 (13.2)
Hardware	16,814 (1.8)	54,798 (11.6)	318 (0.5)	658 (1.4)	18 (0.2)	2 (0.5)	110 (1.5)	72,718 (4.8)
Chemicals (chemist, etc.)	37,668 (4.1)	1,852 (0.4)	- (-)	- (-)	248 (2.1)	- (-)	- (-)	39,768 (2.6)
Department, variety, and general stores ..	89,832 (9.8)	62,106 (13.2)	11,468 (19.0)	774 (1.6)	2,818 (24.0)	42 (11.4)	2,084 (28.7)	169,124 (11.2)
Miscellaneous ..	89,476 (9.8)	179,280 (38.1)	10,822 (17.9)	5,130 (10.7)	3,920 (33.4)	20 (5.5)	892 (12.3)	289,540 (19.1)
Totals, all retail stores	917,468 (100.0)	470,500 (100.0)	60,470 (100.0)	48,078 (100.0)	11,738 (100.0)	368 (100.0)	7,268 (100.0)	1,515,890 (100.0)
Location Groups \$ (000)								
Main urban areas (including Hutt Urban Area)	480,922 (52.4)	162,370 (34.5)	36,044 (59.6)	25,582 (53.2)	4,532 (38.6)	226 (61.4)	5,004 (68.9)	714,680 (47.1)
Secondary urban areas (excluding Hutt Urban Area)	201,062 (21.9)	118,154 (25.1)	14,902 (24.6)	11,310 (23.5)	4,510 (38.4)	138 (37.5)	1,200 (16.5)	351,276 (23.2)
Smaller centres ..	101,128 (11.0)	83,022 (17.7)	6,054 (10.0)	6,642 (13.8)	690 (5.9)	4 (1.1)	822 (11.3)	198,362 (13.1)
Other urban	64,116 (7.0)	51,438 (10.9)	2,640 (4.4)	3,462 (7.2)	822 (7.0)	- (-)	154 (2.1)	122,632 (8.1)
Rural	70,240 (7.7)	55,516 (11.8)	830 (1.4)	1,082 (2.3)	1,184 (10.1)	- (-)	88 (1.2)	128,940 (8.5)
Totals, all retail stores	917,468 (100.0)	470,500 (100.0)	60,470 (100.0)	48,078 (100.0)	11,738 (100.0)	368 (100.0)	7,268 (100.0)	1,515,890 (100.0)

The following table shows, by the store-type group, average turnover and average labour force per establishment, turnover per unit of labour force and per head of population, and the approximate number of times stock was turned over each year.

Store-type Group			Average Sales or Turnover per Establishment	Average Labour Force per Establishment	Sales or Turnover per Unit of Labour Force	Sales or Turnover per Head of Population	Number of Times Stock Turned Over per Annum
			\$		\$	\$	
Food and drink ..	..	..	36,828	3.6	10,242	195.4	18.0
Apparel ..	..	..	38,218	3.8	10,012	60.4	3.2
Furniture ..	..	..	67,256	5.1	13,294	38.6	4.5
Automotive ..	..	..	173,494	4.7	36,730	79.4	8.8
Hardware ..	..	..	85,050	5.4	15,612	28.8	4.4
Chemicals ..	..	..	37,908	3.8	10,010	15.8	5.4
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	79,436	6.6	11,974	181.6	5.0
All retail stores			54,748	4.5	12,304	599.8	6.4

Self-service Grocery Stores—As might be expected, self-service stores are most common among the larger establishments. A total of 83 percent of grocery stores with turnovers of \$100,000 or more have self-service units, 73 percent of those in the \$80,000–\$99,999 group and 67 percent of those in the \$60,000–\$79,999 group. The percentages decline steadily with size of turnover to 20 percent of stores in the \$10,000–\$19,999 group and only 10 percent of those in the under \$10,000 group.

Turnover Size	With Self-service Units				Without Self-service Units				Percentage of Self-service Units to Total Stores
	Number of Stores	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Value of Stocks		Number of Stores	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Value of Stocks		
			Start of Year	Close of Year			Start of Year	Close of Year	
\$ \$		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	
Under 10,000	17	138	22	26	161	948	122	140	9.6
10,000-19,000	106	1,668	188	208	432	6,638	626	658	19.7
20,000-39,999	632	19,480	1,850	1,940	1,206	35,290	3,124	3,272	34.4
40,000-59,999	568	27,550	2,200	2,366	525	25,186	2,216	2,262	52.0
60,000-79,999	318	21,630	1,668	1,780	157	10,516	924	922	66.9
80,000-99,999	127	11,286	820	878	46	4,036	362	376	73.4
100,000 and over	140	20,596	1,486	1,674	29	3,616	390	362	82.8
Totals	1,908	102,348	8,234	8,872	2,556	86,230	7,764	7,992	42.7

Wholesale Establishments—The total of 3,052 wholesale stores included in the tables accounted for a turnover of \$985,866,000, or an average turnover of \$323,023 per store.

The principal centres of population (urban areas) contained 89.6 percent of wholesale stores with 96.1 percent of total turnover. Auckland and Wellington (including Hutt) urban areas together accounted for 46.6 percent of stores and 57.0 percent of turnover.

The following table shows the distribution of wholesale trade by statistical areas and by main location groups. The figures in parentheses are in each case the percentage of total.

Area				Population at 31 March 1963	Number of Stores	Purchases During 1962-63	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
				(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
<i>Statistical Areas</i>								
Northland	..	..	..	88.9 (3.5)	57 (1.9)	9,370 (1.2)	11,164 (1.1)	1,406 (1.0)
Central Auckland	..	..	..	549.5 (21.7)	924 (30.3)	270,058 (34.0)	337,994 (34.3)	46,414 (32.8)
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	..			369.7 (14.6)	215 (7.0)	41,694 (5.3)	51,264 (5.2)	5,526 (3.9)
East Coast	..	..	..	47.1 (1.9)	23 (0.9)	4,150 (0.5)	5,042 (0.5)	620 (0.5)
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	120.1 (4.8)	110 (3.6)	18,760 (2.4)	22,826 (2.3)	3,270 (2.3)
Taranaki	..	..	..	102.4 (4.0)	81 (2.7)	14,222 (1.8)	17,222 (1.7)	2,422 (1.7)
Wellington - Hutt	..	..	..	492.9 (19.5)	700 (22.9)	218,910 (27.6)	268,938 (27.3)	40,390 (28.5)
Marlborough	..	..	..	28.8 (1.1)	23 (0.8)	2,636 (0.3)	3,040 (0.3)	358 (0.3)
Nelson	..	..	..	65.4 (2.6)	57 (1.9)	9,824 (1.2)	12,096 (1.2)	1,610 (1.1)
Westland	..	..	..	24.8 (1.0)	22 (0.7)	4,580 (0.6)	5,502 (0.6)	598 (0.4)
Canterbury	..	..	..	359.0 (14.2)	528 (17.3)	133,492 (16.8)	168,238 (17.1)	25,098 (17.7)
Otago	..	..	..	180.8 (7.2)	214 (7.0)	48,738 (6.1)	61,040 (6.2)	10,616 (7.5)
Southland	..	..	..	97.8 (3.9)	98 (3.2)	17,852 (2.2)	21,500 (2.2)	3,264 (2.3)
Totals, all wholesale stores				2,527.1 (100.0)	3,052 (100.0)	794,286 (100.0)	985,866 (100.0)	141,592 (100.0)
<i>Location Groups</i>								
Main urban areas (including Hutt Urban Area)	..	..	..	1,083.4 (42.9)	2,060 (67.5)	619,004 (77.9)	773,420 (78.5)	114,286 (80.7)
Secondary urban areas (excluding Hutt Urban Area)	..	..	..	446.5 (17.7)	676 (22.1)	144,112 (18.2)	174,486 (17.7)	23,364 (16.5)
Smaller centres, other urban and rural				997.2 (39.4)	316 (10.4)	31,170 (3.9)	37,960 (3.8)	3,942 (2.8)
Totals, all wholesale stores				2,527.1 (100.0)	3,052 (100.0)	794,286 (100.0)	985,866 (100.0)	141,592 (100.0)

The following tables show details of wholesale establishments by store-type groups.

Store-type Group	Number of Stores	Number of Paid Employees on 9 April 1963			Total Labour Force on 9 April 1963
		Males	Females	Total	
Food and drink	784	6,974	2,508	9,482	9,986
Apparel	309	1,791	1,261	3,052	3,242
Furniture	165	1,086	362	1,448	1,515
Automotive	263	2,781	639	3,420	3,487
Hardware	419	4,230	986	5,216	5,370
Chemicals	124	1,108	569	1,677	1,706
Miscellaneous	988	8,407	3,018	11,425	11,858
Totals, all wholesale stores	3,052	26,377	9,343	35,720	37,164

Store-type Group	Average Labour Force per Store	Salaries and Wages Paid During 1962-63	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Average Sales or Turnover per Unit of Labour Force	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$	\$(000)
Food and drink	12.7	16,188	321,028	32,148	21,840
Apparel	10.5	5,682	84,860	26,176	15,378
Furniture	9.2	2,728	42,820	28,264	5,502
Automotive	13.3	6,096	92,838	26,624	15,054
Hardware	12.8	9,364	117,844	21,944	26,464
Chemicals	13.8	2,682	36,848	21,600	7,452
Miscellaneous	12.0	20,454	289,628	24,424	49,902
Totals, all wholesale stores	12.2	63,194	985,866	26,528	141,592

A classification by size of turnover shows that stores with under \$40,000 turnover numbered 755 (24.7 percent), but accounted for only \$13,976,000, or 1.4 percent of turnover. At the other end of the scale a total turnover of \$462,696,000 (46.9 percent) was accounted for by only 212 stores (6.9 percent), which had a turnover of \$1,000,000 or more.

Amount of Total Turnover	Number of Stores	Number of Paid Employees on 9 April 1963			Total Labour Force on 9 April 1963	Salaries and Wages Paid During 1962-63	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	Stocks at Close of Year (March 1963)
		Males	Females	Total				
\$..						\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Under 10,000 ..	212	82	90	172	414	158	1,160	242
10,000-19,999 ..	211	168	151	319	539	356	3,056	500
20,000-39,999 ..	332	665	329	994	1,229	1,450	9,760	1,970
40,000-99,999 ..	662	2,108	762	2,870	3,209	4,778	44,922	8,814
100,000-199,999 ..	547	2,869	927	3,796	3,996	6,798	79,458	15,718
200,000-499,999 ..	591	6,130	1,809	7,939	8,084	14,564	188,340	32,084
500,000-599,999 ..	87	1,508	502	2,010	2,026	3,530	47,816	7,970
600,000-799,999 ..	135	2,294	789	3,083	3,107	5,584	93,282	12,080
800,000-999,999 ..	63	1,728	460	2,188	2,194	4,002	55,376	8,372
1,000,000 and over ..	212	8,825	3,524	12,349	12,366	21,974	462,696	53,842
Totals, all wholesale stores	3,052	26,377	9,343	35,720	37,164	63,194	985,866	141,592

Service Establishments—Only a selected group of services was included in the Census of Distribution 1963. These were grouped in three broad divisions, personal, business and community, and other services.

Of the total number of service establishments, 85.7 percent provided services only, and in the remainder some secondary form of trading was also carried on.

Services covered by the census totalled 3,170 establishments of which 2,243, or 70.8 percent, were in the North Island and 927, or 29.2 percent, in the South Island.

The principal centres of population (urban areas) contained 71.9 percent of service establishments with 87.4 percent of the total turnover of such establishments.

The following table gives details of numbers and location of those services covered by the census.

Item	Personal Services	Business and Community Services	Other Services	Total
Number of establishments No.	2,132	301	737	3,170
Sales or turnover during 1962-63 \$(000)	28,718	18,882	7,404	55,004
Location of establishments				
Main urban areas (including Hutt Urban Area) No.	988	189	340	1,517
Secondary urban areas (excluding Hutt Urban Area) No.	525	63	174	762
Smaller centres No.	291	34	104	429
Other urban No.	220	8	67	295
Rural No.	108	7	52	167
Paid employees on 9 April 1963—				
Males No.	3,441	855	710	5,006
Females No.	7,576	485	138	8,199
Totals No.	11,017	1,340	848	13,205
Total labour force on 9 April 1963 No.	13,195	1,622	1,659	16,476
Salaries and wages paid during 1962-63 \$(000)	11,178	2,682	1,276	15,136

Service establishments are further analysed in the following table.

Amount of Total Turnover	Number of Establishments	Number of Paid Employees on 9 April 1963			Total Labour Force 9 April 1963	Salaries and Wages During 1962-63	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63
		Males	Females	Total			
\$ \$						\$(000)	\$(000)
Under 2,000	366	8	77	85	471	44	444
2,000- 3,999	747	58	394	452	1,252	284	2,128
4,000- 5,999	546	107	569	676	1,251	484	2,592
6,000- 9,999	535	279	763	1,042	1,613	950	4,062
10,000- 19,999	520	710	1,110	1,820	2,385	1,964	7,128
20,000- 39,999	254	960	762	1,722	1,975	2,250	6,914
40,000- 99,999	121	1,014	1,373	2,387	2,470	2,924	7,388
100,000-199,999	42	646	1,538	2,184	2,205	2,044	5,814
200,000 and over	39	1,224	1,613	2,837	2,854	4,192	18,534
Totals	3,170	5,006	8,199	13,205	16,476	15,136	55,004

Special Analyses—Special analyses were taken out to show total retail trade by retail and service establishments and, at the same time, details were also obtained of total services provided.

The following table shows details of retail trade as above by commodity groups.

Commodity Group	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	
	Amount	Percent of Total
	\$(000)	
Groceries and small goods (including butter, bacon, etc.) ..	191,870	12.7
Meat and fish (uncooked)	79,572	5.3
Fruit and vegetables	45,380	3.0
Other foods (baked and cooked foods, meals, etc.) ..	44,926	3.0
Milk, ice cream, confectionery, soft drinks	42,644	2.8
Beer, wine, and spirits	94,560	6.3
Tobacco, cigarettes, and tobacconists' sundries	48,762	3.2
Chemists' goods, toiletries, cosmetics (including dispensing)	43,808	2.9
Clothing, drapery, dress piece goods	182,288	12.1
Footwear	35,032	2.3
Furniture, bedding, floor coverings, soft furnishings, and household textiles	66,854	4.4
Television sets and spare parts	15,604	1.0
Radios, radiograms, and record players	10,004	0.7
Other musical instruments	6,902	0.5
Household appliances and electrical goods	41,388	2.7
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware	28,574	1.9
Builders' hardware and materials (excluding timber, bricks, and roofing tiles)	50,528	3.4
Books, stationery, and newspapers	38,664	2.6
Motor vehicles, parts, accessories (excluding petrol and oil)	206,458	13.7
Bicycles, parts and accessories	3,100	0.2
Coal, coke, and firewood	5,608	0.4
Fertilisers and manures	28,688	1.9
Florists' goods	2,484	0.2
Grain, seed, and fodder	29,530	2.0
Jewellery (including watches, clocks, and precious stones)	10,186	0.7
Leather, luggage, and harness	3,818	0.2
Agricultural machinery	28,856	1.9
Office machinery	12,024	0.8
Other machinery	13,696	0.9
Paint, glass, and wallpaper	13,398	0.9
Photographic supplies and equipment	3,276	0.2
Plumbing equipment and piping	454	--
Professional and scientific equipment	1,322	0.1
Rubber goods (excluding tyres and tubes)	912	0.1
Sewing machines and accessories	2,484	0.2
Sports goods (including toys and games)	10,308	0.7
Seeds, plants, and garden supplies	5,170	0.3
Other goods	57,304	3.8
Totals, retail commodities	1,506,436	100.0

The following table shows details of total services provided by retail and service establishments.

Type of Service	Number of Establishments Handling Service Specified	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63
Personal service provided by establishments classified as—		\$(000)
Service establishments	2,132	28,718
Retail stores	788	2,968
Totals, personal services	2,920	31,686
Community and business services provided by establishments classified as—		
Service establishments	301	18,882
Retail stores	191	484
Totals, community and business services	492	19,366
Other services provided by establishments classified as—		
Service establishments	737	7,404
Retail stores	1,527	7,672
Totals, other services	2,264	15,076
Grand totals, all services	5,676	66,128

The following table shows a commodity analysis of wholesale trade.

Commodity Group	Sales or Turnover During 1962-63	
	Amount	Percent of Total
	\$(000)	
Groceries and small goods (including butter, bacon, etc.)	165,586	16.8
Meat and fish (uncooked)	22,448	2.3
Fruit and vegetables	51,548	5.2
Other food (bread, cakes, pastry, etc.)	18,190	1.8
Milk, ice cream, confectionery, soft drinks	21,104	2.1
Beer, wine, and spirits	45,434	4.6
Tobacco, cigarettes, and tobacconists' sundries	47,120	4.8
Chemists' goods, toiletries, cosmetics	44,712	4.5
Clothing, drapery, and piece goods	79,426	8.1
Footwear	13,616	1.4
Furniture, bedding, floor coverings, soft furnishings, and household textiles	32,902	3.3
Television sets and spare parts	9,842	1.0
Radios, radiograms, and record players	4,418	0.5
Other musical instruments	2,208	0.2
Household appliances and electrical goods	39,886	4.1
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware	21,274	2.2
Builders' hardware and materials (excluding timber, bricks, and roofing tiles)	47,328	4.8
Books, stationery, and newspapers	15,696	1.6
Motor vehicles, parts, accessories (excluding petrol and oil)	94,734	9.6
Coal, coke, and firewood	3,332	0.3
Fertilisers, manures, grain, seed, and fodder	24,350	2.5
Jewellery (including watches, clocks, and precious stones)	5,284	0.5
Leather, luggage, and harness	3,950	0.4
Agricultural machinery	8,264	0.8
Other machinery	40,358	4.1
Paint, glass, and wallpaper	14,704	1.5
Photographic supplies and equipment	5,534	0.6
Plumbing equipment and piping	10,548	1.1
Rubber goods (excluding tyres and tubes)	2,700	0.3
Seeds, plants, and garden supplies	2,284	0.2
Sports goods (including toys and games)	6,076	0.6
Other	81,010	8.2
Totals, wholesale commodities	985,866	100.0

Statistics of capital assets (both new and secondhand) acquired or sold in 1962-63 are shown in the following table.

Store-type Group	New Assets Acquired			Secondhand Assets Acquired		Assets Sold	
	Plant and Machinery	Fittings and Installations	Motor Vehicles	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles
\$(thousand)							
<i>Retail Stores</i>							
Food and drink ..	2,856	2,066	1,800	1,328	1,364	642	1,102
Apparel ..	94	814	490	44	214	34	292
Furniture ..	166	316	648	22	184	26	328
Automotive ..	222	256	1,200	54	612	18	1,578
Hardware ..	208	210	608	16	98	26	252
Chemicals ..	44	182	178	14	112	12	116
Miscellaneous ..	1,466	1,962	2,436	110	402	272	1,246
Totals	5,056	5,806	7,360	1,588	2,986	1,030	4,914
<i>Wholesale Stores</i>							
Food and drink ..	1,636	258	1,622	134	122	108	596
Apparel ..	70	182	442	8	58	6	278
Furniture ..	386	62	342	2	40	2	174
Automotive ..	174	152	532	2	32	6	262
Hardware ..	384	234	792	12	84	34	332
Chemicals ..	60	56	360	--	--	6	164
Miscellaneous ..	1,114	1,036	1,818	92	182	88	936
Totals	3,824	1,980	5,908	250	518	250	2,742
<i>Services</i>							
Personal ..	582	288	552	120	290	76	264
Community and business ..	46	46	112	4	40	4	56
Other ..	1,020	36	106	16	60	48	50
Totals	1,648	370	770	140	390	128	370
Grand totals	10,528	8,156	14,038	1,978	3,894	1,408	8,026

Interest paid and depreciation charged during 1962-63 are shown in the next table.

Store-type Group	Interest Paid on Bank Overdraft and Other Business Borrowings	Business Depreciation Charges in Respect of—			
		Buildings	Plant, Equip- ment, Furniture, and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Total
\$ (thousand)					
Retail Stores					
Food and drink	2,060	874	4,488	1,546	6,908
Apparel	780	136	748	326	1,210
Furniture	806	106	306	416	828
Automotive	616	226	342	252	820
Hardware	552	128	280	416	824
Chemicals	102	42	208	120	370
Miscellaneous	3,154	726	2,296	1,618	4,640
Totals	8,070	2,238	8,668	4,694	15,600
Wholesale Stores					
Food and drink	940	324	1,056	928	2,308
Apparel	478	30	220	252	502
Furniture	170	22	218	132	372
Automotive	200	84	260	242	586
Hardware	714	172	834	476	1,482
Chemicals	94	44	124	148	316
Miscellaneous	1,362	336	1,154	908	2,398
Totals	3,958	1,012	3,866	3,086	7,964
Services					
Personal	174	60	642	374	1,076
Community and business	12	6	72	50	128
Other	58	6	150	88	244
Totals	244	72	864	512	1,448
Grand totals	12,272	3,322	13,398	8,292	25,012

QUARTERLY SURVEY OF RETAIL TRADE—A quarterly sample survey of retail trade is made by the Department of Statistics.

The present sample survey excludes certain types of retail stores which were included in the Census of Distribution 1963; these store types are hotels, chartered clubs, wine and spirit merchants, and the complete automotive group. Besides the above exclusions, for purposes of the sample survey some changes in the grouping of store types apply.

Retail Sales or Turnover—The following table gives quarterly sales.

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—STORE-TYPE GROUPS

Quarter Ended	Turnover for Store-type Group											
	Butcher, poultryer, etc.	Grocer	Other Food and Drink	Footwear	Other Apparel	Furniture and Soft Furnishings	Household Appliances, Electrical Goods, Radios, etc.	Hardware, Builders' Hardware, Paints, etc.	Chemist	General, Department, and Variety	Other	All Groups
1958—												
Mar ..	15.1	36.5	25.4	4.8	24.9	9.9	11.8	15.2	5.9	33.3	52.8	235.7
Jun ..	16.4	37.0	24.9	5.4	31.2	12.0	11.8	16.5	6.0	36.9	56.0	254.0
Sep ..	16.8	37.0	25.3	4.6	25.8	10.6	10.0	16.2	5.9	33.7	53.7	239.5
Dec ..	16.9	40.5	27.5	5.7	30.5	11.3	12.3	17.9	6.9	40.5	60.4	270.4
1959—												
Mar ..	15.1	36.4	25.0	4.6	22.7	8.6	8.8	14.2	5.8	31.3	48.0	220.5
Jun ..	16.8	37.7	25.8	5.6	29.5	10.0	9.6	15.0	6.3	36.1	53.3	245.7
Sep ..	17.4	38.5	27.0	4.7	25.0	10.4	10.1	15.1	6.4	34.6	55.5	244.8
Dec ..	17.9	42.5	29.7	6.2	31.4	12.3	12.6	17.5	7.7	44.1	65.8	287.6
1960—												
Mar ..	16.3	39.1	29.0	5.0	25.5	9.9	10.2	15.4	6.7	35.1	64.2	256.3
Jun ..	17.2	40.3	29.0	6.5	31.9	11.8	10.7	16.1	6.9	38.7	59.7	268.9
Sep ..	18.2	42.4	30.4	5.7	27.8	12.2	12.0	17.3	7.5	37.3	62.3	273.2
Dec ..	18.5	45.8	33.3	7.3	35.1	14.2	13.3	19.1	8.7	47.3	72.6	315.2
1961—												
Mar ..	17.4	42.0	31.7	5.8	27.6	11.6	10.9	17.6	7.8	37.3	66.9	276.7
Jun ..	17.9	42.7	30.3	7.1	33.7	12.7	11.7	17.7	8.2	41.5	64.8	288.3
Sep ..	19.1	44.2	31.7	5.8	28.7	12.2	13.3	18.1	8.6	37.6	65.1	284.4
Dec ..	19.3	48.2	35.4	7.4	35.4	13.8	15.2	20.2	10.0	49.2	73.4	327.3
1962—												
Mar ..	17.8	44.3	33.0	5.8	28.1	10.8	11.7	17.5	8.6	37.1	65.5	280.3
Jun ..	18.5	45.2	31.4	7.0	33.1	12.0	13.4	17.8	8.7	41.1	61.9	290.2
Sep ..	18.9	46.8	32.4	5.9	29.0	12.3	14.1	17.4	9.0	39.1	66.3	291.0
Dec ..	19.1	50.5	36.6	7.4	35.4	14.2	17.2	19.6	10.6	50.9	76.5	337.9
1963—												
Mar ..	18.4	46.2	34.1	6.0	28.7	11.7	14.7	19.0	9.2	38.1	73.2	299.3
Jun ..	19.3	47.4	32.7	7.3	34.8	13.4	17.0	18.3	9.1	45.0	67.3	311.5
Sep ..	20.1	48.7	33.8	6.1	30.9	14.2	18.2	18.8	9.3	43.1	66.7	309.7
Dec ..	20.7	52.3	37.4	7.7	37.0	15.7	19.6	22.1	11.1	57.0	79.0	359.5
1964—												
Mar ..	19.0	47.6	34.6	6.0	30.1	12.8	16.9	20.1	9.4	43.0	72.7	312.2
Jun ..	20.4	48.8	32.8	7.7	36.3	14.9	18.0	20.9	9.7	49.5	70.1	328.9
Sep ..	21.0	50.8	34.2	6.4	32.2	15.5	18.4	21.0	10.2	47.2	71.8	328.6
Dec ..	22.2	58.0	38.8	8.2	39.9	18.0	21.0	24.5	12.5	59.7	87.7	390.5
1965—												
Mar ..	20.1	52.0	36.4	6.3	32.5	14.1	16.3	22.3	10.0	43.7	85.8	339.5
Jun ..	21.5	54.2	35.1	7.9	39.9	16.5	18.1	23.2	10.3	50.3	78.4	355.4
Sep ..	22.2	56.7	36.5	6.6	35.3	17.0	17.5	23.9	10.8	48.9	78.9	354.3
Dec ..	23.6	62.0	40.8	8.6	42.8	19.3	20.0	27.6	12.9	65.9	96.3	419.8
1966—												
Mar ..	21.7	55.3	37.9	6.5	33.4	15.1	16.8	23.9	10.6	47.6	93.3	362.1
Jun ..	23.2	57.4	36.7	8.8	43.1	17.5	18.6	23.7	10.9	57.0	85.0	381.9
Sep ..	23.6	60.1	38.6	7.5	39.0	18.1	18.5	23.4	11.9	52.8	85.6	379.0
Dec ..	24.3	63.7	42.4	9.3	45.5	19.8	19.3	27.0	13.9	65.1	99.9	430.2
1967—												
Mar ..	22.3	59.5	40.0	7.0	35.3	14.5	16.1	23.0	11.7	48.6	92.3	370.3
Jun ..	23.2	61.0	39.3	8.8	42.7	16.4	16.5	23.7	11.5	55.2	84.9	383.0
Sep ..	22.7	64.0	40.9	7.0	36.0	15.4	15.2	22.5	11.8	49.9	84.3	369.6
Dec ..	23.3	69.4	44.6	9.0	43.6	17.3	18.2	26.3	14.2	64.0	95.5	425.3

The information in the preceding table on turnover has been regrouped in the following table to give statistics of commodity sales.

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—COMMODITY GROUPS

Quarter Ended	Groceries and small Goods (Including Butter, Bacon, etc.)	Meat and Fish	Fruit and Vegetables	Other Foods (Baked and Cooked Foods, Meals, etc.)	Milk, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Soft Drinks, etc.	Tobacco Cigarettes, and Tobaccoists' Sundries	Chemists' Goods, Toiletries, Cosmetics (Including Dispensing)	Clothing, Drapery, Dress Piece Goods	Footwear
				\$(million)					
1958—Mar	38.6	24.6		8.5	9.1	7.4	6.9	34.8	6.3
Jun	39.0	25.6		8.8	8.1	7.7	6.9	42.9	7.0
Sep	39.3	26.9		8.8	8.0	8.2	7.0	35.4	6.1
Dec	43.0	28.2		8.6	8.8	9.1	8.1	41.7	7.5
1959—Mar	37.3	24.4		7.6	8.9	8.2	6.7	31.5	6.0
Jun	41.0	17.9	9.0	9.3	8.5	9.1	7.6	43.5	7.4
Sep	42.8	18.7	9.4	9.5	8.6	9.4	7.8	36.7	6.3
Dec	46.7	19.0	11.2	9.9	10.2	10.6	9.5	46.7	8.3
1960—Mar	42.5	17.3	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.9	7.8	37.1	6.8
Jun	42.8	18.7	9.4	10.5	9.5	10.1	8.2	45.8	8.6
Sep	45.1	20.0	10.2	10.8	9.6	10.4	8.8	40.1	7.5
Dec	48.9	19.9	12.3	11.0	11.1	11.4	10.6	50.9	9.7
1961—Mar	44.6	18.8	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.0	39.5	7.6
Jun	45.2	19.3	9.5	11.0	10.0	10.6	9.6	48.4	9.4
Sep	46.2	20.6	10.4	11.0	9.8	10.7	10.0	40.6	7.7
Dec	49.7	20.8	12.4	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.1	51.3	9.9
1962—Mar	44.6	18.6	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.0	9.8	39.5	7.5
Jun	46.2	19.9	9.9	10.8	10.0	11.1	10.3	47.3	9.3
Sep	47.2	20.2	10.7	11.3	10.0	11.2	10.4	41.3	7.9
Dec	51.9	20.2	13.3	11.6	11.7	12.2	12.7	52.9	9.8
1963—Mar	46.4	19.3	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.2	10.4	40.7	7.9
Jun	48.8	20.2	10.4	11.7	10.1	11.5	10.5	50.6	9.9
Sep	49.9	21.5	11.3	11.9	10.1	12.0	10.9	44.1	8.0
Dec	55.0	22.1	13.6	12.0	11.7	13.1	13.7	54.6	10.2
1964—Mar	50.0	20.2	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.9	10.9	42.4	7.8
Jun	52.0	22.1	10.6	11.6	10.3	12.2	11.5	52.3	10.1
Sep	53.9	22.9	11.6	12.1	10.3	12.5	12.0	46.0	8.3
Dec	59.9	24.1	13.4	13.6	12.0	13.7	15.4	58.7	10.8
1965—Mar	52.6	22.0	11.7	12.8	11.2	12.3	11.7	46.2	8.2
Jun	54.9	23.6	10.6	13.6	10.7	12.6	12.3	57.4	10.3
Sep	57.4	24.4	11.8	14.2	10.6	13.0	13.1	50.9	8.3
Dec	63.7	25.5	14.4	14.9	12.5	14.1	16.4	63.3	11.2
1966—Mar	56.2	23.5	12.0	13.5	11.7	12.8	12.6	47.7	8.3
Jun	58.7	24.9	11.1	14.5	11.0	13.2	13.4	63.0	11.4
Sep	61.8	25.3	12.4	15.6	10.7	13.6	14.4	55.3	9.6
Dec	65.6	25.6	14.6	16.0	12.7	14.8	17.4	66.6	12.0
1967—Mar	60.7	23.7	12.8	14.6	12.2	13.6	13.9	50.5	9.0
Jun	62.2	24.9	12.3	15.5	11.7	13.9	13.9	62.0	11.3
Sep	64.8	24.2	13.6	16.1	11.7	14.4	14.2	51.3	9.0
Dec	70.3	24.6	15.4	16.7	13.8	15.7	17.7	64.4	11.8

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—COMMODITY GROUPS—*continued*

Quarter Ended	Furniture, Bedding, Floor Coverings, Soft Furnish- ings, and Household Textiles	Musical Instru- ments (Including Radios and Television Sets)	Household Appliances and Electrical Goods	Domestic Hardware, China, and Glassware	Builders' Hardware and Materials (Excluding Timber, Bricks, and Roofing Tiles)	Books, Stationery, etc.	Other Com- modities	Total Sales or Turnover
	\$(million)							
1958—Mar ..	13.3	3.4	9.5	7.5	12.8	7.7	45.1	235.7
Jun ..	16.4	4.3	9.9	7.7	14.4	6.8	48.5	254.0
Sep ..	14.6	3.3	8.3	7.0	13.7	6.3	46.8	239.5
Dec ..	15.1	3.6	10.0	8.3	14.4	8.8	55.1	270.4
1959—Mar ..	11.7	2.6	7.2	6.3	11.4	7.4	43.3	220.5
Jun ..	13.9	4.0	7.9	6.6	12.3	6.9	40.9	245.7
Sep ..	14.1	3.9	8.4	6.5	12.2	6.9	43.7	244.8
Dec ..	15.9	5.4	11.6	8.8	12.5	9.5	51.9	287.6
1960—Mar ..	13.2	4.3	8.6	6.5	11.3	7.5	53.7	256.3
Jun ..	16.1	4.7	8.6	6.8	12.1	7.3	49.8	268.9
Sep ..	16.1	5.2	9.6	7.0	12.7	7.7	52.3	273.2
Dec ..	18.1	5.2	11.7	9.2	12.3	10.2	62.7	315.2
1961—Mar ..	14.8	4.2	8.8	7.1	12.8	8.2	58.7	276.7
Jun ..	16.7	4.5	9.6	7.1	13.4	8.5	55.5	288.3
Sep ..	16.5	5.9	9.2	6.7	12.8	8.3	58.3	284.4
Dec ..	18.1	5.6	12.1	9.1	13.0	10.3	68.0	327.3
1962—Mar ..	14.1	4.4	8.5	6.6	12.2	8.9	61.8	280.3
Jun ..	16.5	7.3	9.4	6.6	12.6	8.6	54.7	290.2
Sep ..	16.8	7.5	9.2	6.2	12.2	8.8	60.2	291.0
Dec ..	18.6	9.1	12.2	8.7	12.5	11.4	69.0	337.9
1963—Mar ..	15.1	7.7	9.6	6.8	13.1	9.7	68.1	299.3
Jun ..	17.0	9.1	10.8	7.0	12.4	9.1	62.5	311.5
Sep ..	17.9	9.2	11.5	7.0	12.8	9.2	62.2	309.7
Dec ..	19.1	9.8	13.7	9.7	13.1	11.7	76.3	359.5
1964—Mar ..	15.1	9.2	10.1	7.2	13.2	9.5	70.9	312.2
Jun ..	17.5	10.7	11.2	7.9	14.3	9.2	65.4	328.9
Sep ..	18.3	10.4	11.2	7.8	14.5	9.4	67.4	328.6
Dec ..	21.8	10.8	14.0	10.1	15.3	12.1	84.8	390.5
1965—Mar ..	17.8	8.1	11.1	7.4	14.3	9.7	82.2	339.5
Jun ..	20.4	9.9	12.3	7.8	15.4	8.8	74.8	355.4
Sep ..	21.0	8.9	12.0	7.9	15.6	8.9	76.2	354.3
Dec ..	23.9	9.7	15.2	11.0	16.4	11.8	95.6	419.8
1966—Mar ..	19.0	7.3	12.0	8.5	14.4	9.9	92.7	362.1
Jun ..	22.4	8.7	12.9	8.8	14.6	9.2	84.1	381.9
Sep ..	23.4	7.8	12.8	8.6	15.2	9.4	83.1	379.0
Dec ..	24.5	7.3	14.8	11.5	15.2	12.7	98.8	430.2
1967—Mar ..	18.7	6.0	11.4	8.6	13.7	10.9	89.9	370.3
Jun ..	20.7	6.2	12.3	8.3	15.2	9.9	82.8	383.0
Sep ..	19.8	6.1	11.3	8.0	14.7	9.6	80.8	369.6
Dec ..	21.2	7.1	14.5	11.2	14.9	12.3	93.7	425.3

Retail Stocks—The following table shows quarterly stock values.

QUARTERLY STOCK VALUES—STORE-TYPE GROUPS

Quarter Ended	Stocks for Store-type Groups											
	Butcher, Poulterer, etc.	Grocer	Other Food and Drink	Footwear	Other Apparel	Furniture and Soft Furnishings	Household Appliances, Electrical Goods, Radios, etc.	Hardware, Builders' Hardware, Paints, etc.	Chemist	General, Department and Variety	Other	All Groups
	\$(million)											
1961—Mar	0.8	15.8	4.3	8.5	40.0	12.2	9.8	15.8	6.0	33.0	50.1	196.4
Jun	0.9	16.2	4.2	8.7	39.5	13.4	10.0	16.1	6.2	32.5	53.8	201.5
Sep	0.9	16.6	4.3	9.1	41.7	13.8	10.8	16.3	6.2	36.6	57.4	213.6
Dec	0.9	16.6	4.6	8.7	39.1	13.2	10.4	15.9	6.3	33.5	55.2	204.4
1962—Mar	0.9	16.8	4.6	8.8	41.9	12.4	10.3	16.0	6.6	34.4	54.3	206.9
Jun	1.0	16.8	4.5	8.7	40.8	12.5	10.7	16.6	6.7	33.4	54.8	206.3
Sep	1.0	17.1	4.6	8.9	42.1	12.3	11.4	16.0	6.8	35.8	57.6	213.7
Dec	0.9	17.0	4.7	8.4	39.3	12.5	11.1	16.1	6.9	32.9	55.2	204.8
1963—Mar	1.0	16.9	4.8	8.9	38.8	12.9	11.5	16.7	7.0	33.9	55.7	208.1
Jun	1.0	17.4	4.8	8.3	38.4	13.1	11.6	17.3	7.2	35.3	53.9	208.2
Sep	0.9	17.8	4.8	9.1	40.2	13.6	12.5	16.7	7.3	37.3	59.6	219.8
Dec	0.9	17.9	4.7	8.9	38.4	13.2	11.9	17.3	7.3	35.6	58.1	214.2
1964—Mar	1.0	18.6	4.9	9.0	41.1	13.5	13.2	17.9	7.5	35.9	57.7	220.5
Jun	1.1	19.6	4.9	8.9	43.2	13.8	13.5	18.9	7.7	36.2	58.7	226.5
Sep	0.9	18.7	5.0	10.1	45.1	15.6	14.0	18.0	7.6	44.2	61.0	240.3
Dec	0.7	18.6	4.9	9.8	43.1	15.3	14.1	18.6	7.6	39.0	58.1	229.8
1965—Mar	0.9	18.6	4.9	10.3	46.3	16.0	14.5	18.6	7.9	41.7	60.3	240.1
Jun	1.0	18.9	4.9	10.4	46.0	16.1	14.8	18.0	8.2	40.7	65.2	244.1
Sep	0.9	18.9	5.1	11.2	48.1	16.3	15.2	19.1	8.1	45.1	71.1	259.0
Dec	0.8	19.4	5.3	10.2	46.1	16.2	15.2	20.0	8.1	42.6	69.4	253.1
1966—Mar	1.0	20.2	5.4	10.5	49.3	16.1	15.5	20.2	8.4	44.0	69.8	260.4
Jun	1.0	19.8	5.3	10.7	47.5	17.0	15.2	19.5	8.6	42.2	73.6	260.2
Sep	0.9	20.3	5.5	11.5	50.2	17.5	16.1	20.1	9.0	44.8	77.5	273.4
Dec	0.9	20.2	5.8	11.1	48.8	17.2	15.3	19.6	9.1	41.1	76.9	266.0
1967—Mar	0.9	21.1	5.7	11.4	51.6	16.8	15.0	19.9	9.3	43.7	77.4	272.7
Jun	0.9	20.8	5.7	11.2	50.7	17.5	14.8	19.3	9.2	43.1	77.9	271.2
Sep	1.0	20.9	5.8	11.4	53.5	16.9	14.6	19.4	9.4	46.3	79.3	278.5
Dec	0.9	21.2	6.0	10.7	49.8	16.4	14.1	19.3	9.5	41.1	75.1	264.0

Retail Trade Statistics Corrected for Seasonal Fluctuations and for Price and Population Changes—To facilitate direct comparisons between quarterly figures, seasonally corrected values of retail trade turnover have been prepared. To do this, seasonal correction factors were calculated representing, for each quarter, an average over several years of the ratio of sales in this quarter to the trend value for the quarter (the trend values being calculated as appropriately centred moving averages). The factors have been revised from time to time as later figures indicated changes in the magnitudes of the seasonal fluctuations. Those in use from the June quarter 1967 are calculated from averages over the period June quarter 1961 to March quarter 1966; prior to this the factors used (from June quarter 1963) were calculated from averages over the period March quarter 1958 to December quarter 1962.

A special price index has been prepared for the purpose of deflating the retail sales figures to give a series in dollars of constant purchasing power—i.e., the adjusted series shows the changes in the real volume of retail sales. The principal source of the prices used for this index are the commodity prices used in the Consumers' Price Index. The prices have been appropriately weighted and the whole index expressed on the base: year ended 31 March 1958 (=1000), so that application of the index to the original figures, both before and after seasonal correction, gives series in constant 1957–58 dollars.

Finally, a further adjustment has been made to express the series in terms of turnover per head of population.

The results of these calculations and adjustments are shown in the following table.

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—ALL STORE TYPES

Quarter Ended	Total Sales or Turnover					
	In Current \$s			In Constant 1957-58 \$s		
	As Recorded	Seasonally Corrected		Before Seasonal Correction	Seasonally Corrected	
		Value	Index Number*		Value	Index Number*
	\$(m)	\$(m)		\$(m)	\$(m)	
1958—March	235.7	251.8	1029	234.0	250.0	1022
June	254.0	256.4	1048	250.4	252.8	1034
September	239.5	247.2	1011	231.4	238.8	977
December	270.4	243.0	993	259.6	233.2	953
1959—March	220.5	235.6	963	211.8	226.4	925
June	245.7	248.0	1014	236.0	238.4	974
September	244.8	252.6	1033	233.6	241.0	986
December	287.6	258.4	1056	274.6	246.8	1009
1960—March	256.3	273.8	1119	244.6	261.2	1068
June	268.9	271.4	1110	256.2	258.6	1057
September	273.2	282.0	1153	258.0	266.2	1088
December	315.2	283.2	1158	295.4	265.4	1085
1961—March	276.7	295.6	1208	260.8	278.6	1139
June	288.3	291.2	1190	271.4	274.2	1121
September	284.4	293.6	1200	265.4	273.8	1119
December	327.3	294.0	1202	304.2	273.2	1117
1962—March	280.3	299.4	1224	260.6	278.2	1138
June	290.2	293.0	1198	269.8	272.4	1113
September	291.0	300.4	1228	269.0	277.6	1135
December	337.9	306.8	1254	311.4	282.8	1156
1963—March	299.3	317.2	1297	275.8	292.4	1195
June	311.5 _x	317.0	1296 _x	286.6	291.6	1192
September	309.7 _x	319.8	1307 _x	283.6	293.0	1198
December	359.5 _x	325.6	1331 _x	326.0	295.4	1208
1964—March	312.2	330.2	1350 _x	281.8	298.2	1219
June	328.9 _x	334.6	1368 _x	293.8	298.8	1222 _x
September	328.6	339.4	1387	290.0	299.6	1225
December	390.5	353.8	1446	339.8	307.8	1258
1965—March	339.5	359.2	1468	295.6	312.8	1270
June	355.4	361.6	1478	308.6	314.0	1284
September	354.3	366.0	1496	306.0	316.0	1292
December	419.8	380.2	1554	360.0	326.0	1333
1966—March	362.1	383.0	1566	309.4	327.4	1339
June	381.9	388.4	1588	325.2	330.8	1352
September	379.0	391.4	1600	320.6	331.2	1354
December	430.2	389.6	1593	361.8	327.6	1340
1967—March	370.3	391.8	1601	304.2	321.8	1316
June	383.0	390.9	1598	308.0	314.3	1285
September	369.6	384.0	1570	295.0	306.4	1253
December	425.3	383.7	1569	340.6	307.4	1257

*Base: Average quarterly values during the year ended March 1958 (= 1000).

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—ALL STORE TYPES—*continued*

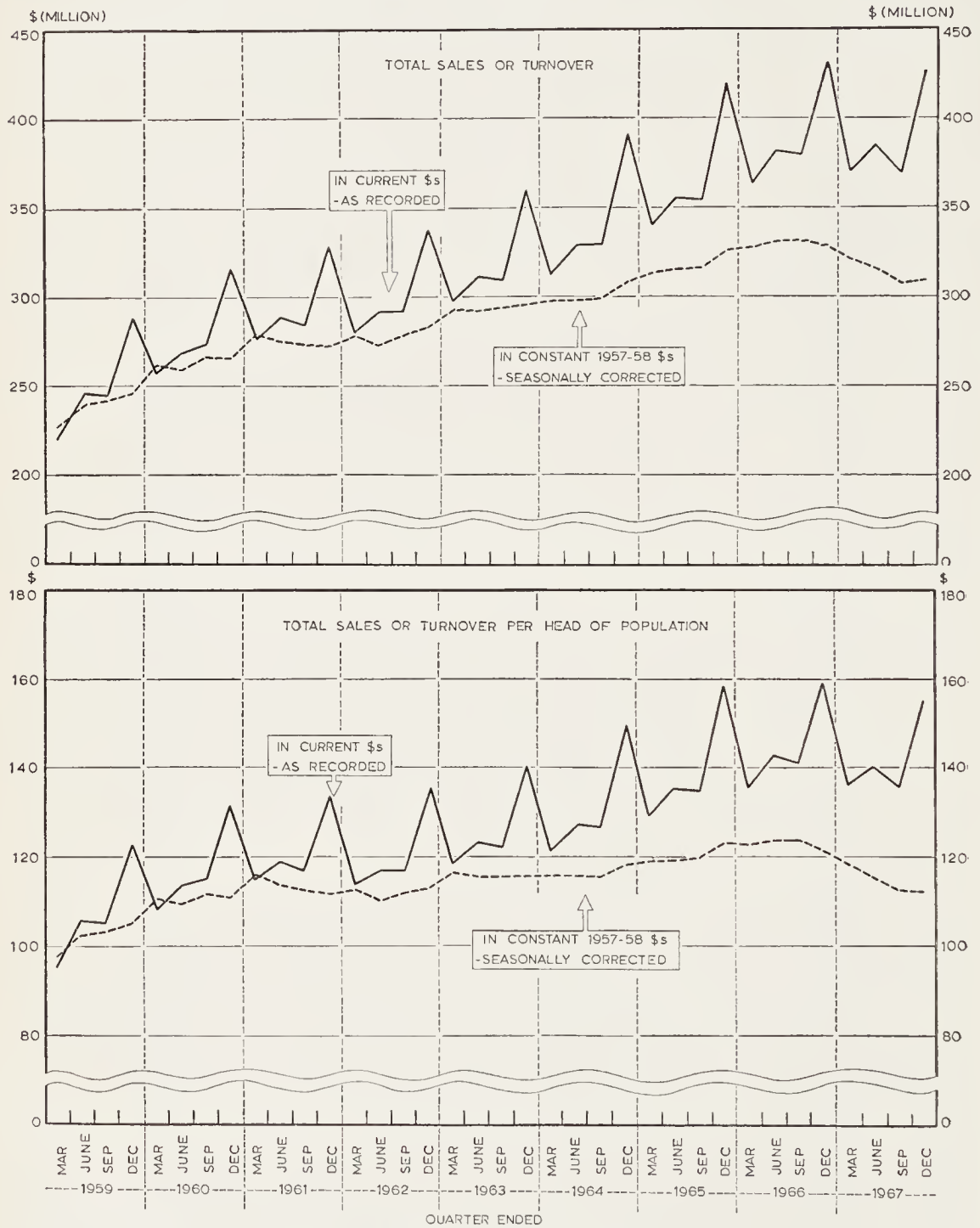
Quarter Ended	Turnover per Head of Population					
	In Current \$s			In Constant 1957-58 \$s		
	As Recorded	Seasonally Corrected		Before Seasonal Correction	Seasonally Corrected	
		Value	Index Number*		Value	Index Number*
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
1958—March	103.8	111.0	1019	103.2	110.2	1012
June	111.4	112.6	1033	110.0	111.0	1019
September	104.6	108.0	992	101.2	104.4	958
December	117.2	105.4	967	112.6	101.0	928
1959—March	95.0	101.6	932	91.2	97.6	895
June	105.6	106.6	978	101.4	102.4	940
September	104.8	108.2	993	100.0	103.2	947
December	122.4	109.8	1009	116.8	105.0	964
1960—March	108.4	115.8	1063	103.4	110.4	1014
June	113.4	114.6	1051	108.0	109.0	1001
September	114.8	118.6	1089	108.4	112.0	1028
December	131.6	118.2	1086	123.4	110.8	1018
1961—March	114.8	122.8	1127	108.2	115.6	1062
June	119.3	120.4	1106	112.4	113.4	1042
September	117.0	120.8	1109	109.2	112.7	1035
December	133.6	120.0	1102	124.1	111.5	1023
1962—March	113.6	121.3	1114	105.5	112.7	1035
June	117.1	118.2	1086	108.8	109.8	1009
September	117.0	120.7	1109	108.1	111.5	1024
December	134.9	122.5	1124	124.4	112.9	1037
1963—March	118.7	125.8	1155	109.4	116.0	1065
June	123.1	125.3	1150	113.3	115.3	1058
September	122.0	126.0	1157	111.7	115.4	1059
December	140.6	127.4	1169	127.5	115.5	1061
1964—March	121.3	128.3	1178	109.5	115.8	1064
June	127.3	129.5	1189	113.7	115.7	1062
September	126.8	131.0	1203	112.0	115.7	1062
December	149.8	135.7	1246	130.3	118.0	1084
1965—March	129.4	136.9	1257	112.7	119.3	1095
June	135.2	137.6	1263	117.4	119.4	1097
September	134.4	138.8	1275	116.1	119.9	1101
December	158.2	143.3	1316	135.7	122.9	1129
1966—March	135.6x	143.4x	1317x	115.9x	122.6x	1126x
June	142.6	145.2	1333	121.6	123.6	1135
September	141.2	145.9	1339	119.4	123.4	1133
December	159.2	144.2	1325	134.0	121.4	1114
1967—March	136.2x	144.0x	1323x	111.9x	118.4x	1087x
June	140.5	143.4	1317	113.0	115.3	1059
September	135.4	140.6	1291	108.0	112.2	1030
December	155.2	140.0	1286	124.3	112.2	1030

*Base: Average quarterly values during the year ended March 1958 (= 1000). Per head figures for all quarters June 1961 to December 1965 have been adjusted in line with 1966 census results.

The information in the two preceding tables is presented graphically in the following diagrams.

RETAIL TRADE

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER (ALL STORE - TYPES)



QUARTERLY SURVEY OF WHOLESALE TRADE—The quarterly survey of wholesale trade commenced in September 1960 and was revised in 1966. The revision was made to cover some new businesses and changes in method of selling from mostly retail to mostly wholesale disclosed by the 1963 Census of Distribution, together with additional businesses commencing operations in later quarterly periods. Reclassification of stores also took place. The major

reclassification of store type occurred in the "General Merchants" category; a number of such firms are now included in the "Food and Drink" store-type group. All data supplied by the firms were reclassified back to the inception of the survey.

In this survey stores have been classified by store-type group according to the predominant type of commodity sold. The store-type figures therefore do not cover only sales of goods normally associated with the type of store listed, as there are many wholesale stores which handle a wide variety of commodities.

It should be noted that this survey has altered coverage of wholesale store types as compared with the coverage of the Census of Distribution 1963. For this reason, and because of the lack of uniformity in the trading year for which firms supplied census returns, care should be exercised when comparing the survey statistics with the census.

The survey covers businesses which are dominantly wholesale. Certain store types, which by nature of their business have a low ratio of stock to total turnover, have been omitted to facilitate collection and compilation of data. For the firms which have been excluded the value of closing stocks recorded in the Census of Distribution 1963 was \$8,220,000 (comprising food and drink store-type group \$6,628,000, apparel \$630,000, and miscellaneous \$962,000), representing only 5.8 percent of the total value of all stocks recorded by wholesale businesses in the census.

The following table shows, by store-type group, values of stocks held by wholesalers at quarterly intervals.

QUARTERLY STOCK VALUES—STORE-TYPE GROUPS

End of Quarter	Stocks for Store-type Groups							
	Food and Drink	Apparel	Furniture	Automotive	Hardware	Chemicals	General Merchants	Machinery (Agricultural, Heavy Electrical and Industrial)
	\$(million)							
1961—Mar	14.6	17.2	6.1	17.3	23.3	7.4	9.1	17.7
Jun	15.8	16.5	6.5	19.6	24.9	8.1	9.5	18.0
Sep	16.4	17.1	7.0	20.2	25.2	8.8	9.7	19.5
Dec	15.7	16.7	6.6	17.9	23.7	8.7	9.0	19.0
1962—Mar	17.4	17.0	6.8	18.1	23.4	8.5	8.7	17.3
Jun	18.2	16.1	6.7	18.7	24.3	8.7	8.8	17.4
Sep	18.3	18.4	7.4	19.0	24.6	9.0	8.8	17.4
Dec	18.5	17.5	6.8	19.6	25.6	8.5	8.3	17.3
1963—Mar	19.1	19.2	7.4	19.0	26.5	8.6	9.0	17.8
Jun	20.2	18.2	8.3	20.8	27.7	8.6	9.2	18.4
Sep	22.0	19.5	9.6	22.3	28.1	9.6	9.3	19.0
Dec	21.6	20.6	9.0	21.4	27.7	10.0	9.1	18.7
1964—Mar	22.3	20.7	9.2	23.8	29.1	10.3	9.2	19.0
Jun	23.1	21.1	9.6	24.2	29.2	10.1	9.3	19.6
Sep	25.5	21.8	10.1	24.5	29.8	11.4	9.2	19.3
Dec	23.5	20.3	9.6	23.2	29.2	11.5	9.3	19.3
1965—Mar	24.9	21.9	10.5	23.6	30.2	11.4	8.8	18.7
Jun	24.3	21.5	11.3	24.5	30.9	11.8	9.4	21.2
Sep	24.0	22.8	12.0	27.8	32.7	13.9	9.8	22.6
Dec	24.6	22.4	11.9	29.9	35.1	14.5	9.3	23.4
1966—Mar	27.1	23.0	13.3	31.0	35.0	14.4	9.4	23.4
Jun	26.9	22.6	13.0	29.4	35.3	14.9	9.4	24.4
Sep	27.7	21.8	12.5	29.5	35.1	17.5	9.5	25.0
Dec	27.0	21.3	12.3	34.3	34.9	17.2	9.1	25.6
1967—Mar	29.1	22.0	12.5	36.8	35.4	17.1	9.9	25.5
Jun	29.6	23.9	13.2	37.9	34.6	17.0	10.0	24.7
Sep	31.3	22.7	14.0	38.5	35.1	18.2	10.8	25.4
Dec	29.5	23.8	12.7	37.8	34.9	18.2	10.1	25.7

QUARTERLY STOCK VALUES—STORE-TYPE GROUPS—*continued*

End of Quarter	Stocks for Store-type Groups						
	Electrical Supplies	Paper and Stationery	Grain and Seeds	Rubber, Leather and Canvas Goods	Office, Printers' and Photographic Supplies	Other	All Groups
	\$(million)						
1961—Mar	8.3	3.9	1.9	1.8	2.8	12.3	143.7
Jun	7.9	4.1	2.0	1.8	3.1	13.9	151.7
Sep	8.2	4.4	1.8	2.0	2.9	15.1	158.2
Dec	8.0	3.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	14.3	149.8
1962—Mar	7.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.8	13.9	149.4
Jun	7.6	3.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	13.0	149.9
Sep	7.9	4.1	1.9	2.2	3.0	14.0	155.8
Dec	7.8	4.0	1.7	2.2	3.0	13.8	154.8
1963—Mar	8.1	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	13.2	159.1
Jun	7.7	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	13.5	164.0
Sep	7.9	5.3	2.1	2.4	3.1	15.3	175.6
Dec	8.7	4.8	1.9	2.3	3.6	13.6	173.1
1964—Mar	9.5	5.2	2.4	2.5	3.5	14.1	180.8
Jun	10.2	5.0	2.6	2.6	3.4	13.8	183.7
Sep	10.3	5.3	2.4	2.8	4.2	15.3	191.9
Dec	10.6	5.4	2.3	2.9	4.3	15.0	186.4
1965—Mar	11.0	5.8	2.5	2.6	4.1	14.3	190.3
Jun	10.9	5.5	2.9	2.5	4.0	13.9	194.6
Sep	12.2	6.3	2.9	2.5	4.9	15.9	210.4
Dec	12.9	5.7	2.6	2.7	5.2	16.5	216.8
1966—Mar	15.5	6.0	2.6	2.7	5.5	17.2	226.4
Jun	12.5	6.0	2.7	2.7	5.1	16.0	220.8
Sep	11.9	6.5	2.6	2.8	5.6	17.1	225.2
Dec	13.0	6.3	2.2	3.2	5.1	15.1	226.6
1967—Mar	13.5	6.5	2.7	3.3	5.9	14.7	235.1
Jun	14.4	6.6	2.7	3.3	5.5	16.0	239.5
Sep	15.3	7.4	2.7	3.2	5.8	16.1	246.6
Dec	14.9	7.2	2.4	3.2	5.4	18.0	243.8

The following table shows, by store-type group, for stores covered by the survey, values of sales or turnover by wholesalers for quarterly periods.

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—STORE-TYPE GROUPS

Quarter Ended	Turnover for Store-type Groups							
	Food and Drink	Apparel	Furniture	Automotive	Hardware	Chemicals	General Merchants	Machinery (Agricultural, Heavy Electrical and Industrial)
	\$(million)							
1961—Mar	40.1	22.6	8.9	28.0	25.0	11.3	20.3	16.0
Jun	43.7	26.2	11.3	32.9	28.3	12.0	20.4	15.5
Sep	46.6	24.7	12.6	35.7	28.2	12.2	20.8	15.9
Dec	52.5	23.9	11.3	36.0	26.7	11.6	20.6	15.1
1962—Mar	45.0	23.6	8.5	31.2	24.6	11.7	17.4	13.1
Jun	46.5	25.4	11.1	32.2	26.6	11.7	17.6	12.8
Sep	49.3	24.2	14.1	37.9	28.1	12.9	19.8	14.2
Dec	56.0	24.1	15.0	38.9	27.6	13.3	20.8	14.9
1963—Mar	51.0	22.7	13.0	35.0	27.2	14.4	19.7	15.1
Jun	55.0	26.7	15.0	40.3	29.3	13.8	19.9	15.5
Sep	57.9	28.9	18.6	47.9	31.9	14.9	20.4	16.6
Dec	66.9	27.9	18.7	55.3	32.4	14.5	23.1	16.8
1964—Mar	58.7	26.1	16.1	40.7	31.4	15.4	18.8	16.1
Jun	62.1	30.9	19.8	49.0	36.2	15.8	20.2	16.5
Sep	68.7	28.9	22.6	55.0	36.8	16.8	20.4	18.2
Dec	75.8	28.9	22.5	52.6	38.4	18.1	23.3	18.8
1965—Mar	66.6	28.7	18.8	45.6	38.0	16.8	20.3	18.1
Jun	68.4	30.1	21.7	54.9	41.7	18.7	22.3	17.2
Sep	71.7	31.0	22.6	56.9	44.0	21.7	26.5	23.5
Dec	78.3	29.8	20.6	58.3	42.9	21.2	27.1	23.4
1966—Mar	65.0	29.3	17.8	53.0	44.1	21.4	20.5	22.2
Jun	71.8	31.0	22.6	57.3	45.1	21.6	22.5	20.5
Sep	78.4	29.8	23.6	59.4	47.8	22.1	25.3	22.2
Dec	89.2	30.2	22.3	56.9	45.1	23.9	26.6	23.8
1967—Mar	78.3	28.3	18.8	50.9	40.9	23.3	23.1	20.2
Jun	78.7	29.3	21.6	56.0	42.9	24.5	22.3	19.5
Sep	80.8	30.8	19.5	51.2	43.1	22.2	24.8	20.5
Dec	94.3	27.6	19.2	49.7	43.6	22.1	25.5	18.7

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—STORE-TYPE GROUPS—*continued*

Quarter Ended	Turnover for Store-type Groups						
	Electrical Supplies	Paper and Stationery	Grain and Seeds	Rubber, Leather and Canvas Goods	Office, Printers' and Photographic Supplies	Other	All Groups
	\$(million)						
1961—Mar	9.9	5.4	4.9	2.8	3.0	23.9	222.2
Jun	7.5	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.0	21.3	235.1
Sep	11.1	8.3	4.3	3.1	3.0	23.2	249.6
Dec	9.5	8.2	4.3	3.0	3.0	24.2	249.8
1962—Mar	7.6	5.5	4.5	2.6	2.7	23.1	221.1
Jun	9.8	5.9	4.1	3.2	2.3	20.2	229.2
Sep	11.3	6.6	4.9	3.1	2.8	22.9	252.1
Dec	9.6	6.8	4.1	3.1	3.4	24.9	262.6
1963—Mar	10.1	9.0	4.5	3.1	3.0	23.2	251.0
Jun	11.4	9.6	4.0	3.3	2.7	23.0	269.6
Sep	13.2	10.0	5.3	3.5	3.2	23.6	295.9
Dec	12.5	10.5	4.6	3.6	3.9	28.9	319.5
1964—Mar	12.0	9.3	4.8	3.1	3.2	25.6	281.2
Jun	15.1	9.9	4.5	3.7	2.8	25.0	311.5
Sep	15.5	10.9	4.6	3.8	3.5	24.9	330.7
Dec	18.4	11.7	4.7	4.2	3.8	28.4	349.6
1965—Mar	13.7	10.7	5.5	3.7	3.8	23.4	313.7
Jun	16.9	9.8	5.2	4.2	3.8	23.5	338.6
Sep	15.6	11.4	6.7	4.2	4.6	25.2	365.5
Dec	15.1	11.5	5.6	4.1	5.8	29.7	373.2
1966—Mar	12.8	11.2	6.0	4.5	5.1	24.6	337.4
Jun	16.1	11.1	4.8	4.5	4.6	27.1	360.5
Sep	15.9	11.8	6.1	4.6	5.2	27.3	379.6
Dec	14.0	12.3	5.4	4.3	5.6	31.6	391.5
1967—Mar	12.2	11.7	5.7	4.0	5.6	26.8	349.8
Jun	14.2	11.9	6.3	4.7	5.6	26.6	364.1
Sep	13.5	12.6	6.6	4.3	5.8	28.2	363.6
Dec	12.1	12.2	5.7	4.3	6.6	31.0	372.4

HIRE-PURCHASE TRADE—Hire-purchase trade in New Zealand has been growing steadily in recent years in common with other developed countries. This growth generally is explained by common causes, including an increasing social acceptance and the development of borrowing facilities. There is an increasing tendency for consumer durables to be purchased on credit. Instalment credit allows high-priced goods to be acquired as opportunity or desire dictates, with less reference to the immediate cash position. Some people welcome the discipline of monthly credit repayments as a means of saving. Consumer credit is provided either by retailers or finance companies. A major activity of the finance companies is the financing of motor vehicles on hire purchase.

Regulations to curb hire-purchase trade have existed since 22 July 1955. Restrictions in recent years are now set out.

Commodity	Date Effective	Minimum Deposit Percent	Maximum Repayment Period Months
New motor cars and light trucks	17 Apr. 1961	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	12
Secondhand cars and light trucks	17 Apr. 1961	50	18
	1 Sep. 1965	50	12
	11 Feb. 1967	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	12
	17 May 1968	50	18
Motor cycles	11 Feb. 1967	50	12
	17 May 1968	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	18
Furniture and furnishings . . .	3 May 1962	5	24
	11 Feb. 1967	15	18
	22 Mar. 1968	10	24
Other consumer goods	3 May 1962	5	24
	24 Apr. 1964	10	24
	11 Feb. 1967	15	18

A quarterly survey is made of hire-purchase trade. It includes selected merchandising firms and finance corporations and is estimated to cover about 58 percent of hire-purchase business. The following table shows the value of goods sold on hire-purchase as recorded by the businesses in the survey and the percentage deposit to total value of goods so sold.

Period	Value of Goods Sold on Hire Purchase	Details of Purchase		Percentage in Cash to Total Value of Goods Sold on Hire Purchase
		Cash Payments	Amount Financed Under Hire-purchase Agreements	
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	percent
<i>Motor Vehicles</i>				
Quarter ended—				
1965—31 March ..	10,968	5,524	5,444	50.4
30 June ..	12,178	6,470	5,708	53.1
30 September ..	13,320	7,062	6,258	53.0
31 December ..	13,762	7,134	6,628	51.8
1966—31 March ..	13,542	7,146	6,396	52.8
30 June ..	16,262	9,122	7,140	56.1
30 September ..	15,716	8,126	7,590	51.7
31 December ..	16,476	8,442	8,034	51.2
1967—31 March ..	13,726	7,516	6,210	54.8
30 June ..	14,114	8,472	5,642	60.0
30 September ..	13,261	7,881	5,380	59.4
31 December ..	14,159	8,098	6,061	57.2
<i>Plant and Machinery</i>				
1965—31 March ..	4,408	1,416	2,992	32.1
30 June ..	2,982	886	2,096	29.7
30 September ..	4,180	1,492	2,688	35.7
31 December ..	5,962	2,152	3,810	36.1
1966—31 March ..	6,256	2,330	3,926	37.2
30 June ..	4,180	1,492	2,688	35.7
30 September ..	4,500	1,728	2,772	38.4
31 December ..	5,552	1,982	3,570	35.7
1967—31 March ..	3,686	1,258	2,428	34.1
30 June ..	4,034	1,838	2,196	45.6
30 September ..	5,016	2,432	2,584	48.5
31 December ..	3,237	1,485	1,752	45.9

Period	Value of Goods Sold on Hire Purchase	Details of Purchase		Percentage in Cash to Total Value of Goods Sold on Hire Purchase
		Cash Payments	Amount Financed Under Hire-purchase Agreements	
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	percent
<i>Television Sets</i>				
Quarter ended—				
1965—31 March ..	1,306	270	1,036	20.7
30 June ..	1,568	296	1,272	18.9
30 September	1,252	252	1,000	20.1
31 December	1,114	232	882	20.8
1966—31 March ..	940	184	756	19.6
30 June ..	1,190	220	970	18.5
30 September	1,178x	220x	958x	18.7x
31 December	770x	140x	630x	18.2x
1967—31 March	674	120	554	17.8
30 June	792	154	638	19.4
30 September	635	125	510	19.7
31 December	472	98	374	20.8
<i>Other Household and Personal Goods</i>				
1965—31 March ..	5,658	1,030	4,628	18.2
30 June ..	6,688	1,072	5,616	16.0
30 September	6,568	1,238	5,330	18.8
31 December	8,324	1,390	6,934	16.7
1966—31 March ..	6,212	1,076	5,136	17.3
30 June ..	7,062	1,140	5,922	16.1
30 September	7,180x	1,188x	5,992x	16.5x
31 December	8,504x	1,324x	7,180x	15.6x
1967—31 March ..	5,332	1,016	4,316	19.1
30 June ..	5,890	1,184	4,706	20.1
30 September	5,390	1,148	4,242	21.3
31 December	6,596	1,333	5,263	20.2
<i>Total</i>				
1965—31 March ..	22,340	8,240	14,100	36.9
30 June ..	23,416	8,724	14,692	37.3
30 September	25,320	10,044	15,276	39.7
31 December	29,162	10,908	18,254	37.4
1966—31 March ..	26,950	10,736	16,214	39.8
30 June ..	28,694	11,974	16,720	41.7
30 September	28,574x	11,262x	17,312x	39.4x
31 December	31,302x	11,888x	19,414x	38.0x
1967—31 March ..	23,418	9,910	13,508	42.3
30 June ..	24,830	11,648	13,182	46.9
30 September	24,302	11,586	12,716	47.7
31 December	24,464	11,014	13,450	45.0

The following table shows the amount owing under hire-purchase agreements and the percentage of payments overdue at the end of each quarterly period. As stated previously the statistics are estimated to cover about 58 percent of total hire-purchase business.

As at—		Amount Owing Under Hire-purchase Agreements	Percentage of Payments Overdue
		\$(000)	
1965—31 March ..	..	54,550	4.0
30 June ..	..	55,300	4.0
30 September ..	..	56,788	4.1
31 December ..	..	61,812	3.8
1966—31 March ..	..	61,702	3.9
30 June ..	..	62,704	3.9
30 September ..	..	64,324 _x	4.0
31 December ..	..	65,980 _x	4.2 _x
1967—31 March ..	..	62,408	4.0
30 June ..	..	62,356	4.5
30 September ..	..	58,052	5.2
31 December ..	..	58,956	5.1

The following table shows the average amount covered by hire-purchase agreements in each of the four categories of sales for each quarterly period.

Period	Motor Vehicles	Machinery	Household and Personal Goods	
			Television Sets	Other Household and Personal Goods
Quarter ended—	\$	\$	\$	\$
1965—31 March ..	646	4,446	244	62
30 June ..	618	4,200	238	54
30 September ..	668	3,580	228	56
31 December ..	694	4,102	208	60
1966—31 March ..	656	4,402	198	66
30 June ..	718	3,970	200 _x	54
30 September ..	740	3,372	204 _x	60 _x
31 December ..	766	3,486	204	58 _x
1967—31 March ..	760	3,186	204	58
30 June ..	732	4,296	202	52
30 September ..	704	3,171	199	48
31 December ..	732	2,417	180	52

Section 22

EXTERNAL TRADE

22 A—GENERAL

GENERAL—Throughout its short history New Zealand has been dependent on overseas trade for its development and progress. Early trade was principally with Australia. In the 1840s the foundations of the agricultural industries were laid. Sheep had already been introduced and the first shipment of wool was exported to Hobart in 1839. Dairying was established, grain and potatoes and were cultivated, and kauri gum was dug from the ground in the far north. In 1853, when the population of New Zealand, exclusive of Maoris, was only 32,000, trade data were first compiled for New Zealand as a whole. The values of the main exports were: timber, \$186,000; wool, \$134,000; potatoes, \$60,000; whale oil, \$44,000; kauri gum, \$32,000; and grain \$38,000. At this time Australia was experiencing its "gold rush" period, and the demands of the rapidly increasing Australian population created an opportunity for increased exports from New Zealand, and quantities of butter and cheese were shipped across the Tasman. A rapid change then took place in the pattern of the trade. In 1855 the principal items were wool (25 percent of total value), grain (22 percent), and potatoes (25 percent). By 1860 wool accounted for 76 percent of total exports, and with the opening of the goldfields in 1861 wool and gold together accounted for 93 percent of exports in that year.

During this period imports far exceeded exports, being about double in value, and consisted mainly of capital goods for the development of new industries, together with clothing and foodstuffs to sustain the growing numbers of new settlers. The borrowing policy initiated by Vogel in 1870 for an extensive public works programme had the immediate effect of increasing imports and later gave an indirect impetus to exports.

The introduction of refrigeration in 1882 further changed the pattern of the export trade, marking possible the shipment of perishable foodstuffs to more distant markets. This had a marked effect in New Zealand's trade with the United Kingdom. In 1870 only 52 percent of the exports went to the United Kingdom; by 1880 the proportion had increased to 75 percent. Australia, which had been New Zealand's main trading partner in the early years, was receiving only 21 percent of the exports by 1880 and 15 percent by 1890.

The United Kingdom has remained New Zealand's predominant market for exports and the biggest supplier of imported goods, although in recent years the United Kingdom's share of New Zealand's export trade has gradually been declining. In 1950 the United Kingdom took 66 percent of New Zealand's exports but by the year ended June 1967 its share had fallen to 44 percent. However, the United Kingdom remains New Zealand's best export market by far, taking almost all New Zealand's lamb, cheese, and butter, and about one fifth of the wool. The marketing of primary products is discussed in Section 21A.

So far as export markets are concerned, New Zealand has until recently enjoyed unrestricted access to the United Kingdom, but increased competition is being met from United Kingdom producers and countries exporting primary products. Perhaps the most important development in recent years has been the expansion of British agriculture fostered by Government subsidies. New Zealand butter has also had to face competition from blended butter and margarine. Because the market became oversupplied during the European summer of 1961, the United Kingdom placed quotas on countries supplying butter. These quotas, initially for a period of six months, were placed on a formal basis in April 1962, and have since been maintained.

New Zealand has found it necessary in recent years to develop supplementary markets. There has been a marked expansion of New Zealand's overseas markets, notably in the United States, and countries bordering on the Pacific. For example, exports made to Japan have shown a marked increase from \$6.2 million in 1953 to \$63.2 million in the June year 1967. About one-third of the exports to Japan in the year ended June 1967 was wool (\$21.4 million). Other principal commodities were meat (mainly mutton), dairy products, timber, and casein.

Since the Second World War New Zealand's external trade has expanded considerably. Moreover, the value per head of New Zealand's overseas trade is one of the highest for any country in the world, particularly if re-exports are excluded.

Except for the growth of trade in pulp and paper products, the composition of New Zealand's exports today does not vary greatly from that of pre-war years. Of recent years from 85 to 90 percent of the total value of exports is still derived from wool, meat and dairy produce.

The following table shows the changing pattern of external trade by countries of destination and origin. The percentages are based on value data only, exports f.o.b. and imports c.d.v (by country of origin).

Year	United Kingdom	Australia	United States of America†	Other Countries	Year	United Kingdom	Australia	United States of America	Other Countries
Percent Exports*					Percent Imports*				
1860	70	27	—	3	1860	56	42	1	1
1870	52	46	—	2	1870	58	36	1	5
1880	75	21	2	2	1880	56	31	4	9
1890	75	15	6	4	1890	67	17	6	10
1900	77	14	6	3	1900	61	17	10	12
1910	84	9	3	4	1910	62	14	8	16
1920	74	5	16	5	1920	48	17	18	17
1930	80	3	5	12	1930	47	8	18	27
1940	88	3	4	5	1940	47	16	12	25
1950	66	3	10	21	1950	60	12	7	21
1960	53	4	13	30	1960	43	18	10	29
1961	51	4	15	30	1961	45	16	9	30
January-June 1962					January-June 1962				
	50	3	14	33		43	21	8	28
June Year					June Year				
1963	47	4	17	32	1963	42	19	9	30
1964	47	5	15	33	1964	39	21	9	31
1965	51	5	13	31	1965	37	19	11	33
1966	45	5	14	36	1966	38	19	11	32
1967†	44	5	16	35	1967†	36	20	11	33

*Gold is included in figures up to 1950.

†Provisional.

‡Alaska and Hawaii included since 1965.

The New Zealand - Australia Free Trade Agreement signed on 31 August 1965 completed its second year of operation on 1 January 1968. The Agreement provides for the phasing out of duties over a period of up to eight years on a range of products traded between the two countries. A system of annual reviews of the Agreement provides for an increase in the range of goods subject to the phasing out of duties. A list of goods was added under the first annual review on 1 January 1968 and during 1967 negotiations were started on a list of goods to be added under the second review which provides for addition on 1 January 1969.

These additions to the list of goods subject to the free trade provisions of the Agreement, and the fact that on 1 January 1968 the second step was taken in the phasing out of duties on the goods included in the original list, should make possible a further expansion in mutual trade between Australia and New Zealand. This will also be assisted by special trading arrangements under Article 3 paragraph 7 of the Agreement (see Parliamentary paper A. 17, 1965, for details of Agreement).

The growing importance of the trade in forest products between Australia and New Zealand resulted in the establishment in 1967 of the joint Consultative Council on Forest Industries provided for in the Agreement. The aim of the Council, an advisory body comprising senior officials from Government Departments in both countries, is to achieve a harmonious and mutually beneficial expansion of trade between the two countries and to promote the most efficient use of combined forest resources.

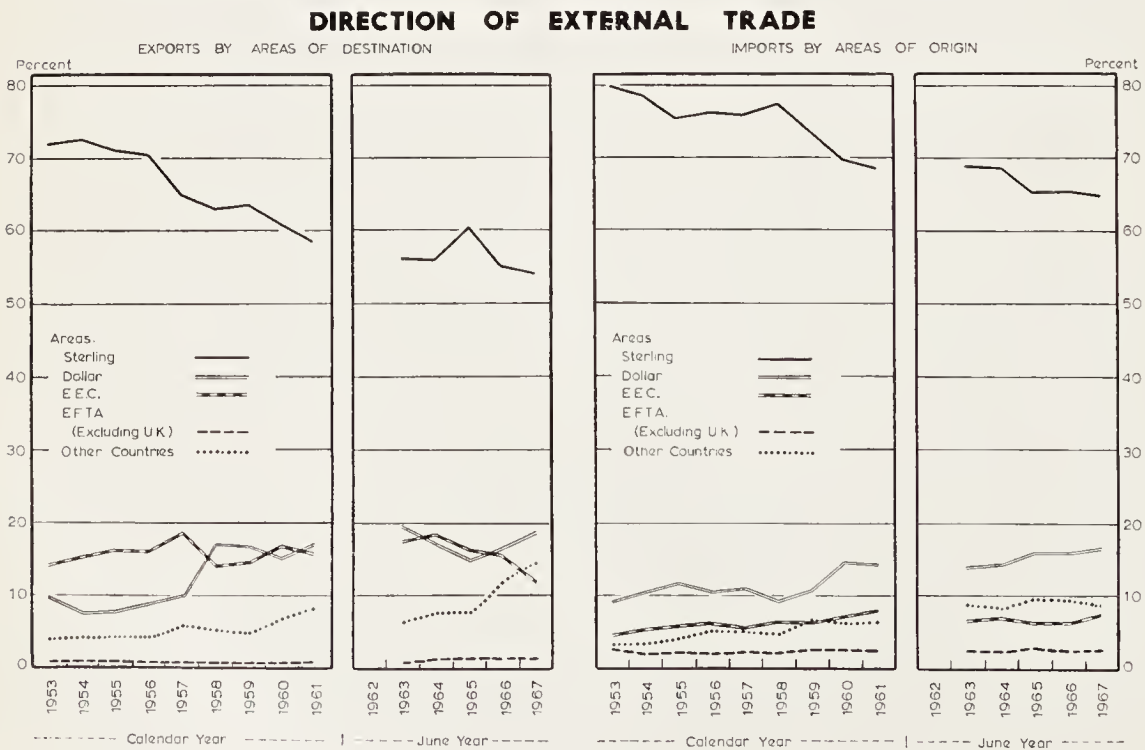
The agreement has taken account of the greater degree of industrial development in Australia. A safeguard is the exclusion from the main provisions of the Agreement of goods which would be damaging to the interests of New Zealand manufacturers. There is also a provision for the temporary suspension of part of the Agreement where goods are being imported "in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to producers of like goods".

The distribution of New Zealand's overseas trade by broad grouping during the latest 11 years in given in the following table (excluding gold and current coin).

Year	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	European Economic Community	European Free Trade Association (Excluding United Kingdom)	Other Countries	Sterling Area	Dollar Area	European Economic Community	European Free Trade Association (Excluding United Kingdom)	Other Countries
	Percentage of Export Trade					Percentage of Import Trade				
1957	65.21	10.04	18.36	0.52	5.87	75.89	10.44	5.98	2.40	5.29
1958	63.01	16.88	14.22	0.70	5.19	77.32	9.23	6.34	2.23	4.88
1959	63.48	16.48	14.47	0.58	4.99	73.67	10.73	6.30	2.65	6.65
1960	60.85	14.95	16.69	0.66	6.85	69.82	14.40	6.95	2.38	6.45
1961	58.46	16.88	15.75	0.76	8.15	68.59	14.19	8.03	2.46	6.72
Jan-June 1962	55.86	16.28	20.64	1.04	6.18	71.59	12.81	7.07	2.02	6.51
June 1963	55.99	19.32	17.57	0.70	6.43	68.86	13.52	6.60	2.34	8.68
June 1964	55.63	16.88	18.60	1.11	7.77	67.86	13.94	6.56	3.53	8.11
1965	60.30	14.94	16.19	1.17	7.40	65.03	15.80	6.39	3.14	9.64
1966x	54.93	16.29	15.74	1.07	11.98	65.64	15.87	6.61	2.51	9.37
1967*	54.12	18.46	11.66	1.03	14.73	64.93	16.00	7.58	2.54	8.95

*Provisional.

The direction of external trade is shown graphically in the following diagram.



TRADE PER HEAD—The next table shows the value of exports, imports, and total trade per head of mean population. Values are expressed in terms of New Zealand currency. In this table the valuation used for imports is current domestic value in the country of origin.

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1946	113.80	73.95	187.75	1958	218.68	221.14	439.82
1947	142.78	130.06	272.84	1959	251.26	175.64	426.90
1948	160.48	127.37	287.85	1960	254.35	212.94	467.29
1949	156.72	116.59	273.32	1961	233.76	237.48	471.23
1950	191.12	150.41	341.53	Jan - June			
1951	253.95	192.80	446.75	1962	134.32	95.88	230.21
1952	240.22	229.88	470.10	June Year			
1953	229.74	159.70	389.44	1963	249.42	208.16	457.58
1954	232.92	203.48	436.41	1964	286.72	247.88	534.60
1955	242.20	234.37	476.57	1965x	282.95	252.64	535.59
1956	254.02	215.51	469.52	1966x	288.54	274.31	562.85
1957	247.48	234.42	481.90	1967*	266.46	267.94	534.40

*Provisional

New Zealand has a relatively high value of trade per head of population when compared with other countries. There are difficulties in the way of making precise comparisons with the values of trade in other countries, mainly on account of differing methods of valuation used. In the following table, however, New Zealand's position is shown in comparison with some of the main trading countries. The source, in respect of data for other countries, is a United Nations publication providing data on trade values using the c.i.f. basis for the valuation of imports. For comparative purposes the c.i.f. basis has been used to value New Zealand imports, and therefore the figure given below as a value for New Zealand trade per head of population exceeds that given in the last table.

VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION 1966

Country	Total External Trade per Head	Country	Total External Trade per Head
Netherlands Antilles ..	4,112	Finland ..	497
Aden	1,357	West Germany ..	457
Iceland	1,099	Ireland	427
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	1,004	United Kingdom ..	394
Singapore	907	Austria	393
Switzerland	853	Australia	389
Netherlands	847	Israel	350
Denmark	813	France	329
Sweden	810	Venezuela	309
Norway	754	Cyprus	275
Canada	669	Czechoslovakia ..	275
Trinidad and Tobago ..	619	Gabon	253
Libya	596	Reunion	252
Hong Kong	594	Bulgaria	240
New Zealand	577	Italy	229

VISIBLE BALANCE OF TRADE—In the following table the c.i.f. valuation of imports has been used to establish the visible balance of trade. Gold and specie are excluded.

Year	Visible Excess of Exports	Year	Visible Excess of Exports
	\$(000)		\$(000)
1955 ..	—56,184	Jan–June—	
1956 ..	17,079	1962 ..	68,288
1957 ..	—41,574	June Year—	
1958 ..	—70,169	1963 ..	50,915
1959 ..	123,853	1964 ..	43,234
1960 ..	40,076	1965 ..	17,711
1961 ..	—82,261	1966 ..	—25,489
		1967*	—57,670

*Provisional.

Visible trade is not the only factor to be taken into account in considering the balance of payments between countries. Debt services, capital transfers, charitable and other personal remittances, freight payments, insurances, tourist expenditure, and the like, are vitally important factors which frequently reverse a credit visible balance of trade into debit balance of payments (see Section 25B). A statement of New Zealand's overseas exchange transactions is given in Section 29, Banking and Currency.

TRADE STATISTICS—As from 1 July 1962 the processing of external trade statistics was transferred from the Customs Department to the Department of Statistics.

Provisional trade data are published in a supplement to the *Monthly Abstracts of Statistics* within a month of the period to which they relate. A publication entitled *External Trade of New Zealand (Country Analyses)* is published quarterly.

Annual volumes are also published by the Department of Statistics, the latest available issues being *Exports 1966–67*, *Imports 1965–66 Part A Commodity by Country*, and *Part B Country by Commodity*.

New Zealand adopted the Standard International Trade Classification as from 1 January 1955, for classifying external trade for statistical purposes; from the same date this classification was put into effect for recording the external trade of the Cook Islands and Niue. This classification remained in the use until 30 June 1962 when it was replaced by the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised); the S.I.T.C. order was also adopted on 1 July 1962 as the Customs Tariff classification, but a move to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was made on 1 July 1967.

Values of imports and exports are set out in the following table.

Period	1965–66			1966–67			1967–68		
	Exports f.o.b. Value	Imports		Exports f.o.b. Value	Imports		Exports f.o.b. Value	Imports	
		c.d. Value	c.i.f. Value		c.d. Value	c.i.f. Value		c.d. Value	c.i.f. Value
						\$(million)			
Month of July ..	33.8	64.0	68.9	56.5	53.0	57.6	55.0	51.1	53.2
2 months ended August ..	76.6	126.2	135.5	108.5	124.5	135.0	109.8	108.3	115.8
3 months ended September ..	133.6	193.9	208.9	163.5	188.5	204.4	146.2	160.6	172.3
4 months ended October ..	177.2	252.2	271.6	209.3	248.0	269.8	189.7	203.1	218.8
5 months ended November ..	239.6	321.7	346.7	257.6	310.1	337.1	257.8	246.0	265.9
6 months ended December ..	302.9	373.7	403.5	315.5	366.7	397.7	315.4	286.9	310.1
7 months ended January ..	382.1	429.3	463.9	373.8	426.2	462.9	380.0	343.9	371.8
8 months ended February ..	457.0	491.6	533.0	464.0	484.6	526.7	466.4	403.4	437.0
9 months ended March ..	533.1	551.2	597.8	532.7	544.1	591.9	553.2	453.0	793.3
10 months ended April ..	604.8	601.2	653.1	595.3	597.6	649.5			
11 months ended May ..	677.6	661.6	719.3	663.5	652.9	709.2			
12 months ended June ..	761.3	729.6	793.2	725.5	721.5	783.2			

In the subsections dealing with exports and imports, information is given regarding the nature of the transactions which are included in the trade statistics, there being particular inclusions and exclusions which require to be considered when using the figures.

Of considerable consequence in the use of external trade statistics are the methods used in valuing the commodities comprising the trade. In New Zealand it has always been the practice to record exports at free-on-board (f.o.b.) values, except during the Second World War when a departure from this procedure was effected in respect of wool exports. Wool was valued for export at the appraisal prices and, as the prices later realised were higher than the appraisal prices, and New Zealand shared in this profit, export values for the years concerned were understated. On the other hand, the export values recorded for meat and dairy produce during the Second World War and in the years following up to 1954 were generally accurate, while for earlier and later years they can only be regarded as approximations. During the period mentioned almost all meat and dairy produce exported was sold f.o.b. at firm prices to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under bulk contracts. Under the free marketing conditions of earlier and later years most meat and dairy produce exports have been consigned for sale on overseas markets, and necessarily valued, on export, at the f.o.b. equivalent of the prices ruling at that time in the markets to which consigned. Price changes in these markets before the actual sale of the produce could be quite substantial.

Up to the end of 1951 imports were recorded on the basis of their value for Customs purposes, this being their current domestic value (c.d.v.) in the country of export at the time of shipment, plus 10 percent. For several years the limitations of this basis of valuation for economic studies, particularly those relating to balance of trade and of payments, had been apparent. There was a tendency generally to regard the Customs value of imports as being equivalent to at least a conventional c.i.f. value (cost including freight and insurance). In fact the Customs value of some bulky low-unit-cost items such as fertilisers fell short of the actual c.i.f. cost by amounts ranging up to 50 percent or more. The domestic and export price levels in the exporting country may differ on account of price controls, subsidies, etc., while external packing, railway freights, etc., generally tend to raise the f.o.b. cost of goods above the current domestic price. For some few types of commodities the 10 percent allowance is more than adequate to cover insurance and freight charges. For a larger proportion of imports, particularly those where the value relative to weight or bulk is low, the allowance is inadequate to cover these costs.

As from 1 January 1952 a change was made in that imports were recorded in the trade statistics without the additional 10 percent required for duty purposes, i.e., at current domestic value, generally, as indicated above, equivalent to but not identical with the f.o.b. cost. Provision was also made to record statistical class totals and the grand total of imports on the c.i.f. basis. For the period of use of the Standard International Trade Classification from 1955 to June 1962, division totals replaced class totals for presentation on the c.i.f. basis. A description of the changed classification appears later in this Section. From July 1962, with the introduction of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, statistics on the c.i.f. basis are available at item level.

The proportional difference between the two figures of valuation now made available—viz, c.d.v. and c.i.f.—will vary from period to period depending on (1) the make-up of imports in the different periods, (2) differential changes in import prices and in freight rates, (3) differences between domestic and export prices in the exporting countries, and (4) price fluctuations between dates of purchases and of shipping. The relatively high freight rates and insurance charges in wartime resulted in c.i.f. costs rising considerably above Customs values. The high charter freights of 1951–52 had a similar effect. In all the tables imports are now shown at c.d.v., unless otherwise specified in respect of particular tables.

The exports recorded relate to goods on vessels which have cleared their final port of call in New Zealand during the period.

The trade figures for imports are compiled from the imports entries, either for home consumption or into bonded warehouse, passed by the Customs Department. Under the system in use it is possible for an importer to pay the duty involved, if any, and have the import entry passed very shortly after he receives the shipping documents; this enables him to take delivery of the goods on arrival. Thus the import may be recorded before the carrying vessel has reached New Zealand. Generally, however, the imports entries are not passed until the goods are available for discharge from the wharf. On the other hand, it may sometimes

occur that goods may have been unloaded and in the custody of a harbour board for some time before the importer has the entry passed (and the import is recorded) and takes delivery.

New Zealand trade statistics were compiled on a calendar year basis up to June 1962 but since then a June year has been adopted. In New Zealand the farm production year fits reasonably well to the year ended 30 June, and trade statistics compiled for years ended 30 June accordingly include the export values of approximately a whole season's production from the pastoral and agricultural industries.

The statistics of the external trade of New Zealand given in this section (comprising the three subsections) do not include the trade of the Cook Islands, Niue, and the Tokelau Islands; statistics for these territories are given in Section 38 of this *Yearbook*.

In the following table are given the values of the export and import trade for years ended 31 December, 31 March, and 30 June. The movement of specie is not included in these figures and gold is excluded from 1963 onwards.

Figures and gold is excluded from 1965 onwards.							
Year	Exports f.o.b.	Imports		Year	Exports f.o.b.	Imports	
		c.d.v.	c.i.f.			c.d.v.	c.i.f.
\$ (million)							
Year ended 31 December							
1953	471.7	327.2	384.4	1961	568.0	576.6	649.8
1954	488.9	426.3	491.6	1962	575.6	491.6	544.0
1955	518.6	501.3	574.3	1963	664.3	595.7	650.7
1956	555.0	469.6	536.8	1964	773.8	643.8	701.5
1957	553.1	523.5	594.2	1965	729.2	703.9	766.9
1958	500.3	505.6	570.2	1966x	780.0	722.4	787.0
1959	587.3	410.2	462.8	1967*	725.4	641.7	695.6
1960	605.2	506.3	364.7				
Year ended 31 March							
1953	476.8	397.4	481.5	1961	560.3	541.3	602.7
1954	485.6	346.6	403.8	1962	580.6	536.5	606.1
1955	470.0	453.5	519.5	1963	577.0	513.9	571.1
1956	557.6	491.4	562.9	1964	720.7	618.2	672.4
1957	551.3	473.8	540.7	1965	759.6	642.9	700.2
1958	550.9	534.1	606.9	1966x	747.2	729.3	794.4
1959	500.4	466.9	526.2	1967*	766.9	722.4	786.9
1960	627.5	433.6	487.8				
Year ended 30 June							
1953	488.2	343.2	416.4	1961	561.4	582.7	649.6
1954	483.7	364.2	420.3	1962	582.9	507.8	572.3
1955	479.5	483.3	554.4	1963	627.6	523.7	576.6
1956	541.3	483.6	553.7	1964	737.3	637.4	694.0
1957	555.2	486.4	553.4	1965	742.2	662.7	724.5
1958	544.0	536.6	610.4	1966x	767.3	729.4	792.8
1959	521.5	434.5	489.3	1967*	725.5	721.5	783.2
1960	629.5	454.4	509.2				

*Provisional

The following table shows for the June year 1966 the values of merchandise exports to, and imports from, each of the principal countries trading with New Zealand. Exports are valued f.o.b. New Zealand ports, and imports at current domestic value in country of purchase and in country of origin. The New Zealand trade statistics will yield different results, in respect of its trade with any given country, from those obtained from the trade statistics of that country, since in the latter New Zealand's exports will in most cases be valued c.i.f. in the given country and New Zealand's imports f.o.b. in that country.

These systems, however, are not universally used, and the methods of valuation in any particular country with whose trade statistics any comparison is attempted must be considered separately.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 1966

Country	Exports f.o.b.		Imports c.d.v.	
	New Zealand Produce	Total	By Country of Origin	By Country of Purchase
<i>Sterling Area Countries—</i>		\$(000)		
Aden Colony	289	289	357	2
Antarctic Stations (British)	--	1	--	--
Australia	32,854	36,378	135,074	143,253
Bahamas	315	315	--	--
Bahrain	--	--	249	--
Barbados	1,021	1,021	1	2
Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland	--	--	52	52
Bermuda	958	958	1	472
British Guiana	128	128	49	25
British Honduras	6	6	--	--
British Solomon Islands	3	3	16	10
Brunei	--	3	2,073	--
Burma	203	206	7	6
Ceylon	720	721	4,774	4,757
Cyprus	1,280	1,283	193	193
Falkland Islands	2	2	--	--
Fiji	3,305	3,910	1,266	1,343
Ghana	291	291	1,945	1,661
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	137	203	652	571
Hong Kong	1,558	1,633	9,310	9,738
India	2,073	2,118	10,904	9,556
Ireland	679	681	149	1,281
Jamaica	3,738	3,738	357	305
Jordan	13	13	--	--
Kenya	154	155	702	685
Kuwait	49	49	13,119	9,900
Leeward and Windward Islands	221	221	2	1
Malawi	11	11	80	59
Malaysia	4,629	4,682	6,123	5,595
Malta	17	17	54	30
Mauritius and Dependencies	85	85	52	52
Nauru	273	286	2,914	2,556
New Hebrides Cond.	10	11	--	--
New Zealand Re-imports	...	...	401	890
Nigeria	227	229	164	69
Norfolk Island	128	133	--	3
Pakistan	472	472	553	489
Papua and New Guinea	240	311	213	101
Pitcairn Island	4	5	--	--
Qatar and Trucial Sheikdoms	1	1	627	2,848
Rhodesia	129	130	1,004	1,025
Seychelles	1	1	--	--
Singapore	3,224	3,238	1,225	4,080
South Africa	9,085	9,107	2,489	2,191
Tanzania	85	89	1,179	608
Tonga	614	653	535	537
Trinidad and Tobago	3,646	3,648	53	53
Uganda	4	4	799	637
United Kingdom	337,716	338,983	278,093	288,821
Western Samoa	1,613	1,749	996	1,038
Zambia	109	109	5	5
Totals, sterling area	412,322	418,281	478,814	495,500

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 1966—*continued*

Country	Exports f.o.b.		Imports c.d.v.	
	New Zealand Produce	Total	By Country of Origin	By Country of Purchase
<i>E.F.T.A. Countries (excluding United Kingdom)—</i>		\$(000)		
Austria	8	11	951	854
Denmark	1,931	1,936	1,832	1,735
Norway	569	570	1,135	1,078
Portugal	1,885	1,885	472	456
Sweden	3,050	3,188	6,704	6,484
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	514	530	7,224	5,474
Totals, E.F.T.A.	7,957	8,119	18,318	16,082
<i>E.E.C. Countries—</i>				
Belgium and Luxembourg	22,400	22,402	3,310	3,107
France and Monaco	40,382	40,398	5,241	4,856
Germany, West	25,984	26,206	22,310	21,186
Italy and San Marino	20,005	20,022	7,677	7,231
Netherlands	10,722	10,809	9,656	9,025
Totals, E.E.C.	119,493	119,837	48,194	45,405
<i>Dollar Area Countries—</i>				
American Samoa	646	681	—	5
Antarctic Territories (U.S.)	1	5	—	—
Bolivia	—	—	4	—
Canada	9,394	9,575	29,584	27,562
Colombia	6	6	70	43
Costa Rica	—	—	31	11
Dominican Republic	—	—	317	307
Ecuador	—	—	347	347
Guam	646	647	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	13	13
Haiti	14	14	—	—
Honduras	—	—	3	3
Liberia	2	2	—	—
Mexico	492	492	889	866
Nicaragua	—	—	2	—
Panama Canal Zone	36	36	—	2
Panama Republic	548	549	—	3
Philippines	4,197	4,200	348	417
Puerto Rico	104	104	19	9
Ryukyu Islands	55	55	—	—
U.S. Trust Terrs. in Pacific	8	8	—	—
United States	106,587	107,545	83,806	75,131
Venezuela	100	101	292	166
Totals, dollar area	122,838	124,020	115,725	104,886

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 1966—*continued*

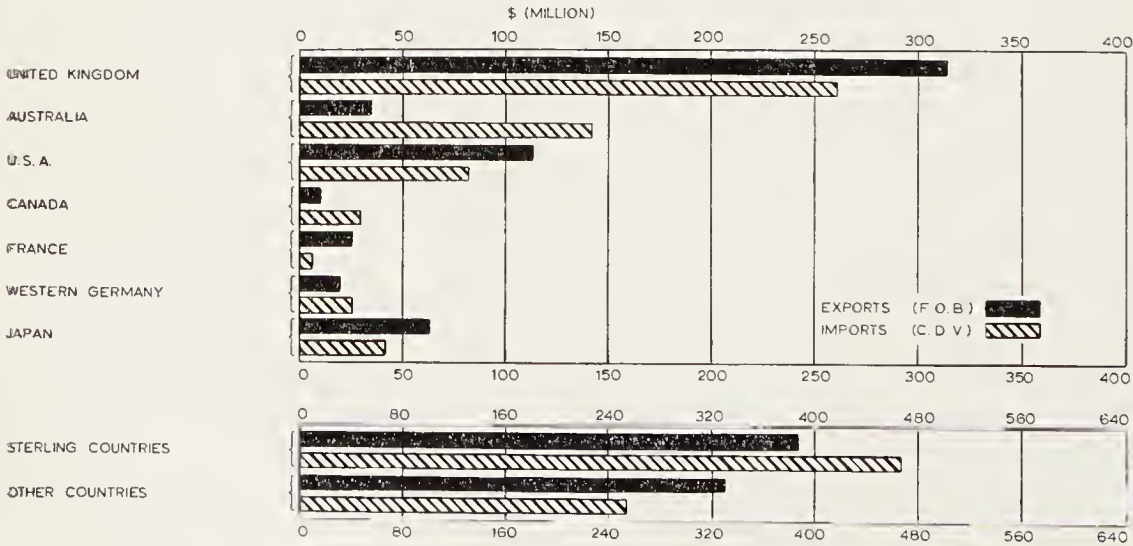
Country	Exports f.o.b.		Imports c.d.v.	
	New Zealand Produce	Total	By Country of Origin	By Country of Purchase
\$(000)				
<i>Other Countries—</i>				
Afghanistan	5	5	2	—
Andorra	—	—	—	1
Angola incl. Cabinda	—	—	22	22
Argentina	119	119	22	22
Brazil	1	1	537	185
Bulgaria	677	677	6	6
Burundi	2	2	—	—
Cambodia	1	1	2	2
Cameroun	—	—	1	1
Canary Islands	14	14	—	—
Chile	1,029	1,029	163	7
China (Mainland)	6,282	6,282	2,744	2,174
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	—	29	17
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	—	39	15
Czechoslovakia	997	997	1,169	1,091
Ethiopia and Eritrea	5	5	34	27
Finland	389	389	1,016	1,003
Formosa	357	357	1,730	1,709
French Guiana	37	37	—	—
French Polynesia	1,923	1,936	1,043	986
French West Indies	194	194	—	6
Gabon	—	—	3	3
Germany, East	895	895	403	343
Greece	3,686	3,686	17	17
Hungary	172	172	66	49
Indonesia	139	139	2,126	249
Iran	220	220	6,665	11,846
Iraq	7	7	19	15
Israel	723	724	59	43
Ivory Coast	—	—	106	117
Japan	56,626	56,856	44,927	43,966
Korea, Republic of	455	456	11	8
Laos	2	2	—	—
Lebanon	17	18	2	6
Macao	—	—	3	—
Madagascar	—	—	10	4
Mauritania	1	1	—	—
Mongolian People's Republic	—	—	1	—
Morocco	24	24	4	1
Mozambique	286	286	52	31
Netherlands Antilles	775	775	27	—
New Caledonia	343	359	—	—
North Vietnam	33	33	—	—
Peru	1,855	1,862	37	25
Poland	1,483	1,483	82	71
Reunion	—	—	906	905
Rumaina	—	—	2	2
Rwanda	1	1	27	18
Saudi Arabia	36	36	2,614	1,546
Senegal	4	4	—	—

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 1966

Country	Exports f.o.b.		Imports c.d.v.	
	New Zealand Produce	Total	By Country of Origin	By Country of Purchase
<i>Other Countries—continued</i>				
\$(000)				
South Vietnam	4	4	--	--
Spain	3,456	3,456	517	411
Sudan	7	7	68	52
Surinam	6	6	--	--
Syria	--	--	12	7
Thailand	599	602	244	238
Turkey	17	17	70	36
U.S.S.R.	5,895	5,895	348	257
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	312	312	364	2
Uruguay	67	67	--	--
Yemen	1	1	2	--
Yugoslavia	808	808	16	10
Totals, other countries	90,985	91,259	68,375	67,555
Totals, all countries	753,595	761,517	729,426	729,426
Passengers	61	1,555	--	--
Ships' stores	3,172	4,210	--	--
Grand totals	756,828	767,281	729,426	729,426

VALUE OF NEW ZEALAND'S EXTERNAL TRADE
WITH INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967



The next table shows the values of New Zealand's trade with several groupings of countries since 1959.

Year	Exports f.o.b. (Excluding Ships' Stores)	Imports c.d.v.		Exports f.o.b. (Excluding Ships' Stores)	Imports c.d.v.	
		According to Country of Origin	According to Country of Purchase		According to Country of Origin	According to Country of Purchase
\$(million)						
		Sterling Area			Dollar Area	
1959	371.4	302.1	302.3	96.4	44.0	43.0
1960	367.2	353.4	359.5	90.4	72.9	71.6
1961	329.7	359.4	400.7	95.2	81.8	80.4
Jan - June						
1962	184.9	169.9	172.9	53.9	30.4	29.9
June Year—						
1963	349.9	360.7	371.0	120.7	70.8	68.8
1964	408.4	432.5	442.5	123.9	88.9	85.9
1965	440.8	430.9	443.8	109.4	104.7	106.6
1966x	418.3	478.8	495.5	124.0	115.7	104.9
1967*	388.6	468.5	..	132.6	115.4	..
		EEC Countries†			EFTA Countries‡	
1959	84.7	25.8	25.3	3.4	10.9	10.5
1960	100.7	35.2	34.1	4.0	12.0	11.5
1961	88.8	46.3	44.8	4.3	14.2	13.6
Jan - June						
1962	68.3	16.8	16.0	3.4	4.8	4.6
June Year—						
1963	109.8	34.6	32.8	4.4	12.3	11.9
1964	136.5	41.8	40.0	8.2	22.5	21.9
1965	119.1	42.3	39.7	8.6	20.8	19.9
1966x	119.8	48.2	45.4	8.1	18.3	16.1
1967*	83.7	54.7	..	7.4	18.3	..

*Provisional.

†Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, and Netherlands.

‡Austria, Denmark.

Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

INDEX NUMBERS OF VOLUME OF EXTERNAL TRADE—The series for exports of New Zealand produce are linked chain series. Up to 1949 the exports of each year were revalued at the unit values of the immediately preceding year and the aggregate so obtained was compared with the recorded value in that (preceding) year. Each year's index was, therefore, a Laspeyre type index on base previous year. From 1950 on, aggregates have also been calculated for immediately preceding years at the unit values of the latest year, which, compared with the recorded value in the latest year, gives a Paasche type index. The final index for the year is then obtained as the geometric mean of these two—i.e., a Fisher "Ideal" index—and in the table the successive annual movements are linked. The quarterly indices are similarly calculated on base previous year, but only a limited number of the more important commodity headings are used in the calculation. When the final indices for the year become available the quarterly indices are adjusted to accord with these; consequently, the indices for quarters are provisional.

The series for total exports includes an allowance for re-exports of imported goods. Since these are normally approximately 1 percent of total exports the approximate volume movements are obtained by "deflating" the recorded values by the import price index as the best indicator available of price movements for these commodities. The two indices, exports of New Zealand produce and re-exports, are then combined by weighting by their relative values in 1960, which is the base period for the current series.

The import volume index up to 1946 was calculated by revaluing each year's imports at 1937 unit values, assuming comparable price movements in the unpriced items as in the priced items. Thereafter a change was made to the calculation of each year on base previous year and the linking of these annual movements. Anterior year weights were used up to 1949 to give a Laspeyres type index. From 1950 on, a Fisher "Ideal" index has been obtained as the geometric mean of both anterior year and current year weighted indices. The quarterly indices, too, are calculated on base previous year, and, like the export series, are provisional until the calculation of the annual index. Currently, the items for which quantities are recorded (and consequently unit values obtained) represent approximately two-thirds of the total value of imports. Price movements are imputed to the remaining third on the basis of the price movements of items in the same statistical groupings.

The total exports and imports series are combined into the total trade series by weighting by their relative values in 1960, being the base period for the current combined series. Index numbers of volume of external trade for the latest 11 years are given below on the base: calendar year 1960 (= 1000). Since July 1962 trade statistics have been compiled on a June year basis and consequently the figures given in this table cover June years only, but quarterly figures are published in the *Monthly Abstracts of Statistics* and in the annual *Analysis of External Trade Statistics*. These also give series for calendar and March years.

VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS OF EXTERNAL TRADE

Base: calendar year 1960 (= 1000)

June Year	Exports					Imports	Total Trade
	New Zealand Produce				Total Exports		
	Dairy Produce	Meat	Wool	Total			
1954	945	795	730	797	797	772	785
1955	812	781	746	758	758	1032	890
1956	1011	914	772	864	864	995	927
1957	981	944	795	893	892	969	929
1958	1065	876	878	935	935	1068	999
1959	1057	917	985	976	975	874	926
1960	1124	957	1009	1019	1019	914	967
1961	975	1017	984	988	988	1151	1066
1962	1122	1004	1110	1072	1076	1008	1043
1963	1070	1130	1107	1111	1114	1053	1084
1964	1161	1136	1087	1149	1153	1250	1200
1965	1241	1104	1021	1143	1147	1299	1220
1966 _x	1262	1042	1179	1186	1193*	1413*	1299*
1967*	1377	1131	973	1199	1204	1398	1298

*Provisional.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE—Descriptions of the index numbers of export and import prices compiled in New Zealand and of the terms of trade are given in Section 23, together with the index numbers.

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE—There is no mint in New Zealand and all new coin is imported from the Royal Mint in England. In Section 29 dealing with Banking and Currency is a description of the coinage in use in New Zealand. The movement of specie to and from New Zealand is recorded in the trade statistics, but the value is not included in the totals of merchandise exports and imports.

The following table shows exports and imports of specie stated at face value for each of the latest 11 years.

Year	Specie Imported	Specie Exported	Excess of Specie Imports (+) or Exports (-)
	\$	\$	\$
1956 ..	22,854	5,126	+ 17,728
1957 ..	77,662	30,052	+ 47,610
1958 ..	195,154	323,094	-127,940
1959 ..	58,656	77,646	- 18,990
1960 ..	204,298	72,748	+131,550
1961 ..	479,304	51,128	+428,176
Jan-June 1962	4,958	28,656	- 23,698
June Year			
1963 ..	157,934	13,926	+144,008
1964 ..	85,304	27,504	+ 57,800
1965 ..	509,822	27,050	+482,772
1966* ..	373,188	19,150	+354,038
1967* ..	106,712	6,038	+100,674

*Provisional.

IMPORT AND EXPORT CONTROL AND EXCHANGE ALLOCATION—To ensure that overseas debt services would be met and sufficient funds be available for essential imports, there have been import control and export licences regulations since December 1938.

The Import Control Regulations 1938 prohibited the import of goods except under a licence or an exemption. The Export Licences Regulations 1938 provided (with minor exceptions) that an export licence must be obtained before goods could be exported. In addition, the requirement of an export permit was introduced by the Export Prohibition Emergency Regulations 1939, which have since been replaced by the Export Prohibition Regulations 1953. The Import Licensing Control Regulations 1964 (related to the authority of the Customs Act 1913) consolidated and amended the Import Control Regulations 1938 and their amendments. Under the Import Control Regulations 1964 importation into New Zealand of any goods is prohibited except by a written licence, an exemption or a written permit granted by the Minister of Customs.

Export Control—Three classes of export licences are provided for, viz, particular, general, and purchaser's. The particular licence applies to an occasional shipment, the general licence is issued to exporters who make regular or frequent shipments, while the purchaser's licence applies to those cases where goods have been purchased in New Zealand for export and credits have been established from overseas funds (e.g., wool purchases). A condition of the issue of any export licence is that the overseas exchange earned must be sold to a New Zealand bank for New Zealand currency.

Whereas the purpose of the Export Licences Regulations is to ensure that all foreign exchange earned is sold to the New Zealand banking system, the Export Prohibition Regulations 1953 control the export of essential goods in short supply, of goods on which subsidies have been granted, and of goods shipped to strategic destinations.

Import Selection—The Import Control Regulations are administered through Import Licensing Schedules. The first four Schedules were for six-monthly periods and the first three were confidential to Government Departments. From 1941 to 1961 the Schedules were issued for calendar year, with occasional extensions into the following year. From 1 July 1962 the Schedules have been for years ending 30 June.

The items in the Import Licensing Schedules were originally divided into: basic items for which licences were allocated according to the applicant's import history in a base year; items subject to individual consideration (C); and items for which no licences were available (D). In the case of basic items there were differentiations between the sources of supply, with emphasis on sterling area countries, and several hard-currency countries were excluded from the allocation of basic licences.

Import licences are issued by the Customs Department which is advised by the Department of Industries and Commerce on the import of materials and machinery for existing or planned New Zealand manufacturing industries and on the import of goods of a kind made in New Zealand.

In the 1949 Schedule provision was made for token licences to allow old-established business connection with United Kingdom exporters to be maintained on a small scale in cases where no allocation for such items had been made. The amount of token licences was a percentage of 1938 imports from the United Kingdom.

An extension of import licences on sterling area countries to all non-scheduled countries commenced with the 1951 Schedule. Scheduled countries were those enumerated in the annual Import Licensing Schedule for which only individual licences, limited to the specific country, were issued, and remained in force until 1961. From 1962 on, however, the restriction was withdrawn and imports are now permitted from any source.

In May 1950, as a further liberalisation of import licensing, the Government made provision for the issue of no-remittance licences which could be financed out of the applicant's own overseas funds. As no limit was placed on the nature or extent of imports that could be made, nor of the funds to be used, abuses soon became apparent and it was necessary to amend the scheme. A limitation was placed on the type of overseas funds which could be used and the amended scheme applied in general only to imports required by private individuals for their own use and not for purposes of resale.

From 1 December 1950 innovations were: the freeing of a large number of items from licensing if the goods were imported from non-scheduled countries; the introduction of world exemption items ("EE"); and the introduction of two categories of modified "D" items.

The 1958 Import Licensing Schedule was initially released in August 1957 but, because of New Zealand's balance of payments crisis it had to be replaced by one which restored import control on virtually all private imports. The allocations for items were based on 1956 imports but some items were given a "B" category (or "B" plus percentage classification) and these allocations were related to the old 1958 Schedule provision. Other categories were the "C" (individual consideration) and "D" (no allocation), but the "E" (exempt) and "EE" (world exempt) categories were cancelled. It was also necessary to withdraw the scheme for token imports. However, a new category "A" was introduced under which licences were granted for imports from non-scheduled countries up to the full value sought.

Because of the further deterioration of New Zealand's balance of payments, the 1959 Schedule provided for lower imports than in 1958. One feature of the Schedule was the reintroduction of "global" licences, which could be used for imports from any source, for all items except a limited number designated "M". Licences for "M" items were available for non-scheduled countries only. However, it was later decided to issue licences for scheduled countries on the same basis as that which applied to the same goods from other countries.

Towards the end of 1958 there was a considerable improvement in the overseas prices received for New Zealand's exports. This rise continued in 1959 and enabled the Government to make additional funds available for imports. Two major relaxations in April 1959 and June 1959 greatly extended the 1959 provision for imports.

The improvement in New Zealand's overseas reserves was reflected in the 1960 Import Licensing Schedule. The 1960 Schedule provided for a much higher value of imports than in 1959 and introduced several new features in licensing procedures. These new departures were aimed at giving the maximum flexibility to importers while retaining those minimum restrictions which were necessary for the effective protection of the balance of payments.

The 1960 Schedule had an increased number of basic allocations, a total of 401 items being in this category. The basis was mainly the value of 1959 Licences, although in several cases other bases were used. Many items which were previously considered individually were made basic to let the importer know his entitlement as soon as possible, so eliminating delays in dealing with applications for licences.

The exemption of items from import licensing was reintroduced. Although the number of items was not large, their import value was a considerable sum. The items were: raw sugar, crude oil, motor spirits, certain bulk oils (kerosene and lubricating oils), explosives, crude sulphur in bulk, and manures. These items were particularly suited for exemption as they are essential, of major value, and are imported by relatively few firms so that actual and likely expenditure can be readily ascertained.

The token licence provision which had been cancelled because of the critical circumstances at the beginning of 1958 was reintroduced in a new form. Over a wide range of items, for which no other allocation had been made, token licences were available for imports from any source to the extent of 10 percent of the value of imports of the same goods from any source in 1956. For a few items which were severely restricted in 1956 the basis was 100 percent of the value of 1956 licences. The token licence procedure permitted overseas suppliers and their New Zealand customers to maintain trading contact; it also introduced variety and kept overseas standards before manufacturers and consumers.

The most important new features of the Schedule were the replacement licence ("R") scheme and the industry group scheme. The replacement scheme permitted an importer to obtain his genuine import needs for an item. (In 1960 an importer was entitled to an initial licence representing 50 percent of the value of his normal 1959 licence for the "R" items. Further licences were issued up to the ceiling of 150 percent in replacement of the value of actual imports made under his 1960 licence.) The "R" system applied also to new importers.

The application of "global" licences introduced in the 1959 Schedule was extended in 1960 so that the only goods remaining in the "M" category were motor vehicles (excluding spare parts). For this item the allocation for "scheduled" countries was the same as "non-scheduled" countries.

The 1961 Import Licensing Schedule further liberalised the import licensing allocations. The number of "Replacement" ("R") and "A" items was increased and the initial entitlement to "R" licences raised from 50 to 100 percent. It was estimated that 55 percent of private imports was either exempt from import licensing or subject to the "R" or "A" allocations which made licences available to regular or prospective new importers.

A fall in export receipts, particularly from dairy produce, and a large increase in private imports forced the Government to adopt more restrictive measures in 1961. In April 1961 the replacement ("R") scheme was suspended and the "A" category abolished in June 1961.

The qualifying date for the use of overseas funds for personal imports, mainly of motor-cars, was advanced from 18 November 1953 to 31 December 1958.

In June 1961 two major decisions were taken to reduce imports to the level of lower export earnings. The 1961 licences were spread over an 18 months' period to 30 June 1962 and a limited Supplementary Schedule was introduced for the first half of 1962 to cover urgent needs beyond the 1961 entitlements. The Supplementary Schedule provided for a reduction of \$100 million on current import levels.

While the exempt items of the 1961 Schedule were continued in the Supplementary Schedules, the "A" and "R" category remained cancelled, token licences were eliminated, and the number of items without allocation ("D") or subject to individual consideration ("C") was greatly increased.

Import Licensing Schedules now apply to the 12 months ending 30 June, the first Schedule covering the period from 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963. This Schedule issued in March 1962 provided for private imports at a level of about \$500 million and represented a considerable easing in relation to the supplementary period in the first half of 1962. In general the provision made for essential raw-material imports was expected to allow manufacturers to maintain actual usage at a level consistent with that for 1960. The Schedule was based on the new Customs Tariff which came into force on 1 July 1962. A new "A" category was introduced for a limited number of items to ensure continuity of supply while avoiding any undue build-up of stocks. The token licence scheme was withdrawn but was reintroduced in October 1962 and is still operative.

In October 1962 provision was made for increased basic licences for a wide range of goods and for the reintroduction of token licences. Most of the increases in basic licences were for those consumer goods which had been severely restricted before. No extra provision of funds was involved, the reallocation being possible through a review of actual licence issue and use.

Innovations of major importance introduced in 1962 were the Free Funds and the Export Incentive schemes.

The Free Funds Scheme extended the no-remittance policy to commercial imports. It permitted the use of privately held funds of the following kinds: (a) Legitimately acquired overseas earnings held by the applicant on or before 28 February 1962. These funds comprised mainly royalties and commissions; (b) Sterling area currencies or securities, including

shares, purchased legitimately from other New Zealand residents on or before 31 December 1958.

To offset inequities between those importers who had repatriated or never held "approved" funds and those who had retained such funds it was decided that for every \$10 of approved funds \$2 must be repatriated to New Zealand through normal banking channels, only the balance of \$8 being available for imports. Where goods were purchased for resale, licences would be granted only to those with a history of importing goods of a similar class.

The Export Incentive Scheme was made available to all manufacturers who manufacture for export or who undertake to do so, whether or not they have an entitlement to import licences for raw materials or components. Licences issued under the scheme are either replacement, assistance, or bonus licences. A manufacturer already holding a licence or entitlement to a licence for raw materials or components may obtain a replacement licence to the value of the imported content of the goods exported, produced for export, or in the course of manufacture against confirmed overseas orders. Assistance licences will be granted either in the case of confirmed overseas orders where production has not been commenced, or when a manufacturer not holding overseas orders makes a declaration of intention to export and shows that active steps to open up an export market have been taken. Bonus licences are available to manufacturers who have actually exported; they may obtain licences for raw materials or components either of the same kind and value as those used in the manufacture of the exported goods, or of a different kind provided that the latter have a basic allocation and that the grant is not likely to affect adversely the efficient operation of an existing New Zealand industry. Bonus licences are in addition to licences issued as replacement or assistance licences. Once a bonus licence has been granted the materials or components may be used to manufacture goods for sale either overseas or in New Zealand as the manufacturer decides.

For the 1963-64 import licensing year \$500 million was provided for private import payments—the same as for the previous year. Particular efforts were made to increase the flexibility of operation of the licensing system. Over 100 items were included in the "A" category compared with 15 in the previous schedule. These covered a wide range of industrial raw materials together with many essential goods for retail sale. Licences for "A" items were granted initially to the extent of 75 percent of the value of licences (other than "special" licences) granted for imports of similar goods during the 1962-63 licensing period. On evidence of full commitment of their initial licence, importers were granted further licence in the light of sales performance or use in manufacture.

Two general schemes were introduced for the 1963-64 year to assist manufacturers holding licences for raw materials for use in their own plant: (a) *General "A" licences*—Manufacturers entitled to "A" licences in more than one item were permitted to amalgamate these into one general licence which might be used at the licence holder's discretion to import goods up to the full monetary limit of the combined licences. This gave greater freedom of choice and enabled changes in demand to be met more readily; (b) *General entitlement licences*—A similar arrangement was introduced to provide for amalgamation of licences covering over 100 items relating to raw materials or components for use in manufacture.

Additional flexibility was provided by placing approximately 140 items in 14 "interchangeability groups". A licence holder with a 1963-64 licence for one or more of the items in a group might use 25 percent of that licence to import any of the other items in that group.

Following experience with the new Customs Tariff, and a study of the pattern of imports during the 1962-63 period, it was possible to reduce the number of item codes by 15 percent. To the existing list of exempt items was added the major item of printed books (other than magazines, periodicals, newspapers, and comics). The issue of separate licences for motor vehicles from dollar and non-dollar sources was discontinued and licences became available for imports from any source.

During the 1963-64 import licensing period commercial and industrial growth expanded rapidly. Additional funds totalling slightly more than \$16 million were made available for further imports of cars, agricultural tractors, on extension of the "token" import scheme, additional components for television manufacture, and further industrial raw materials.

However, by the time of issue of the 1964-65 Import Licensing Schedule in April 1964, it became apparent that private import payments for the licensing period 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964 would reach a considerably higher figure than the \$516 million provided. This was due to three main factors: (a) The value of imports of goods exempt from import licensing control had increased sharply, due principally to the large increase in the price of raw

sugar, greater use of petrol, and of agricultural fertilisers; (b) There was a larger carry-over than usual from the previous period of goods imported and paid for under 1962-63 licences; (c) Increased flexibility in the 1963-64 Schedule provisions, together with increasing demand, resulted in a greater utilisation of licences than normal.

In preparing the Schedule for 1964-65 it was decided that the principle of allowing as much flexibility as possible in the use of licences should be continued. An increase in the range of industry groups and provision for further transfers to interchangeability groups reflected this decision. Accordingly it was considered wise to budget on a non-utilisation figure of 10 percent for 1964-65 compared with the previous 15 percent. Therefore, although the Schedule was framed on approximately the same funds basis, a reduction was necessary in calculating the total value of licences that could be issued. This meant that the level of allocations for individual items had to be reduced in many cases. However, the position was reviewed in September of that year, when in most cases, the allocations were increased to 100 percent 1963-64 licences. Licences for 1964-65 for "A" items were again based initially on 75 percent of the value of licences (other than "special" licences) granted on or before 31 January 1964 for imports of similar goods during the 1963-64 licensing period. Licences for additional requirements were to be considered in the light of commitment of basic licences, usage in manufacture or sales performance, and stock holdings. In line with the general reduction of allocations, it was necessary to place a ceiling on the value of "A" licences issued. This was fixed at 100 percent of licences issued in 1963-64.

A revision was undertaken of the industry groups, and the items which might be imported under each group were set out in detail in the Schedule. Previously, these groups were defined in terms of the former Customs Tariff. Opportunity was taken to bring the contents of these groups into line with current demands, and attention was given to the effect of growing domestic manufacture of many components. In order to extend the advantages of the industry group scheme to further defined manufacturing industries, some additional groups were introduced—those for materials and components for the manufacture of garments, carpets, and electric storage batteries; and materials for use in the tanning of hides and skins. Two groups which were deleted from the 1963-64 Schedule, because of the introduction of the Manufacturers' General Entitlement Scheme, were revived. These were the groups relating to the manufacture of soaps and paints. A major departure was to permit the inclusion of "A" items in industry groups.

Following the revision of existing industry groups and the introduction of further groups, together with the inclusion of "A" items, there was no further need for the manufacturers' "A" and "General" licence groups. These were accordingly cancelled. Interchangeability groups, which were introduced during the 1963-64 period, were continued, and, generally speaking, licence holders were permitted to transfer a further 25 percent of their individual item entitlements to these groups. Where materials or components for use in manufacture did not fit into an industry group, it was decided to give consideration, on individual application, to the "consolidation" or "aggregation" of licences. In these cases, one "consolidated" licence, specifying the item codes for which it was valid, would be issued.

In accordance with New Zealand's undertaking to assist the trade of less fully economically developed countries, tea imported in packages of 5 lb net weight or over was removed from import control. This was previously an "A" item, and actual requirements were freely imported. Tea in smaller packages, that is, for retail sale, continued to be a restricted item. Control was also removed from fresh, chilled, or frozen meat (except poultry); dried, salted, or smoked meat; greasy or scoured wool; undressed hides and skins (except furskins).

A major innovation in 1964-65 was the introduction of a new procedure under which importers were relieved of the need to make application for basic licences under a wide range of items. For the great bulk of basic items, licences were issued automatically with considerable saving in time and paper work.

Under the review held in September 1965, additional overseas funds were allocated to restore licences, chiefly for manufacturers' raw materials, to 100 percent of 1963-64 licences. As a result of the review 10 more items were exempted from import licensing. The more important of these were cotton meat wraps, crude rubber, raw tanning materials, crude gypsum, and timber preservatives.

In the 1965-66 Import Licensing Schedule 90 items representing imports then valued at \$90 million were exempted from licensing as from 1 July 1965. With this increase, about \$200 million, or 33½ percent, of New Zealand's import trade was free of licensing. The items exempted were: (a) *raw materials*—coffee beans, cocoa beans, unground spices,

sausage casings, artificial and jute fibres, asbestos, shellac, kapoc, certain base metals, and a wide range of textile piece goods; (b) *consumer goods*—iodised salt, certain drugs, razor blades, keys and key blanks, x-ray film, pipe cleaners, and sewing threads; (c) *various agricultural equipment* e.g. tractors, combine harvesters, corn pickers, pick-up hay balers, cream separators, and parts for the repair of many classes of agricultural equipment; (d) *heavy-duty trucks*.

The ceiling on "A" licences was raised to a maximum of 133½ percent of licences issued in 1964–65.

The principle of licence aggregation was extended in 1965–66. Importers automatically received in aggregate form basic licences for which they qualified under certain item codes and industry groups. In addition, consideration was given on application to aggregation of or transfers from licences held under other item codes.

Some progress was made in meeting the needs of established businesses which did not hold licences. Businesses which had been in operation for at least three years and which had to rely on obtaining goods classified in the "A" category from regular licence-holders could apply for a licence based on the c.i.f. value of 25 percent of their average annual purchases from importers of such goods over the last three licensing years.

The 1965–66 Schedule also continued arrangements for industry and interchangeability groups, token licences, the export incentive scheme, and the automatic issue of basic licence against the bulk of the basic items appearing in the Schedule.

The 1966–67 Import Licensing Schedule reflected the need for some restraint on the level of importing in view of the balance of payments position. It provided for general reductions in the allocations for licensed imports including a reduction of 15 percent of the value of 1965–66 licences for most raw materials and components used for manufacturing. Other reductions were for consumer goods, a reduction of 20 percent for motor vehicles, a more restricted level of imports of industrial plant and machinery, and an initial allocation of 66⅔ percent of the value of 1965–66 licences for woollen piece goods. As a result of a public inquiry into woollen and synthetic fibres, yarns and fabrics by the Tariff and Development Board, lightweight woollen piecegoods were removed from import licensing for the 1966–67 licensing period and the import allocation for heavier weight woollen piece goods weighing more than 5½ ounces was increased to 90 percent of imports of the same goods under 1965–66 licences.

Under the New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) some goods of Australian origin were exempted from import licensing. Classes of goods covered under the agreement include strawberries; peas; beans; lentils; dried, dehydrated, or evaporated vegetables; dressed and undressed timber; veneer plywood; and flooring of laminated wood.

All other exempt items, with minor exceptions, were continued in the 1966–67 Schedule and comprised approximately one-third of the value of private imports.

The token licence scheme was continued, the "A" Scheme was suspended and no continuation or extension of the provisions relating to new importers were made. New importers, however, who had received licences under previous provisions had their entitlement continued in terms of the allocation in the 1966–67 Schedule.

Overall, the 1966–67 Schedule provision was the second highest on record being exceeded only by that provided for in 1965–66.

The 1967–68 Import Licensing Schedule provided for further general reductions in the allocations for licensed imports; allocations were in the main reduced by 20 percent. The provisions of the Export Incentive Scheme were extended as from 1 July 1967 to allow manufacturers who supply components to another manufacturer for incorporation in goods for export to qualify for Assistance and Replacement licences, and to allow Bonus licences to be used for the importation of approved plant and machinery.

The Government has continued firm in its intention of gradually freeing goods from import licensing as conditions permit. Measures taken to restrain internal demand and the decision to devalue the New Zealand dollar in November 1967 enabled further goods to be exempted from import licensing as from December 1967. The items exempted covered a variety of goods including raw materials for industry, chemicals, and foodstuffs. Care was taken to select goods which were not expected to show a marked increase in import spending.

The 1968–69 Schedule extended the relaxation from import control to the extent that just on half of private imports have been freed; for most of the items still under licensing provision was made for a value of 115 percent of the 1967–68 level (this contained a factor in compensation for the devaluation of the currency in November 1967).

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD—The Tariff and Development Board was established under the Tariff and Development Board Act 1961. The Board was constituted on 1 June 1962 and since then has comprised between four and six members. The Board has the functions, when so requested by the Minister of Customs or the Minister of Industries and Commerce or the Minister of Overseas Trade, to inquire into and report on any of the following matters, with such recommendations as it thinks fit:

- (a) The desirability of new, increased, or reduced Customs duties, or of exemption from such duties;
- (b) The general effect of the operation of the Tariff on the trade and commerce, and the farming, manufacturing, and distributing industries of New Zealand and also on the interests of consumers;
- (c) The desirability of providing or continuing to provide assistance, whether by means of subsidies, grants, bounties, Tariff concessions or preferences, or otherwise, for the protection and encouragement of any New Zealand industry or for the development of New Zealand's overseas trade;
- (d) The relationship between the rates of Customs duties on raw materials and those on finished or partly finished products;
- (e) Any matter relating to the licensing of imports, including any appeal against a decision to decline, in whole or in part, any application for an import licence;
- (f) Any matter relating to the application of Customs duty under any item of the Tariff, or to the granting of concessions as provided for in the Tariff or in the Customs Acts;
- (g) Any other matter affecting the protection or development of industry or the development of overseas trade, whether by means of the Tariff or otherwise.

The Board may also from time to time, of its own motion, inquire into and make recommendations to any of the said Ministers on any matter of policy.

Two of the first questions which the Board had referred to it for inquiry and report were "the need for criteria in the light of which industrial growth and development should proceed" and "the need for additional medium- and long-term establishment and developmental finance". Reports have been furnished on these subjects, and published as parliamentary papers, H. 48 and H. 49, 1963. The Board has held a number of public inquiries into other subjects, including the commercial, economic, and social implications of hire purchase and credit transactions and practices in New Zealand. It has also inquired into the rates of import duty which should be imposed on various classes of goods and during 1967 public inquiries were held concerning fork lift trucks; lightweight woollen piece goods; abrasive cloth and paper; hinges; odoriferous compounds; on microporous materials used as substitutes for leather, agricultural aircraft, and narrow woven fabric.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE—Facilities for the promotion of overseas trade are provided by the Department of Industries and Commerce through the service of 23 Trade Commissioner posts—Athens, Auckland (for the Pacific), Bonn, Brisbane, Brussels, Canberra, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, London, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Montreal, New Delhi, New York, Paris, Rome, San Francisco, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Trinidad, Vancouver, and Washington. While this representation is modest in comparison with other countries, it reflects the country's growing interest in the desirability of diversifying export markets. In addition, agreement was reached with Air New Zealand in 1961 that some of its overseas managers should act as trade correspondents of the Department of Industries and Commerce. At present there are Air New Zealand correspondents in Fiji, Tahiti, American Samoa, and Honolulu. Most Trade Commissioners have appropriate diplomatic or consular status in the countries to which they are accredited.

While the selling of goods in overseas markets is basically the responsibility of New Zealand exporters, the Trade Commissioner can be of considerable help in conducting market surveys and supplying information on import and exchange restrictions, Customs duty, sales tax, normal sources of supply (local production and imported), marketing methods, freight rates, statutory or customary requirements for packing, labelling, etc., and reliable importers in his territory. He may also assist New Zealand importers to locate new sources of supply of essential commodities. New Zealand businessmen travelling overseas may be saved much time and trouble by enlisting the services of the Trade Commissioner, whose knowledge of local conditions and whose connections with businessmen and Government officials in his territory enable him to give valuable advice. His task is made easier if he is given adequate notice of the visit.

The Trade Commissioner keeps a careful watch on the pattern of New Zealand trade with his territory and reports on significant changes. Where imports from New Zealand are affected, for example, by a new interpretation of an agricultural inspection regulation, or by the imposition of import restrictions, the Trade Commissioner is often called upon to make representations at the official level.

Trade Commissioners are also engaged in numerous other activities, some of which are: representing New Zealand at international conferences, reporting on economic and industrial developments in their territories, acting on behalf of Government Departments in the procurement of stores, payment of accounts, etc., and maintaining liaison where they are stationed with business and Government circles.

Businessmen may write for information direct to the New Zealand Trade Commissioner in the country concerned but, where convenient, it is preferred that requests be made through the Department of Industries and Commerce in New Zealand, which is often able to give preliminary advice and assistance.

The addresses of overseas representatives are listed in Section 41, Official.

TRADE PROMOTION—A Trade Promotion Council was set up in March 1962 as a co-ordinating and advisory agency in a concerted continuous New Zealand trade drive. The Council advises in the exploration of new or potential markets including trade surveys and missions; the co-ordination of promotional schemes, trade fairs, and publicity; and the improvement of facilities, both within New Zealand and overseas, which may assist exporters. An Export Development Conference called by the Government, was held in June 1963 to examine the problems to be met in a programme of expanded exports. The need to diversify markets and products was underlined when Britain applied in 1961 to join the European Economic Community. A trade drive was recognised as essential to earn more overseas exchange to continue to improve the standard of living for a steadily increasing population and to expand economic and national development. A scheme of export aids was developed by the Government following the conference, among them an export guarantee scheme to provide guarantees to exporters against losses which might result from circumstances not insurable with commercial insurers. To promote the export of manufactured goods, exhibitions have been arranged at trade fairs and trade missions conducted in selected areas overseas.

Not only has the Trade Commissioner Service been enlarged and strengthened, but groups of trade commissioners have been brought back to New Zealand to meet exporters at Export Seminars. The first series—on Australia—was held in 1966; the second—on Asia—in 1967. Contacts with exporters and prospective exporters have been widened by the work of export liaison officers, who travel widely in New Zealand, explaining the facilities and import licensing incentives that are available to exporters.

22 B—EXPORTS

GENERAL—In New Zealand copies of export entries are forwarded to the Department of Statistics for processing and analysis and the regular publication of exports statistics.

Exports are valued in New Zealand currency "free on board at the port of shipment", except re-exports ex bonded warehouse or under drawback of duty, which are recorded at the original import values. Where goods are not sold till arrival at their destination, values are assessed at current prices at time of shipment. Meat and dairy-produce exports are valued like other commodities, on the basis of overseas realisation, not on the basis of the prices payable to producers under the internal purchasing procedures.

The ultimate destination of the goods is distinguished as far as practicable, but it is impossible to discover what proportion of the exports is intended for home consumption in the country of destination. A distinction is made between exports of New Zealand produce and re-exports of imported goods.

With the adoption of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised) for classifying external trade for statistical purposes from 1 July 1962, June year figures are separately tabled, and are the commencement of a new series from June year 1963.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS— The table following gives total exports (excluding gold and current coin) for the latest 9 years and the main commodity groups.

Year Ended June	New Zealand Produce						
	Meat and Meat Preparations	Dairy Products			Fruit and Vegetables	Hides, Skins and Pelts	Wool
		Butter	Cheese	Total			
f.o.b. value \$(million)							
1959	153.4	77.4	34.2	120.2	8.4	21.0	160.5
1960	142.4	122.7	46.7	180.8	7.8	29.0	207.5
1961	157.5	80.2	32.0	121.5	6.7	23.7	188.8
1962	139.9	84.4	43.0	136.6	9.9	26.7	207.4
1963	173.0	90.9	37.0	138.0	7.5	25.4	214.4
1964	183.2	109.6	35.1	157.1	9.6	30.4	271.4
1965	212.5	119.6	40.7	180.9	10.7	31.7	208.6
1966x	196.7	109.6	41.7	175.4	12.3	40.0	231.9
1967†	204.7	109.3	45.0	186.5	10.7	33.4	173.9

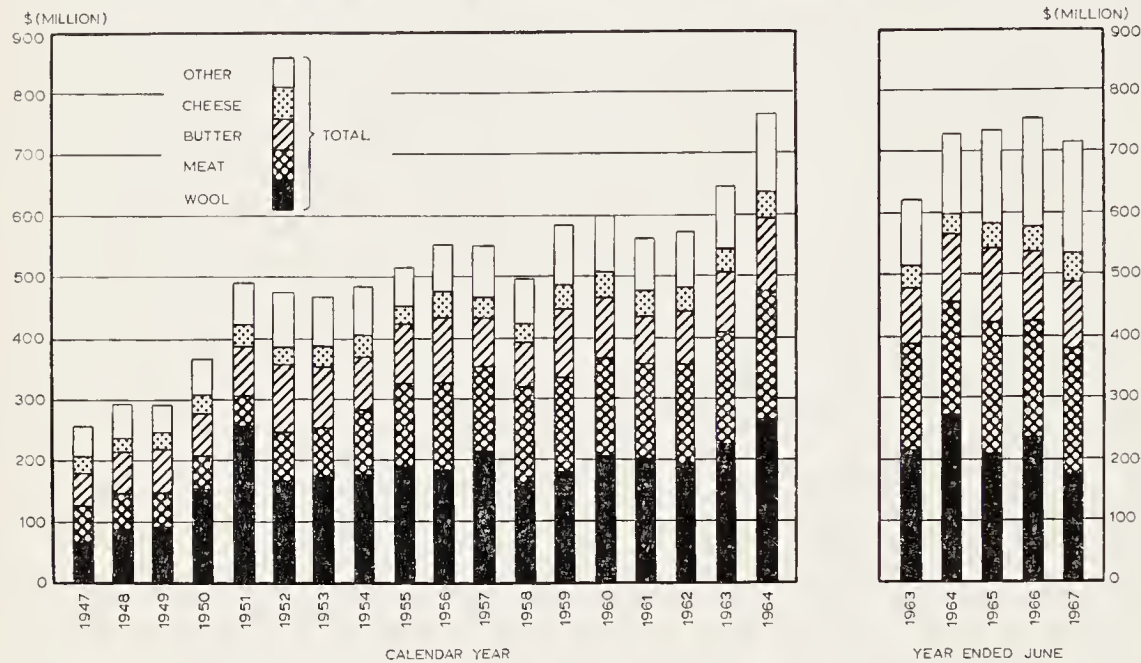
Year Ended June	New Zealand Produce—continued						
	Sausage Casings	Tallow	Casein	Pulp, Paper, and Paper Board	Total *	Re-exports	Total Exports
f.o.b. value \$(million)							
1959	8.7	7.1	8.1	13.3	516.9	4.5	521.5
1960	7.5	5.8	8.4	12.9	624.3	5.3	629.5
1961	7.3	6.2	7.5	11.7	555.9	5.5	561.4
1962	8.9	6.3	9.8	10.9	575.1	7.8	582.9
1963	10.5	4.8	8.4	13.8	620.0	7.6	627.5
1964	12.0	7.1	11.3	17.3	728.4	8.8	737.3
1965	11.1	7.0	16.8	17.0	733.7	8.5	742.2
1966x	10.9	6.5	20.0	18.3	756.8	10.5	767.3
1967†	11.8	6.7	18.5	16.6	716.0	9.5	725.5

* Including commodities not listed. † Provisional.

The commodity groups shown above normally account for more than 90 percent of the total value of merchandise exports.

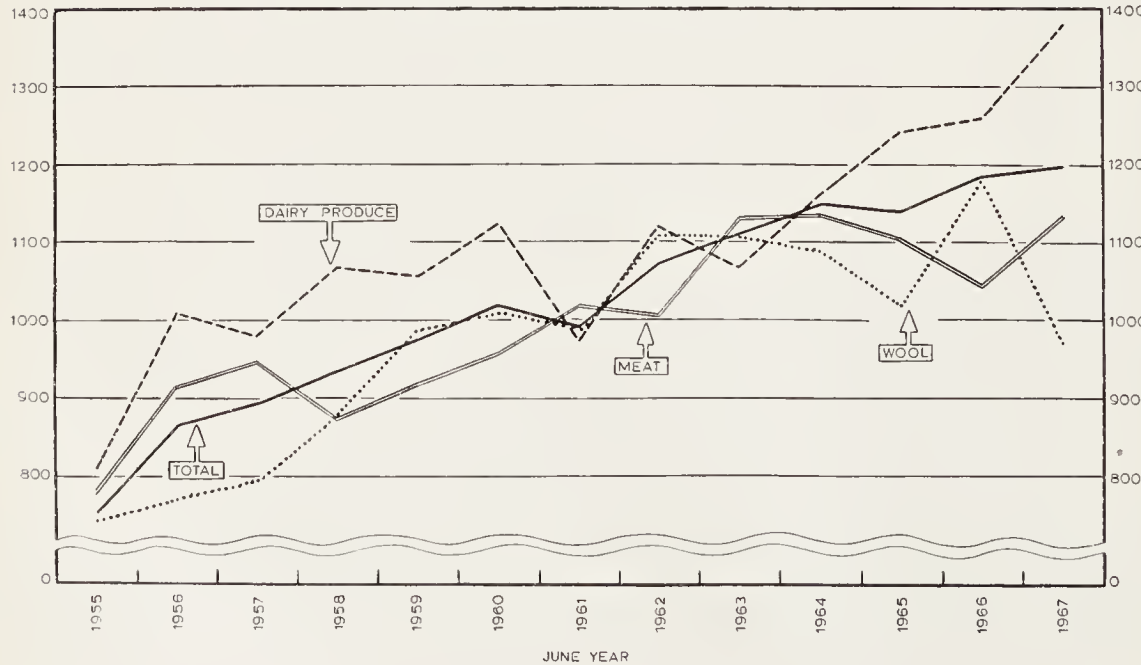
The relative importance of dairy produce, meat, and wool as the main individual constituents of New Zealand's export trade has varied considerably, as is seen from the figures in the preceding table. In the preceding subsection is set out a table of volume index numbers for these commodities. A table showing the export price index numbers and terms of trade is given in Section 23, Prices.

VALUE OF EXPORTS - NZ PRODUCE



VOLUME OF EXPORTS - NZ PRODUCE

INDEX NUMBERS - BASE: CALENDAR YEAR 1960 (=1000)



New Zealand's reliance upon grassland farming for her exports is brought out by the figures in the next table showing total exports of pastoral products and the percentage which they represent of the total exports of New Zealand produce.

EXPORTS OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS

Year	Value	Percentage of Total Exports of N.Z. Produce	Year	Value	Percentage of Total Exports of N.Z. Produce
	\$(000)			\$(000)	
1941	124,475	95.6	1955	492,186	95.8
1942	148,722	94.3	1956	519,334	94.5
1943	122,058	88.8	1957	515,351	94.0
1944	117,896	83.9	1958	462,565	93.4
1945	136,224	88.4	1959	546,541	94.0
1946	179,164	90.4	1960	561,588	93.7
1947	240,684	95.0	1961	526,665	94.0
1948	275,499	94.4	1962	530,689	93.4
1949	277,404	95.3	June year		
1950	348,799	96.3	1963	579,700	93.5
1951	478,273	97.4	1964	678,985	93.2
1952	456,358	96.0	1965	675,564	92.1
1953	447,493	95.9	1966x	688,504	91.0
1954	458,408	94.7	1967*	642,021	89.7

*Provisional.

Of exports other than pastoral the principal ones of economic significance in the June year 1967 were: newsprint (\$10.1 m.), woodpulp (\$5.9 m.), apples (\$5.5 m.), grass and clover seeds (\$3.2 m.), fish and fish products (\$6.5 m.), logs of radiata pine (\$5.3 m.), sawn timber (\$1.9 m.).

Quantity figures of exports of the principal items of New Zealand produce of primary source are next given for the three latest years, while the Statistical Summary, towards the end of the book, shows the figures for some of the more important commodities for the last 50 years. For some purposes, especially for comparisons between recent and more remote years, quantities are preferable to values, since the latter are affected by price variations.

Commodity (New Zealand Produce)	June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
Mining products—			
Pumice (cwt)	18,668	16,440	14,691
Cement (cwt)	200	308	82
Fishery products—			
Fish, fresh and frozen .. (cwt)	60,626	54,740	58,421
Crayfish (cwt)	28,975	30,112	40,773
Fish oils and fish-liver oils .. (gal)	2,588	7,441	7,684
Forest products—			
Kauri gum (ton)	35	41	422
Timber—			
Logs, radiata pine (cu. ft.)	14,456,741	17,129,236	19,946,368
Sawn (sup. ft.)	38,099,033	30,639,499	29,353,927
For cases in shooks (sup. ft.)	3,852,915	2,266,809	1,078,863
Wood pulp (ton)	55,850	70,332	72,326
Newsprint (cwt)	2,218,801	2,341,210	1,892,127
Building board (sq. ft.)	2,842,600	3,300,950	3,444,311
Plywood (sq. ft.)	43,065	10,016	76,295

Commodity (New Zealand Produce)					June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
Pastoral products—							
Butter	..	..	..	(cwt)	3,782,883	3,808,328	3,997,560
Casein	..	..	..	(cwt)	1,035,253	846,114	851,640
Cheese	..	..	..	(cwt)	1,864,983	1,929,757	2,053,142
Milk, dried and condensed	..	..	..	(cwt)	1,733,184	1,991,081	2,662,849
Sugar of milk	..	..	..	(cwt)	102,301	114,869	123,802
Eggs—							
In shell	..	..	..	(doz)	34,743	53,835	15,993
Not in shell	..	..	..	(lb)	429,982	1,019,172	936,568
Honey	..	..	..	(lb)	1,723,499	748,140	1,189,068
Meat, frozen and chilled	..	..	..	(cwt)	10,235,159	9,884,635	99,264,081
Meat, canned	..	..	..	(cwt)	71,226	70,371	764,331
Meat extract	..	..	..	(lb)	452,578	347,041	481,546
Other preserved meat	..	..	..	(cwt)	41,928	32,563	374,360
Sausage casings	..	..	..	(hanks)	5,948,930	5,754,437	6,685,645
Liver meal	..	..	..	(cwt)	19,818	9,040	15,468
Cattle hides	..	..	..	(number)	1,059,310	953,258	904,890
Horse hides	..	..	..	(number)	5,585	3,428	2,870
Calf skins	..	..	..	(number)	1,091,230	956,391	916,020
Deer skins	..	..	..	(number)	78,553	73,671	73,768
Opossum skins	..	..	..	(number)	418,056	512,993	707,414
Sheep skins and pelts	..	..	..	(number)	28,562,630	27,661,963	29,573,802
Horse hair and other coarse animal hair							
hair	..	..	..	(lb)	37,794	39,946	55,754
Wool	..	..	..	(lb)	531,449,757	613,381,154	499,870,774
Lard	..	..	..	(cwt)	456	301	265
Edible tallow	..	..	..	(ton)	4,489	3,216	6,282
Edible stearine	..	..	..	(ton)	1,148	874	671
Inedible tallow	..	..	..	(ton)	52,563	46,498	55,607
Neatsfoot oil	..	..	..	(ton)	698	537	497
Live cattle	..	..	..	(number)	775	947	973
Live sheep	..	..	..	(number)	498	3,591	10,227
Live horses	..	..	..	(number)	712	744	755
Agricultural products—							
Apples	..	..	..	(lb)	94,694,687	107,936,840	85,808,720
Pears	..	..	..	(lb)	7,349,249	8,370,675	5,831,999
Hops	..	..	..	(lb)	42,580	235,391	174,860
Potatoes	..	..	..	(ton)	11,115	14,978	6,204
Onions	..	..	..	(ton)	3,962	2,850	4,812
Canned vegetables	..	..	..	(lb)	4,524,359	3,598,163	3,693,687
Frozen vegetables	..	..	..	(cwt)	56,180	73,914	73,571
Peas, food	..	..	..	(cental)	151,851	164,822	226,906
Peas, seed	..	..	..	(cental)	176,197	212,210	199,050
Seeds, grass and clover	..	..	..	(cwt)	91,216	203,184	225,691
Seeds, other	..	..	..	(cwt)	15,429	10,718	6,602
Miscellaneous—							
Biscuits	..	..	..	(cwt)	5,373	5,173	15,123
Ale, beer stout	..	..	..	(gal)	316,182	375,275	382,378
Sugar	..	..	..	(cwt)	1,012	1,035	3,068
Cigarettes	..	..	..	(lb)	55,916	63,102	65,700
Cut tobacco	..	..	..	(lb)	177,861	195,135	162,861
Textile waste	..	..	..	(lb)	2,227,950	2,607,600	2,112,026
Soaps	..	..	..	(lb)	1,379,280	2,598,930	2,192,126
Chamois leather	..	..	..	(sq. ft.)	474,364	454,881	395,712

*Provisional.

The values of the principal exports are given in the following table.

Commodity (New Zealand Produce)							June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
							\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Mining products—									
Pumice	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22	20
Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	--
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	66	58
Totals							86	90	79
Fishery products—									
Fish, fresh and frozen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,202	1,104	1,175
Fish, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	131	188
Crayfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,705	4,219	5,073
Whale oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	—	—
Fish oils and fish-liver oils	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	82	62
Totals							5,278	5,537	6,499
Forest products—									
Kauri gum	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	12
Timber—									
Logs, radiata pine	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,705	4,339	5,308
Sawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,329	1,942	1,877
For cases in shooks	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	246	118
Wood pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,746	5,980	5,904
Newsprint	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,936	11,907	10,106
Other paper and paper board	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	306	466
Building board	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	125	138
Plywood	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	--
Totals							23,446	24,871	23,936
Pastoral products—									
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	119,647	109,606	109,306
Casein	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,806	19,994	18,483
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,681	41,716	45,047
Milk, dried and condensed	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,890	21,960	29,819
Sugar of milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,055	1,220	1,311
Other dairy produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,683	2,086	2,343
Eggs—									
In shell	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22	6
Not in shell	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	123	114
Honey	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	109	176
Meat, frozen and chilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	208,605	193,156	200,605
Meat, canned	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,686	2,592	2,936
Meat extract	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	316	405
Other preserved meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	766	588	739
Sausage casings	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,056	10,914	11,835
Liver meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	90	99
Cattle hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,867	5,775	6,000
Horse hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	15
Calf skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,589	2,042	2,006
Deer skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	129	118
Opossum skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	419	665

Commodity (New Zealand Produce)							June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
Pastoral products— <i>continued</i>							\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Sheep skins and pelts	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,483	31,431	24,488
Horse hair and other coarse animal hair	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	26
Wool	..	..	..	..	..	..	208,640	231,939	173,908
Inedible offals (including dried blood)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,102	1,970	1,198
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	5
Edible tallow	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	508	864
Edible stearine	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	145	89
Inedible tallow	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,364	6,017	5,848
Neatsfoot oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	114	107
Live cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	247	87
Live sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	164	103
Live horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,570	1,893	1,658
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,423	1,185	1,612
Totals							675,564	688,504	642,021
Agricultural products—									
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,010	6,838	5,458
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	524	365
Hops	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	135	85
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	566	706	308
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	197	402
Canned vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	538	471
Frozen vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	705	1,011	888
Peas, food	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	549	863
Peas, seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	1,059	973
Seeds, grass and clover	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,013	3,245	3,167
Other seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	184	176
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	877	1,236
Totals							12,853	15,863	14,392
Miscellaneous—									
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	146	329
Ale, beer, stout	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	310	344
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	15
Soups	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	6
Infant and invalid food (cereal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	126	58
Cigarettes	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	136	146
Cut tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	196	166
Textile waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	321	220
Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	198	156
Scrap metal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,077	1,764	1,506
Dairy machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	501	402
Chamois leather	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	164	144
Vitamins and concentrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	- -	1	2
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,645	18,090	25,626
Totals							16,432	21,963	29,121
Totals, New Zealand produce (excluding gold)							733,660	756,828	716,048
Gold (excluded from above)							189	122	71

*Provisional.

In the following table exports (excluding re-exports) for the years ended June 1966 and 1967 are summarised according to the Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised).

Exports, New Zealand Produce—Section and Division	Year Ended	
	June 1966x	June 1967*
<i>Section 0. Food and Live Animals</i>	\$(000)	
Div. 00 Live animals	2,345	1,878
Div. 01 Meat and meat preparations	196,652	204,686
Div. 02 Dairy products and eggs	175,512	186,635
Div. 03 Fish and fish preparations	5,437	6,425
Div. 04 Cereals and cereal preparations	395	477
Div. 05 Fruit and vegetables	12,291	10,705
Div. 06 Sugar and sugar preparations	1,374	1,531
Div. 07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	43	80
Div. 08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,208	1,436
Div. 09 Miscellaneous food preparations	351	4,160
Totals, Section 0	395,606	418,010
<i>Section 1. Beverages and Tobacco</i>		
Div. 11 Beverages	348	397
Div. 12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	344	387
Totals, Section 1	693	784
<i>Section 2. Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels</i>		
Div. 21 Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	39,991	33,441
Div. 22 Oil seeds, oil nuts, and kernels	46	--
Div. 23 Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	--	--
Div. 24 Wood and cork	6,282	7,188
Div. 25 Pulp and waste paper	6,003	5,927
Div. 26 Textile fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread, or fabrics) and waste	232,494	174,410
Div. 27 Crude fertilisers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones	114	69
Div. 28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,828	1,571
Div. 29 Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.e.s.	18,580	19,770
Totals, Section 2	305,337	242,378
<i>Section 3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials</i>		
Div. 32 Coal, coke, and briquettes	--	1
Div. 33 Petroleum and petroleum products	4,893	4,573
Div. 34 Gas	--	--
Totals, Section 3	4,894	4,574
<i>Section 4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>		
Div. 41 Animal oils and fats	7,057	7,249
Div. 42 Vegetable oils and fats, unprocessed	1	1
Div. 43 Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed	33	229
Totals, Section 4	7,090	7,478

Exports, New Zealand Produce—Section and Division	Year Ended	
	June 1966x	June 1967*
<i>Section 5. Chemicals</i>	\$(000)	
Div. 51 Chemical elements and compounds	520	819
Div. 52 Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	1	1
Div. 53 Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	54	56
Div. 54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	358	415
Div. 55 Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	331	382
Div. 56 Fertilisers, manufactured	20	26
Div. 57 Explosives and pyrotechnic products	14	12
Div. 58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	156	101
Div. 59 Miscellaneous chemical materials and products	20,861	19,240
Totals, Section 5	22,314	21,052
<i>Section 6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i>		
Div. 61 Leather, leather manufactures n.e.i., and dressed furs	374	352
Div. 62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	335	427
Div. 63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	333	223
Div. 64 Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	12,599	11,047
Div. 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	1,007	1,021
Div. 66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	280	408
Div. 67 Iron and steel	29	60
Div. 68 Non-ferrous metals	1,253	1,942
Div. 69 Manufactures of metal	639	724
Totals, Section 6	16,849	16,203
<i>Section 7. Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>		
Div. 71 Machinery other than electric	1,592	2,045
Div. 72 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances	624	1,295
Div. 73 Transport equipment	124	296
Totals, Section 7	2,340	3,637
<i>Section 8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>		
Div. 81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures, and fittings	28	33
Div. 82 Furniture and fixtures	45	105
Div. 83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	8	117
Div. 84 Clothing	135	119
Div. 85 Footwear	75	87
Div. 86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	96	99
Div. 89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	1,073	1,231
Totals, Section 8	1,461	1,791
<i>Section 9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified According to Kind</i>		
Goods under \$20 in value	19	30
Other	224	111
Totals Section 9	243	141
Total New Zealand produce exports	756,828	716,048
Re-exports	10,454	9,486
Grand total, merchandise exports	767,281	725,534
Exports of gold (excluded from above)	122	71

*Provisional.

DESTINATION OF NEW ZEALAND EXPORTS—Since the 1850s the United Kingdom has been New Zealand's principal trading partner, replacing Australia, which took the bulk of the trade in early days of settlement. The proportion of our exports (including re-exports) going to the United Kingdom market in the years prior to the Second World War was between 70 and 80 percent of the total value of all exports. With the growing diversification of our markets in recent years the proportion of New Zealand's exports going to this market has fallen and by 1967 (June year) represented only 44 percent of the total value of exports to all countries.

Trade with the Commonwealth countries has always greatly exceeded that with foreign countries. During recent years, however, there has been a decline in the proportion of the export trade going to Commonwealth countries, occasioned mainly by the export of wool to European countries and meat to the United States of America. In 1948 Commonwealth countries took 80 percent of the total exports. By 1967 (June year) this proportion had fallen to 54 percent. (These percentages exclude passengers' purchases and ships' stores.)

In recent years trade has been recorded with over 100 countries each year.

TOTAL EXPORTS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES—The following table gives exports (including re-exports but excluding gold, current coin, passengers' purchases, and ships' stores) to each country for the four latest June years.

EXPORTS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

Country	June Year 1964	June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
<i>Sterling Area</i>	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Aden	183	452	289	121
Antarctic Stations (British)	—	—	1	—
Australia	34,048	34,568	36,378	35,208
Bahamas	119	260	315	314
Bahrein	—	2	—	—
Barbados	676	1,064	1,021	1,219
Bermuda	603	677	958	1,031
British Honduras	3	4	6	2
British Solomon Islands	3	6	3	9
Brunei	—	—	3	—
Burma	169	229	206	†
Ceylon	644	595	721	589
Cyprus	849	1,178	1,283	1,178
Enderbury-Canton	1	2	—	—
Falkland Islands	5	—	2	—
Fiji	2,784	3,628	3,910	3,737
Ghana	375	250	291	127
Gibraltar	1	—	—	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	189	191	203	228
Guyana	246	216	128	73
Hong Kong	1,511	1,500	1,633	2,097
Iceland	—	1	—	—
India	1,115	1,417	2,118	1,324
Ireland	922	597	681	431
Jamaica	2,477	3,499	3,738	3,507
Jordan	9	—	13	16
Kenya	160	205	155	137
Kuwait	34	57	49	124
Leeward and Windward Islands	215	278	221	251
Libya	—	—	—	1
Malawi	§	—	11	28
Malaysia	4,338	6,201	4,682	5,541
Malta	18	23	17	28
Mauritius and Dependencies	106	144	85	90

EXPORTS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES—*continued*

Country	June Year 1964	June Year 1965	June Year 1966 ^x	June Year 1967*
<i>Sterling Area—continued</i>	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Nauru	250	293	286	320
New Hebrides	3	10	11	128
Nigeria	281	353	229	160
Norfolk Island	20	49	133	294
Pakistan	364	216	472	583
Papua, etc.	128	264	311	186
Pitcairn Island	7	5	5	10
Qatar and Trucial Sheikdoms	—	28	1	1
Rhodesia	\$	217	130	2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	340	\$	\$	\$
Ross Dependency	1	--	—	—
St. Helena, Ascension, etc.	--	1	—	—
Seychelles	--	1	1	1
Sierra Leone	—	3	--	--
Singapore	†	†	3,238	3,955
South Africa and S.W. Africa	2,703	5,378	9,107	5,704
Tanzania	1	13	89	88
Tonga	463	501	653	837
Trinidad and Tobago	2,523	3,669	3,648	3,021
Uganda	1	1	4	5
United Kingdom	347,811	374,802	338,983	314,047
Western Samoa	1,900	1,735	1,749	1,646
Zambia	\$	12	109	162
Totals, sterling countries	408,600	444,797	418,281	388,561
<i>E.F.T.A. (Excluding U.K.)</i>				
Austria	4	102	11	39
Denmark	1,706	1,761	1,936	2,439
Norway	973	962	570	840
Portugal	2,729	2,574	1,885	1,454
Sweden	2,595	3,062	3,188	1,790
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	161	176	530	847
Totals, E.F.T.A. countries	8,168	8,636	8,119	7,408
<i>E.E.C.</i>				
Belgium and Luxembourg	22,934	24,086	22,402	11,591
France and Monaco	46,927	33,942	40,398	24,813
Germany, West	28,267	29,791	26,206	20,485
Italy and San Marino	25,127	18,083	20,022	15,007
Netherlands	13,291	13,490	10,809	11,838
Totals, E.E.C. countries	136,546	119,393	119,837	83,733
<i>Dollar Countries</i>				
American Samoa	650	604	681	764
Antarctic Territories (U.S.)	9	--	5	—
Canada	8,795	10,558	9,575	10,596
Colombia	—	--	6	3
Costa Rica	—	—	—	12
Ecuador	1	5	—	3
El Salvador	—	—	—	1

EXPORTS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES—*continued*

Country	June Year 1964	June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
<i>Dollar Countries</i>	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Guam	615	471	647	932
Haiti	9	32	14	24
Liberia	—	—	2	2
Mexico	339	581	492	304
Panama Canal Zone	34	22	36	300
Panama Republic	492	686	549	325
Philippines	2,007	3,685	4,200	5,134
Puerto Rico, etc.	67	2	104	9
Ryukus Islands, etc.	130	50	55	141
U.S. Trust Territories in Pacific	30	8	8	99
United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii)	110,705	93,371	107,545	113,746
Venezuela	34	101	101	167
Totals, dollar countries	123,916	110,176	124,020	132,563
<i>Other Countries</i>				
Afghanistan	—	21	5	—
Albania	—	—	—	—
Algeria	1	—	—	5
Argentina	20	40	119	90
Brazil	16	—	1	1
Bulgaria	161	—	677	638
Burundi	—	—	2	1
Burma	†	†	†	441
Cambodia	—	—	1	—
Cameroon	—	2	—	—
Canary Islands	29	15	14	1
Chile	52	482	1,029	148
China	5,602	3,182	6,282	8,136
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	2,062	691	997	1,301
Ethiopia and Eritrea	—	2	5	9
Finland	169	363	389	648
Formosa	46	159	357	616
French Guiana	3	4	37	80
French Polynesia	659	950	1,936	1,738
French West Indies	62	378	194	190
Germany, East	371	690	895	1,628
Greece	3,481	2,753	3,686	3,267
Hungary	184	164	172	359
Indonesia	7	7	139	20
Iran	11	77	220	260
Iraq	5	—	7	35
Israel	26	20	724	870
Japan	32,303	32,000	56,856	63,440
Korea, Republic of	310	76	456	500

EXPORTS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES—*continued*

Country	June Year 1964	June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
<i>Other Countries—continued</i>	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Laos	—	—	2	—
Lebanon	4	10	18	20
Macao	—	—	—	1
Madagascar	—	—	—	1
Mauritania	—	—	1	—
Morocco	29	56	24	85
Mozambique	115	287	286	361
Nepal	1	—	—	15
Netherlands Antilles	414	809	775	782
New Caledonia	150	414	359	387
North Korea	—	2	—	—
North Vietnam	37	10	33	—
Peru	527	2,132	1,862	4,790
Poland	3,016	2,413	1,483	1,646
Rumania	—	57	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	1	1
Saudi Arabia	6	1	36	7
Senegal	10	—	4	1
Somalia	3	5	—	—
South Vietnam	9	8	4	14
Spain	2,786	1,802	3,456	1,529
Sudan	4	70	7	—
Surinam	1	7	6	6
Syria	—	22	—	9
Thailand	71	144	602	1,082
Turkey	20	—	17	20
United Arab Republic	585	193	312	145
U.S.S.R.	2,096	2,929	5,895	9,184
Uruguay	12	50	67	39
Yemen	—	—	1	—
Yugoslavia	1,409	1,099	808	1,204
Totals, other countries	56,883	54,594	91,259	105,749
Totals, all countries	734,113	737,596	761,517	718,014
Ships' stores	2,585	3,282	4,210	4,956
Passengers	554	1,294	1,555	1,887
Destination optional	—	—	—	677
Grand totals	737,253	742,172	767,281	725,534

*Provisional.

†Burma, included in Sterling Area up to 1966.

‡Singapore included with Malaysia up to

year ended June 1965. §Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland shown separately as Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Rhodesia, and Malawi (Nyasaland) from 1965 onwards

The table which follows shows for each of the last 10 years the percentage of total exports (excluding gold, current coin, and ships' stores) taken by each of the principal countries trading with New Zealand.

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	June Year 1963	June Year 1964	June Year 1965x	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
STERLING	percent								
Australia	4.03	3.62	4.35	3.79	4.40	4.64	4.69	4.78	4.90
Fiji	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.38	0.49	0.51	0.52
India	0.30	0.23	0.34	0.33	0.42	0.15	0.19	0.28	0.18
Jamaica	0.49	0.54	0.52	0.42	0.57	0.34	0.47	0.49	0.49
Trinidad and Tobago	0.31	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.51	0.34	0.50	0.48	0.42
United Kingdom ..	55.83	56.63	53.14	51.07	47.44	47.38	50.81	44.51	43.74
Western Samoa ..	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.23
Other	1.34	1.38	1.51	1.75	2.03	2.15	2.91	3.65	3.64
Totals, sterling countries	63.01	63.48	60.85	58.46	55.99	55.63	60.30	54.93	54.12
E.F.T.A. (excluding U.K.)									
Austria	--	0.01	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--
Denmark	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.34
Norway	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.12
Portugal	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.20
Sweden	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.25
Switzerland ..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.12
Totals, E.F.T.A. countries	0.70	0.58	0.66	0.76	0.70	1.11	1.17	1.07	1.03
E.E.C.									
Belgium and Luxem- bourg	1.81	1.78	2.54	2.93	2.68	3.12	3.27	2.94	1.61
France	5.89	5.89	6.72	6.17	6.57	6.39	4.60	5.30	3.46
Germany, West ..	2.82	3.31	3.53	2.84	3.58	3.85	4.04	3.44	2.85
Italy	2.50	2.05	2.51	2.39	3.08	3.43	2.45	2.63	2.09
Netherlands ..	1.20	1.43	1.38	1.41	1.66	1.81	1.83	1.42	1.65
Totals, E.E.C. countries	14.22	14.47	16.69	15.75	17.57	18.60	16.19	15.74	11.66
DOLLAR									
Canada	1.63	1.04	1.21	1.33	1.45	1.20	1.43	1.26	1.48
Hawaii	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.41	0.42	0.36	0.39	†	†
Philippines ..	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.29	0.21	0.27	0.50	0.55	0.71
U.S.A.	14.63	14.72	12.76	14.54	16.78	14.70	12.27	14.12	15.84
Other	0.25	0.31	0.43	0.31	0.46	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.43
Totals, dollar countries	16.88	16.48	14.95	16.88	19.32	16.88	14.94	16.29	18.46
OTHER									
China	0.39	0.85	0.77	0.47	0.49	0.76	0.43	0.82	1.13
Czechoslovakia ..	0.40	0.47	0.58	0.53	0.04	0.28	0.10	0.13	0.18
Egypt	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.02
Japan	2.21	2.29	2.96	5.26	4.09	4.40	4.34	7.47	8.84
Poland	1.01	0.43	0.79	0.34	0.32	0.41	0.33	0.19	0.23
U.S.S.R.	0.28	0.05	0.83	0.54	0.03	0.29	0.40	0.77	1.28
Other	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.91	1.40	1.55	1.79	2.56	3.05
Totals, other countries	5.19	4.98	6.85	8.15	6.43	7.77	7.40	11.98	14.73
Totals, all countries	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Provisional.

†Included with U.S.A.

The principal destinations of New Zealand's exports of merchandise (including re-exports) during the last 21 years are given in the table below. The nomenclature used in this and subsequent tables in regard to the countries of destination refers generally to status and territories in the years indicated and not necessarily to the present position.

Year	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	France	West Germany	United States of America‡	Other Countries*	Total Merchandise Exports
\$(thousand)								
1947	197,362	6,120	6,604	8,894	156	15,902	21,730	256,768
1948	215,816	5,982	6,778	16,616	5,450	14,470	29,310	294,424
1949	215,410	4,392	6,284	15,316	5,988	11,024	34,936	293,346
1950	243,362	7,114	6,946	16,154	11,878	36,774	42,656	364,882
1951	284,722	17,130	8,540	35,708	17,672	57,718	73,078	494,566
1952	312,892	10,424	6,548	20,912	10,454	54,534	63,760	479,524
1953	315,836	5,916	8,722	31,190	12,168	36,758	60,106	470,694
1954	326,386	5,994	12,130	29,350	20,982	27,792	65,326	487,958
1955	339,286	8,460	12,890	30,574	25,376	30,200	71,270	518,056
1956	357,510	8,052	16,376	33,522	20,806	39,016	79,196	554,478
1957	324,262	8,870	19,604	43,394	24,520	43,460	88,408	552,516
1958	278,210	8,132	20,068	29,360	14,056	72,898	77,158	499,880
June Year								
1959	286,602	6,728	19,294	28,626	15,988	90,918	74,502	520,994
1960	343,054	7,252	24,064	42,350	23,030	79,096	111,786	628,780
1961	296,106	7,370	24,868	34,626	15,460	80,632	103,966	560,712
1962	287,300	7,576	21,270	36,946	19,896	86,154	125,572	582,502
1963	296,450	9,030	27,476	41,052	22,398	107,764	126,262	627,550
1964	347,812	8,796	34,048	46,926	28,266	110,705	163,494	737,252
1965	374,802	10,558	34,568	33,942	29,791	93,359	167,996	742,172
1966x	338,983	9,575	36,378	40,398	26,206	107,545	208,197	767,281
1967†	314,047	10,596	35,208	24,813	20,485	113,746	206,639§	725,534

*Including ships' stores and passengers' duty free stores.

†Provisional.

‡Including Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 onwards.

§Including exports for which the final country of destination is not yet known.

The statistics quoted in the foregoing table indicate the destination of New Zealand exports as recorded on the Customs documents. In some instances the ultimate destination of exports is not known at the time of export, such goods being entered as exported to the country to which they are being shipped. This applies more particularly to wool, considerable quantities of which are shipped to the United Kingdom, and, in normal times subsequently re-exported to the Continent. It should be observed, however, that in all instances where the final destination is known at the time of export, the exports are credited to that destination in the New Zealand trade statistics. It is possible of course that the destination of goods may be changed while in transit; and this, in fact, happens occasionally. In such cases the actual destination will be different from that to which the goods have been credited in the statistics; however, it is quite impossible to keep a record of all movements of this nature.

A further point of some importance is the fact that an appreciable quantity of wool is exported on an "optional" basis—United Kingdom, option Continent. In these cases, however, subsequent information is received as to the actual destination of the goods, and the entries are amended.

It will be realised, therefore, that the actual final destinations of New Zealand exports may vary appreciably from the classification shown in the table. For these reasons it is probable that exports to Continental countries are normally somewhat higher than the figures indicate; conversely, exports to the United Kingdom for retention in that country are lower than the totals quoted in the table.

In the following table figures are given for the value of New Zealand's export trade to European countries. This table shows the importance of wool as the chief commodity in New Zealand's trade with Europe.

Country	1962	June Year				
		1963	1964	1965	1966x	1967*
\$ (000)						
Austria	11	2	4	102	11	39
Belgium	17,798	16,738	22,934	24,086	22,402	11,591
Bulgaria	—	—	161	—	677	638
Czechoslovakia	1,108	268	2,062	691	997	1,301
Denmark	1,163	1,020	1,706	1,761	1,936	2,439
Finland	362	221	169	363	389	648
France	35,583	41,053	46,927	33,942	40,398	24,813
Germany, West	18,265	22,398	28,267	29,791	26,206	20,485
Germany, East	150	215	371	690	895	1,628
Greece	771	983	3,481	2,753	3,686	3,267
Hungary	55	75	184	164	172	359
Italy	18,946	19,236	25,127	18,083	20,022	15,007
Netherlands	8,472	10,341	13,291	13,490	10,809	11,838
Norway	337	473	973	962	570	840
Poland	2,961	1,993	3,016	2,413	1,483	1,646
Portugal	1,429	1,167	2,729	2,574	1,885	1,454
Spain	1,620	2,251	2,786	1,802	3,456	1,529
Sweden	1,726	1,526	2,595	3,062	3,188	1,790
Switzerland	194	168	161	176	530	847
Turkey	25	30	20	—	17	20
U.S.S.R.	1,788	170	2,096	2,929	5,895	9,184
Yugoslavia	105	216	1,409	1,099	808	1,204
Totals	112,870	120,545	160,468	140,933	146,431	112,564
Percent						
Percentage of total New Zealand exports taken by European countries	19.16	19.21	21.77	18.99	19.08	15.51
Value \$ (000)						
Value of wool exported to European countries	91,572	98,963	129,923	102,841	104,271	76,291
Percent						
Percentage of wool exports to total exports to European countries (value basis) ..	81.13	82.10	80.96	72.97	71.21	67.78
Percentage of total New Zealand wool exports taken by European countries (value basis) ..	47.44	46.16	47.87	49.29	44.96	43.87

*Provisional.

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—The table which follows shows quantities and values of the principal exports of New Zealand produce sent to various destinations during the June years 1964, 1965, and 1966.

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Wool (Greasy, Slipe, and Scoured)</i>						
	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Australia	4,695	2,270	3,893	1,896	5,073	2,072
Belgium	43,574	20,362	54,700	19,999	51,921	18,017
Canada	4,463	2,381	6,944	3,116	6,886	2,963
China	6,786	3,738	5,745	2,459	10,164	4,427
Czechoslovakia	4,077	1,905	1,862	686	2,856	992
Denmark	2,425	1,416	2,605	1,365	2,860	1,363
Finland	196	111	230	117	300	146
France	89,097	43,293	79,571	29,540	98,347	35,820
Germany, East	746	371	1,775	683	2,281	893
Germany, West	40,170	20,585	43,613	18,696	36,012	14,479
Greece	1,101	629	2,182	1,186	5,334	2,298
India	162	86	143	76	619	275
Ireland, Republic of	1,102	552	663	278	501	193
Italy	38,752	18,930	30,339	12,126	34,683	13,111
Japan	32,251	15,885	32,332	13,923	65,599	27,053
Mexico	589	256	1,029	354	646	193
Netherlands	18,886	8,866	18,423	6,825	12,703	4,342
Norway	1,205	732	1,214	667	836	407
Poland	5,174	2,723	4,987	2,010	2,390	943
Portugal	5,573	2,719	6,679	2,549	5,034	1,880
South Africa	1,430	765	1,473	766	1,362	617
Spain	4,413	1,970	2,296	829	6,944	2,515
Sweden	3,594	2,023	3,838	1,948	4,180	1,992
Switzerland	241	113	49	23	88	35
U.S.S.R.	3,908	2,096	6,836	2,643	15,112	5,895
United Arab Republic	1,063	568	324	171	630	278
United Kingdom	161,840	77,180	130,200	49,875	140,205	52,657
United States of America	85,086	37,679	84,724	32,705	96,335	34,653
Other countries	2,311	1,206	2,782	1,129	3,479	1,430
Totals	568,818	273,506	538,287	211,283	613,381	231,939

Frozen and Chilled Beef and Veal

	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Aden	471	86	481	111	162	26
American Samoa	183	44	203	51	294	82
Bahamas	221	44	208	45	233	56
Barbados	1,713	275	2,555	507	2,082	439
Belgium	460	86	3,503	592	2,339	435
Bermuda	652	226	698	260	1,376	527
Canada	5,696	1,305	4,213	1,004	2,636	740
Cyprus	2,011	439	2,868	655	2,625	650
Fiji	146	34	136	36	84	33
France	869	217	3,867	852	962	198
French Polynesia	1,070	307	1,529	507	2,839	1,103
Germany, West	1,555	255	16,611	2,883	3,144	610
Ghana	113	25	73	15	97	25
Greece	5,161	1,011	4,515	1,020	2,613	666
Guam	2,328	568	1,706	442	2,040	600

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Frozen and Chilled Beef and Veal—continued</i>						
	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Hong Kong	423	182	576	269	1,100	422
Italy	5,362	969	2,301	470	90	20
Jamaica	1,609	296	2,347	437	2,305	462
Japan	1,815	261	2,252	345	6,725	1,225
Leeward and Windward Islands	255	52	362	87	364	97
Malaysia and Singapore ..	1,692	437	4,082	1,006	4,256	1,027
Netherlands	2,282	429	6,429	1,348	1,174	233
Netherlands Antilles	1,031	208	2,256	488	2,106	519
Nigeria	191	57	211	68	82	30
Philippines	547	122	931	276	761	261
Puerto Rico	244	65	1	1	387	91
Ryukyu Islands	423	111	158	48	177	51
Sweden	234	65	1,264	329	297	127
Tonga	89	17	51	11	73	15
Trinidad and Tobago	2,990	611	4,206	966	3,241	808
United Kingdom	20,616	3,792	61,940	11,929	59,179	13,509
United States of America ..	204,280	45,384	131,515	29,634	114,251	28,906
U.S.A. Pacific Trust Territories ..	106	29	21	6	16	6
Western Samoa	75	13	78	16	44	10
Other countries	285	66	3,479	698	2,947	572
Totals	267,194	58,088	267,625	57,409	223,101	54,579

Frozen Lamb and Mutton

	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Barbados	223	30	414	65	580	78
Belgium	1,039	89	883	104	892	112
Bulgaria	551	42	—	—	1,961	151
Bermuda	442	95	498	127	555	150
Canada	8,286	1,178	15,410	2,490	12,014	1,956
Cyprus	1,588	232	1,920	319	2,336	386
Czechoslovakia	2,097	157	—	—	—	—
Denmark	335	42	400	60	280	47
Fiji	2,551	236	2,537	301	2,367	297
France	373	32	606	65	400	40
French West Indies	295	49	728	138	466	87
Germany, West	8,376	668	10,669	1,087	3,685	373
Ghana	3,168	200	1,745	153	1,608	154
Greece	20,467	1,807	3,919	384	6,331	547
Hong Kong	516	70	301	51	432	89
Hungary	1,680	137	1,062	86	1,301	99
Italy	941	149	711	129	374	65
Jamaica	549	56	850	110	1,497	187
Japan	93,405	6,213	66,451	5,981	142,268	11,914
Malaysia and Singapore ..	2,699	331	2,479	354	1,852	309
Mozambique	224	32	313	51	—	—

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

Frozen Lamb and Mutton—continued

	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Netherlands	1,560	139	1,680	184	1,533	189
Nigeria	360	59	307	56	220	49
Norway	680	55	554	56	—	—
Papua and New Guinea ..	231	26	180	24	127	20
Peru	737	58	694	60	438	32
Philippines	127	21	160	30	207	47
Rhodesia and Nyasaland*	214	30	36	5	22	4
Sweden	513	78	451	109	125	21
Switzerland	56	8	79	15	2,345	396
Tonga	1,002	63	846	87	1,141	86
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,304	129	1,359	178	1,267	187
U.S.S.R.	—	—	2,807	285	—	—
United Arab Republic ..	20	3	5	1	36	7
United Kingdom	642,372	92,458	676,013	119,984	608,526	100,001
United States of America ..	11,903	1,987	8,354	1,512	13,982	2,882
Western Samoa	1,520	118	1,081	78	1,168	90
Other countries	1,089	173	1,347	253	1,686	339
Totals	813,490	107,249	807,849	134,972	814,022	121,391

Frozen Pork

	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Aden	129	31	255	64	223	58
Australia	5,784	1,255	2,793	636	—	—
Belgium	471	97	466	96	493	95
Cyprus	228	39	227	46	305	61
Fiji	168	35	199	48	188	51
France	162	25	347	86	747	236
Hong Kong	480	101	207	47	144	35
Jamaica	4	1	7	1	203	49
Japan	423	92	27	8	95	22
Malaysia and Singapore ..	743	156	828	203	635	139
Nauru	125	26	137	34	—	—
Netherlands	96	22	212	46	119	23
Netherlands Antilles	50	8	40	7	64	13
New Caledonia	102	22	188	47	242	64
Papua	237	74	134	47	—	—
South Africa	673	126	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1,066	215	1,195	277	1,006	244
United Kingdom	1,073	195	397	65	1,926	332
United States of America ..	38	9	8	3	3	1
Other countries	442	94	674	171	882	233
Totals	12,494	2,623	8,341	1,932	7,275	1,657

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Other Frozen Meat</i>						
	1b(000)	\$(000)	1b(000)	\$(000)	1b(000)	\$(000)
Belgium	347	58	223	42	133	32
Canada	735	193	367	114	346	73
Cyprus	317	59	452	78	305	62
Fiji	198	31	358	50	399	58
France	3,293	605	3,740	898	5,153	1,294
Germany, West	1,317	354	2,095	734	2,390	809
Hong Kong	219	28	135	19	98	12
Italy	1,172	72	941	80	430	72
Jamaica	1,329	165	1,327	181	1,668	263
Japan	352	42	324	39	1,003	184
Malaysia and Singapore	692	112	623	112	565	100
Netherlands	1,553	402	1,740	567	1,536	491
Netherlands Antilles	288	38	464	67	344	57
Peru	44	2	—	—	4	1
Philippines	229	26	78	11	118	17
Trinidad and Tobago	472	67	633	91	431	64
United Kingdom	43,812	9,133	45,638	10,509	43,494	10,913
United States of America	1,531	506	871	314	1,034	351
Western Samoa	331	24	289	19	242	21
Other countries	1,043	155	1,722	249	2,588	567
Totals	59,276	12,073	62,020	14,175	62,284	15,442

Canned and Other Preserved Meats

	1b(000)	\$(000)	1b(000)	\$(000)	1b(000)	\$(000)
American Samoa	797	276	697	236	907	277
Fiji	830	235	647	187	599	172
French Polynesia	237	100	140	58	297	126
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	285	111	238	93	180	70
Italy	1,769	79	867	60	859	67
Jamaica	423	96	484	125	369	105
Nauru	248	97	352	118	290	113
Papua and New Guinea	48	13	62	16	243	69
Tonga	280	76	302	80	565	154
United Kingdom	2,658	842	4,191	1,501	3,421	1,203
Western Samoa	844	247	748	210	903	255
Other countries	1,006	96	2,002	196	1,435	150
Totals	9,426	2,268	10,729	2,880	10,068	2,760

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Butter</i>						
	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
American Samoa	55	31	46	30	62	39
Bahamas	92	53	250	161	315	189
Barbados	168	104	195	134	242	163
Bermuda	323	208	309	206	303	190
British Guiana	102	61	144	101	108	72
Ceylon	206	120	104	69	118	75
Chile	—	—	492	403	492	360
Cyprus	97	55	70	49	135	86
Fiji	330	244	429	324	403	308
French Polynesia	81	48	103	68	150	99
Germany, West	2,907	1,746	365	222	317	203
Ghana	85	42	28	20	2	1
Haiti	12	7	30	19	22	14
Hong Kong	457	268	273	194	348	241
Jamaica	1,508	932	1,811	1,216	1,813	1,176
Japan	7	4	135	120	1,443	879
Leeward and Windward Islands	54	34	69	49	10	7
Malaysia and Singapore ..	1,173	797	468	329	1,554	1,120
Netherlands Antilles	201	123	274	190	207	134
Nigeria	189	103	248	169	163	102
Panama Canal Zone	48	30	26	19	46	31
Panama Republic	764	472	973	670	756	501
Peru	265	155	628	527	1,424	1,059
Philippines	513	287	706	511	921	662
South Africa	505	352	4,350	3,015	9,710	6,375
Tonga	56	33	54	35	70	45
Trinidad and Tobago	860	529	805	555	1,054	683
United Kingdom	170,191	102,228	174,941	109,606	166,912	93,865
United States of America ..	474	371	388	346	551	402
Western Samoa	115	68	106	69	109	68
Other countries	119	73	324	220	656	457
Totals	181,955	109,581	189,144	119,647	190,416	109,606
<i>Cheese</i>						
	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
Australia	330	179	276	168	436	245
Barbados	280	120	359	168	325	136
Bermuda	89	39	87	42	101	50
British Guiana	173	67	151	66	22	9
Fiji	42	21	42	21	49	24
French Polynesia	65	35	87	52	109	67
Germany, West	1,692	577	1,696	715	4,086	1,705
Italy	367	121	713	290	909	410
Jamaica	1,052	526	1,292	721	1,163	647
Japan	1,350	550	1,329	557	2,386	1,001
Leeward and Windward Islands ..	146	75	126	68	107	62
Malaysia and Singapore ..	190	81	265	123	315	141
Netherlands	157	63	236	97	146	62
South Africa	1,000	400	750	377	1,707	752
Trinidad and Tobago	820	341	1,017	471	759	316
United Kingdom	75,654	30,223	80,487	34,912	74,524	32,141
United States of America ..	3,941	1,549	3,957	1,649	9,024	3,794
Other countries	248	113	378	185	320	153
Totals	87,594	35,080	93,249	40,681	96,488	41,716

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Milk (Dried, Condensed, etc.)</i>						
	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
Barbados	134	18	191	40	297	69
Canary Islands	225	28	25	6	30	6
Ceylon	527	216	680	284	625	280
Fiji	722	187	712	207	670	185
French Polynesia	175	45	179	53	204	55
Germany, West	180	22	61	10	100	20
Hong Kong	484	94	213	78	417	102
India	2,082	281	3,887	896	5,222	1,492
Israel	—	—	—	—	3,484	694
Jamaica	1,758	286	3,207	605	3,556	772
Japan	3,332	448	3,453	598	7,269	1,415
Kuwait	241	32	255	57	110	26
Leeward and Windward Islands	76	21	87	24	28	12
Malaysia and Singapore ..	6,365	1,176	7,262	1,627	11,859	2,780
Mauritius	774	105	374	66	374	84
Netherlands	282	36	952	172	7,827	1,460
Nigeria	223	29	95	22	133	26
Pakistan	682	102	794	169	1,725	368
Peru	2,410	297	5,512	1,245	3,035	700
Philippines	8,512	1,068	10,679	2,483	11,417	2,563
Rhodesia and Nyasaland† ..	1,025	133	300	60	51	11
South Africa	399	51	805	222	903	221
Sweden	173	24	50	9	—	—
Thailand	137	43	111	40	1,010	234
Trinidad and Tobago	1,240	484	1,968	859	2,610	1,109
United Kingdom	39,229	5,483	43,174	8,631	31,285	6,164
United States of America ..	102	11	51	9	51	11
Western Samoa	200	61	218	65	199	61
Other countries	916	173	1,364	353	5,063	1,040
Totals	72,603	10,955	86,659	18,890	99,554	21,960

Edible Tallow

	\$(000)	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
Australia	21	2	1	—	2	1
Burma	100	12	110	20	—	—
China	4,828	489	164	25	1,044	158
Germany, West	30	3	20	3	—	—
India	1,710	190	581	85	21	4
Japan	658	61	246	29	446	61
Malaysia and Singapore ..	1,418	156	744	113	529	96
Netherlands	137	15	35	5	3	1
United Kingdom	4,167	453	1,957	291	449	72
Other countries	298	35	631	92	722	115
Totals	13,367	1,416	4,489	662	3,216	508

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

Inedible Tallow

	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
Australia	38	4	365	42	1,589	237
British Guiana	756	82	100	12	—	—
Burma	1,279	126	1,294	195	1,298	179
Ceylon	1,655	153	269	34	345	53
China	15,036	1,361	5,049	605	10,381	1,422
Fiji	744	76	325	41	728	108
Ghana	939	90	290	42	722	107
Germany, West	986	85	314	35	581	63
India	1,972	204	567	77	118	19
Jamaica	323	31	—	—	118	13
Japan	7,498	671	6,591	814	4,552	557
Kenya	1,455	136	1,592	194	902	124
Malaysia and Singapore	2,837	268	3,741	444	1,554	204
Mozambique	701	68	1,647	202	1,502	191
Netherlands	1,023	83	1,873	208	1,706	192
Pakistan	50	5	189	23	214	39
Rhodesia and Nyasaland†	2,010	170	1,441	159	957	128
South Africa	6,400	546	5,029	552	6,445	761
Spain	611	52	545	75	106	12
Trinidad and Tobago	1,194	114	1,433	184	1,070	135
United Kingdom	14,405	1,345	18,299	2,221	9,351	1,167
North Vietnam	350	37	76	10	225	33
Other countries	500	47	2,407	297	3,091	416
Totals	62,762	5,756	53,436	6,466	47,555	6,159

Cattle and Horse Hides

	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Australia	3,277	330	1,675	197	1,604	235
Finland	124	11	219	20	391	61
France	253	21	42	5	23	3
Germany, West	4,035	352	7,148	691	3,433	471
Israel	87	9	—	—	83	8
Italy	18,049	1,778	13,775	1,538	11,763	1,702
Japan	3,290	307	2,024	213	6,315	974
Netherlands	1,434	140	3,230	335	2,821	359
Norway	1,339	125	1,374	131	825	87
Poland	2,496	293	3,183	403	3,377	533
South Africa	1,367	152	794	94	384	58
Spain	574	57	1,414	153	1,603	196
United Kingdom	2,311	214	5,195	529	3,854	471
Yugoslavia	3,463	366	1,009	119	—	—
Other countries	881	90	4,088	458	4,709	630
Totals	42,980	4,244	45,170	4,884	41,185	5,790

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Calf and Kip Skins</i>						
	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Australia	184	40	122	25	31	9
France	114	22	259	70	255	108
Germany, West	530	112	607	166	325	138
Italy	1,612	326	1,412	376	1,828	755
Japan	1,472	241	558	110	528	134
Netherlands	350	65	657	166	548	208
Spain	497	102	325	79	139	56
United Kingdom	584	122	1,381	348	1,491	562
United States of America	839	171	615	148	—	—
Yugoslavia	519	105	227	47	—	—
Other countries	17	3	309	54	309	73
Totals	6,718	1,309	6,471	1,589	5,455	2,042

<i>Sheep Skins (with Wool)</i>						
	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Belgium	292	98	463	142	265	67
France	5,404	1,568	4,305	1,069	4,685	1,072
Italy	942	328	727	208	969	258
Netherlands	97	28	50	14	2	—
Spain	1,379	452	1,626	447	2,036	526
United Kingdom	284	89	478	154	170	47
Other countries	56	19	122	30	32	6
Totals	8,455	2,582	7,771	2,065	8,158	1,977

<i>Sheep Skins (Without Wool)</i>						
	doz(000)	\$(000)	doz(000)	\$(000)	doz(000)	\$(000)
Australia	2	8	3	18	8	116
Belgium	152	1,594	183	2,279	153	2,308
Canada	8	54	6	41	6	35
Finland	7	43	19	117	8	51
France	102	651	32	230	19	237
Germany, West	84	679	26	288	45	629
Italy	41	422	30	384	25	367
Mexico	6	52	21	219	13	194
Netherlands	123	1,265	125	1,531	116	1,702
Spain	7	43	—	5	1	3
United Kingdom	377	3,511	416	4,300	286	4,027
United States of America	1,582	12,762	1,411	12,999	1,516	19,767
Other countries	4	31	1	7	1	19
Totals	2,495	21,117	2,275	22,419	2,197	29,454

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Sausage Casings</i>						
	hanks (000)	\$(000)	hanks (000)	\$(000)	hanks (000)	\$(000)
Australia	70	94	75	105	59	67
Canada	1,713	3,117	1,699	3,301	1,502	2,985
Germany, West	253	484	212	408	195	358
Netherlands	43	92	93	190	71	162
United Kingdom	3,728	6,662	3,114	5,421	3,126	5,632
United States of America	694	1,472	713	1,547	752	1,617
Yugoslavia	10	17	27	55	31	70
Other countries	25	56	16	30	18	22
Totals	6,537	11,995	5,949	11,056	5,754	10,914

Casein

	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
Belgium	249	68	558	181	297	138
Canada	248	67	132	50	148	56
France	130	43	2,040	712	1,339	597
Germany, West	3,921	1,081	7,840	2,507	7,904	3,828
India	204	60	114	45	106	57
Italy	6,861	1,777	6,707	1,889	5,105	2,435
Japan	8,965	2,454	9,063	2,692	8,489	3,605
Netherlands	4,087	1,115	3,041	922	1,014	468
Spain	239	67	457	179	165	87
Sweden	751	204	1,298	427	600	292
United Kingdom	7,246	2,099	7,247	2,523	6,759	3,343
United States of America	8,391	2,248	12,788	4,492	9,839	4,834
Other countries	230	65	478	187	541	254
Totals	41,523	11,347	51,763	16,806	42,306	19,994

Apples (Fresh)

	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)	lb(000)	\$(000)
Belgium	4,664	292	6,470	404	10,643	665
Canada	2,287	143	1,957	122	3,834	240
Denmark	584	37	606	38	1,181	74
Fiji	447	28	512	32	486	30
France	626	39	160	10	2,755	172
Germany, West	7,938	496	6,283	393	15,269	954
Hong Kong	1,128	71	949	59	1,682	105
Ireland, Republic of	725	45	—	—	601	37
Malaysia and Singapore	1,223	76	2,009	126	1,227	77
Netherlands	1,894	118	1,808	113	—	—
Norway	680	43	601	38	831	52
Sweden	2,163	135	2,100	131	3,786	237
United Kingdom	48,814	3,051	61,569	3,868	55,483	3,443
United States of America	2,598	164	1,273	80	2,542	159
Venezuela	538	34	1,241	78	1,600	100
Other countries	1,018	65	2,261	145	3,450	221
Totals	77,326	4,837	89,799	5,635	105,370	6,565

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Seeds (Grass and Clover)</i>						
	cwt	\$(000)	cwt	\$(000)	cwt	\$(000)
Argentina	353	6	1,351	20	7,555	95
Australia	64,339	1,159	41,889	762	37,742	608
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	1,246	32	273	6	137	4
Canada	1,678	52	196	13	520	30
Chile	2,003	38	2,089	46	2,253	56
Denmark	478	12	10	-	13	-
France	7,484	170	5,146	111	22,490	355
Germany, West	4,267	132	1,806	36	2,330	50
Ireland, Republic of	11,981	177	8,895	167	10,346	179
Italy	26	1	-	-	602	6
Japan	885	24	918	18	832	19
Netherlands	1,839	40	832	18	1,989	40
United Kingdom	80,612	1,452	24,360	719	111,898	1,688
United States of America ..	3,497	135	1,118	34	1,054	19
Uruguay	98	3	936	37	1,864	66
Other countries	1,458	24	1,397	26	1,559	30
Totals	182,244	3,456	91,216	2,013	203,184	3,245

<i>Peas (Food)</i>						
	cental	\$(000)	cental	\$(000)	cental	\$(000)
Australia	6,419	28	4,543	21	18,471	64
Belgium	8,647	34	9,736	39	18,320	58
Fiji	3,715	18	5,044	23	5,498	24
Netherlands	4,123	17	3,711	16	10,675	36
United Kingdom	103,537	420	111,616	469	92,977	306
United States of America ..	9,165	37	8,674	36	3,505	12
Other countries	4,760	21	8,524	36	15,197	50
Totals	140,366	574	151,848	641	164,643	549

<i>Peas (Seed)</i>						
	cental	\$(000)	cental	\$(000)	cental	\$(000)
Australia	70,184	399	87,117	457	116,123	604
South Africa	5,371	28	2,148	11	4,693	25
United Kingdom	90,172	534	67,866	388	64,265	309
Other countries	7,181	42	19,066	104	27,129	121
Totals	172,908	1,004	176,197	960	212,210	1,059

<i>Wood Pulp and Waste Paper</i>						
	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)	tons	\$(000)
Australia	61,975	5,231	53,353	4,553	57,505	5,041
Japan	1,932	143	2,401	184	10,871	762
Philippines	1,694	137	99	10	1,538	143
Other countries	527	14	1,302	29	1,479	58
Totals	66,128	5,525	57,155	4,775	71,393	6,003

DESTINATION OF MAIN EXPORTS—*continued*

Country to Which Exported	June Year 1964		June Year 1965		June Year 1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

Timber (Sawn Conifer)

	Sup. ft. (000)	\$(000)	Sup. ft. (000)	\$(000)	Sup. ft. (000)	\$(000)
Australia	27,211	1,593	35,039	2,053	28,416	1,731
Fiji	762	54	2,112	175	1,217	101
Nauru	106	14	134	17	277	39
Western Samoa	432	44	343	30	438	41
Other countries	905	39	195	18	212	20
Totals	29,417	1,744	37,823	2,294	30,559	1,932

Saw logs and veneer (Logs, conifer)

	Cu. ft. (000)	\$(000)	Cu. ft. (000)	\$(000)	Cu. ft. (000)	\$(000)
Australia	5	3	77	18	2	2
Japan	9,842	2,554	14,296	3,648	15,660	3,944
Korea, Republic of	1,008	270	84	39	1,466	393
Other countries	—	—	5	—	2	1
Totals	10,855	2,827	14,461	3,706	17,130	4,340

Fish (Other than Canned)

	cwt	\$(000)	cwt	\$(000)	cwt	\$(000)
Australia	43,356	859	53,006	1,149	45,245	1,017
France	582	56	221	13	473	42
United States of America	23,587	2,087	28,458	3,646	29,862	4,140
Western Samoa	3,322	24	2,664	21	2,309	18
Other countries	3,684	65	6,624	115	8,105	138
Totals	74,531	3,090	90,973	4,945	85,994	5,354

Newsprint

	cwt (000)	\$(000)	cwt (000)	\$(000)	cwt (000)	\$(000)
Australia	2,074	11,258	2,163	11,769	2,303	11,790
Philippines	68	231	48	120	13	31
Other countries	5	29	8	46	25	87
Totals	2,147	11,518	2,219	11,936	2,341	11,907

*Includes Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland up to 1965, Southern Rhodesia only for 1966.
 Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland up to 1965, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) only for 1966.

‡Includes

EXPORTS BY PORTS—The following table shows for the latest years the value of total exports, including re-exports, according to the ports at which the Customs entries were passed.

Port	1959	1960	1961	Year Ended June			
				1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Whangarei	—	—	—	—	6.9	8.0	21.6
Auckland	210.0	197.3	173.0	196.6	220.8	246.3	235.3
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tauranga	15.4	16.4	14.5	18.3	23.5	24.7	26.9
Gisborne	5.8	5.5	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.5
Napier	47.4	58.0	60.1	60.2	77.7	70.2	78.6
Taranaki	48.8	52.2	56.3	53.7	57.8	64.3	64.6
Wanganui	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Palmerston North ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington	92.0	89.6	81.7	86.4	105.0	91.4	96.3
Picton	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.8	3.4	3.7	3.1
Nelson	3.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	5.1	6.8	6.6
Greymouth	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	—	—	—
Lyttelton	46.4	49.8	45.7	56.4	62.0	61.5	67.0
Timaru	31.4	35.9	32.3	35.5	42.8	36.3	40.0
Oamaru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otago	37.4	39.3	35.8	40.3	47.0	44.6	44.8
Bluff	47.8	53.2	52.9	64.4	76.8	76.6	74.5
Totals	587.3	605.2	568.0	627.5	737.3	742.2	767.3

Auckland occupies a commanding position in the export trade of New Zealand, usually about one-third of all exports being dispatched from that port. Wellington occupies second place, with approximately one-eighth of the trade. As will be seen from the above table, the order of the other ports varies from year to year. The general rise in the value of exports through Tauranga is attributed to the pulp, paper, and timber industries of the district.

RE-EXPORTS—Until recent years the forwarding trade of New Zealand has never been of great significance. In most years, ships' and international aircraft stores, in which aviation spirit and bunker and lubricating oils loom largely, make up between one-quarter and one-third of the total re-exports. The balance is made up principally of miscellaneous stores sent to the Pacific Islands and goods returned to the United Kingdom and Australia.

Particulars of re-exports are contained in the next table. Specie is not included in the figures.

\$ (000)		\$ (000)	
1954 ..	4,187	Jan-June	
1955 ..	4,278	1962 ..	3,335
1956 ..	4,767	June Year	
1957 ..	4,528	1963 ..	7,563
1958 ..	4,377	1964 ..	8,844
1959 ..	5,321	1965 ..	8,512
1960 ..	5,400	1966 ..	10,454x
1961 ..	7,183	1967 ..	9,486*

*Provisional.

The destination of this re-export trade for the latest June years are shown in the following table.

Country						June Year			
						1964	1965	1966x	1967*
						\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,312	2,972	3,524	2,688
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	290	349	604	586
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	16	29	74	34
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	14	198	53	26
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	18	22	39	56
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	811	778	1,267	1,212
Western Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	118	115	136	175
Germany, West	..	..	..	..	..	64	171	222	246
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	54	39	88	106
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	25	78	180	118
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	553	901	958	666
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	40	68	230	166
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	830	267	547	669
Ships' stores	..	..	..	..	..	2,309	2,347	1,038	931
Passengers	..	..	..	..	..	109	509	1,494	1,807
Totals (excluding gold and current coin)						7,563	8,844	10,454	9,486

*Provisional.

GOODS SHIPPED TO COOK, NIUE, AND TOKELAU ISLANDS—Trade with the Cook, Niue, and Tokelau Islands is not regarded as external to New Zealand, but merely as interchange between different parts of the country, and it is therefore not included in the account of the external trade. The trade of these islands with other countries is also omitted from New Zealand trade statistics. Separate returns are made of the transactions between New Zealand and these islands and the values of goods shipped to the islands are summarised below.

Year	Exports	Year	Exports	
	\$(000)		\$(000)	
1954	1,120	1961	2,081	
1955	1,175	1962	1,888	
1956	1,132	June Year		
1957	1,313		1963	2,001
1958	1,501		1964	2,397
1959	1,298		1965	3,020
1960	1,490		1966	2,846
			1967	2,789

Further particulars regarding the trade of the islands will be found in Section 38.

22 C—IMPORTS

GENERAL—Statistics of imports are compiled from entries passed at the Customs. The basis of valuation is usually c.d.v. (current domestic value in the country of export at the time of shipment). However in certain tables the value c.i.f. (cost including insurance and freight) is also given. Import values are expressed in terms of New Zealand currency, and import totals are exclusive of gold and current coin, except where the contrary is expressly stated.

Reference should be made to Section 22A for details of the systems of valuation of imports as now used in these tables. Section 22A also gives a summary of import totals for recent years and index numbers of the volume of import trade.

IMPORT CONTROL—Reference to import control is made in Section 22A.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS—The following table classifies imports by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised). It illustrates the great variety of imports which New Zealand receives in exchange for its relatively few basic exports.

Year Ended June	Imports (c.d.v.)					
	Food and Live Animals	Beverages and Tobacco	Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	Chemicals
	\$(thousand)					
1959	33,774	6,774	18,931	40,359	1,633	37,329
1960	34,148	7,175	20,112	39,610	1,085	37,077
1961	34,955	9,399	25,353	41,045	1,078	46,052
1962	30,832	5,625	23,467	45,933	893	44,741
1963	35,253	7,519	22,606	44,335	950	47,707
1964	48,627	7,003	27,530	47,819	1,105	55,450
1965	35,469	7,745	31,028	51,691	1,088	65,379
1966 _x	37,117	8,146	34,954	39,945	1,273	80,238
1967*	31,392	8,408	37,216	44,744	1,148	77,269

Year Ended June	Imports (c.d.v.)				
	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	Machinery and Transport Equipment	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	Commodities and Transactions not Classified According to Kind	Total Merchandise Imports
	\$(thousand)				
1959	148,928	118,055	26,860	1,881	434,524
1960	154,190	128,053	29,889	3,072	454,411
1961	204,430	175,409	40,570	4,360	582,651
1962	162,334	156,179	33,207	4,617	507,828
1963	167,333	159,454	35,446	3,137	523,741
1964	187,870	217,960	41,481	2,523	637,368
1965	195,223	230,983	42,226	1,833	662,667
1966 _x	216,289	263,403	46,825	1,236	729,426
1967*	210,773	260,271	46,363	3,922	721,506

*Provisional.

The next table gives fuller details of imports according to sections and divisions for the two latest June years.

Section and Division, S.I.T.C., Revised	June Year 1966x		June Year 1967*	
	c.d.v.	c.i.f.	c.d.v.	c.i.f.
<i>Section 0. Food and Live Animals—</i>	\$(thousand)			
Div. 00 Live animals	562	619	488	535
„ 01 Meat and meat preparations	94	106	90	97
„ 02 Dairy products and eggs	141	153	167	181
„ 03 Fish and fish preparations	2,001	2,176	1,630	1,755
„ 04 Cereals and cereal preparations	7,037	8,377	5,210	6,258
„ 05 Fruits and vegetables	10,680	14,103	9,379	12,673
„ 06 Sugar and sugar preparations	5,894	7,122	4,961	6,105
„ 07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	10,234	12,650	8,849	11,357
„ 08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	122	124	181	230
„ 09 Miscellaneous food preparations	351	370	436	457
Totals, Section 0	37,117	45,801	31,392	39,649
<i>Section 1. Beverages and Tobacco—</i>				
Div. 11 Beverages	4,527	5,222	4,040	4,591
„ 12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,619	3,985	4,368	4,714
Totals, Section 1	8,146	9,206	8,408	9,305
<i>Section 2. Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels—</i>				
Div. 21 Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	269	288	386	407
„ 22 Oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1,096	1,261	1,075	1,240
„ 23 Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	4,417	4,838	4,814	5,375
„ 24 Wood and cork	5,127	7,446	4,553	6,866
„ 25 Pulp and waste paper	1,960	2,370	1,919	2,302
„ 26 Textile fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread, or fabrics) and waste	6,926	7,666	6,183	6,708
„ 27 Crude fertilisers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones	12,576	22,429	15,692	26,998
„ 28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	96	105	75	82
„ 29 Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.i.	2,487	2,683	2,519	2,714
Totals, Section 2	34,954	49,085	37,216	52,693
<i>Section 3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—</i>				
Div. 32 Coal, coke, and briquettes	133	208	279	481
„ 33 Petroleum and petroleum products	39,750	51,254	44,412	56,597
„ 34 Gas	62	73	52	83
Totals, Section 3	39,945	51,535	44,744	57,161

Section and Division, S.I.T.C., Revised	June Year 1966x		June Year 1967*	
	c.d.v.	c.i.f.	c.d.v.	c.i.f.
<i>Section 4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats—</i>				
	\$(thousand)			
Div. 41 Animal oils and fats	74	85	45	53
„ 42 Vegetable oils and fats, unprocessed ..	1,023	1,164	981	1,138
„ 43 Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	176	199	121	140
Totals, Section 4	1,273	1,449	1,148	1,330
<i>Section 5. Chemicals—</i>				
Div. 51 Chemical elements and compounds ..	18,379	19,883	17,918	19,305
„ 52 Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	322	394	266	329
„ 53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials ..	4,832	4,941	5,016	5,068
„ 54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products ..	16,500	15,136	16,213	14,891
„ 55 Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations ..	2,403	2,507	2,575	2,636
„ 56 Fertilisers, manufactured	6,007	7,976	4,861	6,524
„ 57 Explosives	1,811	1,876	1,839	1,914
„ 58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	19,835	19,624	18,047	17,655
„ 59 Miscellaneous chemical materials and products	10,149	11,032	10,534	11,380
Totals, Section 5	80,238	83,370	77,269	79,701
<i>Section 6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material—</i>				
Div. 61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.i., and dressed furs	1,391	1,444	1,258	1,301
„ 62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.i.	5,735	5,461	5,584	5,396
„ 63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	1,536	1,877	1,663	1,972
„ 64 Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	9,249	10,119	8,365	9,089
„ 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	74,907	79,987	71,973	78,390
„ 66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.i. ..	10,067	11,333	9,368	10,186
„ 67 Iron and steel	62,539	67,275	60,096	62,295
„ 68 Non-ferrous metals	25,172	25,475	26,010	26,490
„ 69 Manufactures of metals	25,693	26,336	26,457	27,149
Totals, Section 6	216,289	229,309	210,773	222,268
<i>Section 7. Machinery and Transport Equipment—</i>				
Div. 71 Machinery other than electric	115,370	119,138	109,330	111,660
„ 72 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances	50,911	51,445	58,692	60,611
„ 73 Transport and equipment	97,123	103,418	92,249	97,715
Totals, Section 7	263,403	274,001	260,271	269,986

Section and Division, S.I.T.C., Revised	June Year 1966x		June Year 1967*	
	c.d.v.	c.i.f.	c.d.v.	c.i.f.
<i>Section 8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles—</i>	\$(thousand)			
Div. 81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating, lighting fittings, and fixtures	1,061	1,186	870	965
„ 82 Furniture and fixtures	172	193	149	165
„ 83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	92	101	108	119
„ 84 Clothing	3,091	3,277	2,696	2,861
„ 85 Footwear	1,276	1,389	1,295	1,398
„ 86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments: photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	16,194	15,288	15,877	14,911
„ 89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.i.	24,939	26,284	25,368	26,572
Totals, Section 8	46,825	47,718	46,363	46,991
<i>Section 9. Conimodities and Transactions Not Classified According to Kind</i>	1,236	1,296	3,922	4,120
Grand totals, merchandise imports	729,426	792,771	721,506	783,205

*Provisional.

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE—The United Kingdom has been the chief supplier of New Zealand imports since the eighties of last century. Prior to that the main supply was from Australia. In the years following the Second World War, the proportion of the import trade received from the United Kingdom rose from 47.8 percent in 1946 to a maximum of 60.1 percent in 1950. Since 1950 there has been an overall decline, and for the June year 1967 only 36.2 percent of imports came from that source. The trade with Australia from 1950 to 1956 was between 10 and 15 percent of the total. In 1957 and 1958, however, it rose to 17 percent, and in 1959 and 1960 to 18 percent. The proportion rose to 19.8 percent for the June year 1967.

The principal changes in the direction of the import trade are illustrated in the table in Section 22A giving the percentages received from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, European, and other countries. It will be seen that European countries are now playing a greater part in providing New Zealand's import requirements.

The table which follows shows imports (valuation c.d.v.) during the latest 11 years from the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States of America.

Year	Country Where Purchased			Country of Origin			Total Merchandise Imports
	United Kingdom	Australia	U.S.A.	United Kingdom	Australia	U.S.A.	
Calendar Year—	\$ (million)						
1957 ..	272	91	40	269	90	41	523
1958 ..	267	89	33	266	87	34	505
1959 ..	195	75	33	194	74	33	410
1960 ..	222	93	53	220	91	53	506
1961 ..	260	97	53	258	94	54	576
1962 ..	..	..	..	206	99	44	491
June Year—							
1963 ..	229	97	46	219	97	48	524
1964 ..	259	132	57	247	133	59	637
1965 ..	262	132	78	242	128	75	663
1966x ..	289	143	75	278	135	84	729
1967* ..	..	..	..	261	143	82	722

*Provisional.

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Jan- June 1962	June Year 1963	June Year 1964	June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967†
<i>E.F.T.A. (excluding U.K.)—</i>						percent					
Austria	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.11
Denmark	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.24	0.25	0.27
Norway	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.17
Portugal	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06
Sweden	0.97	0.78	1.13	0.78	0.90	0.70	0.74	2.05	1.57	0.92	1.01
Switzerland	0.71	0.69	0.79	0.93	0.88	0.68	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.99	0.92
Totals E.F.T.A. countries	2.40	2.23	2.65	2.38	2.46	2.02	2.34	3.53	3.14	2.51	2.54
<i>E.E.C.—</i>											
Belgium	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.92	0.81	0.82	0.66	0.79	0.56	0.45	0.49
France	0.68	0.72	0.64	0.83	1.01	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.69	0.72	0.83
Germany, West	2.99	3.01	3.02	3.09	3.46	3.00	2.96	2.75	2.83	3.06	3.60
Italy	0.61	0.59	0.72	0.74	0.79	1.13	0.97	0.88	0.92	1.05	1.46
Netherlands	0.94	1.24	1.19	1.37	1.96	1.20	1.12	1.21	1.39	1.32	1.20
Totals E.E.C. countries	5.98	6.34	6.30	6.95	8.03	7.07	6.60	6.56	6.39	6.61	7.58
<i>Dollar Area—</i>											
Canada	2.53	2.34	2.34	3.18	3.76	3.46	3.41	3.41	3.87	4.06	4.09
U.S.A.‡	7.85	6.79	8.16	10.49	9.43	8.48	9.16	9.27	11.33	11.49	11.34
Other	0.06	0.09	0.23	0.73	1.01	0.87	0.95	1.26	0.60	0.32	0.57
Totals dollar countries	10.44	9.23	10.73	14.40	14.19	12.81	13.52	13.94	15.80	15.87	16.00
<i>Other Countries—</i>											
China	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.38	0.43
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.22
Indonesia	2.18	1.22	1.04	1.04	0.37	0.79	0.80	0.87	0.10	0.29	0.24
Iran	0.54	0.53	0.82	0.80	0.59	0.79	0.83	0.37	1.84	0.91	0.80
Japan	0.85	1.12	1.75	2.85	2.91	2.59	4.62	4.81	5.54	6.16	6.08
Netherlands Antilles	0.63	0.79	1.48	0.36	0.83	0.74	0.59	0.36	0.23	-	0.02
Saudi Arabia	0.25	0.26	0.66	0.41	0.63	0.58	0.20	0.15	0.30	0.36	0.53
Other	0.54	0.60	0.58	0.64	1.04	0.69	1.27	1.16	1.16	1.11	0.63
Totals other countries	5.29	4.88	6.65	6.45	6.72	6.51	8.68	8.11	9.64	9.37	8.95
Grand totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore together formed Malaysia on 16 September 1963. Singapore independent from August 1965.

†Provisional.

‡Alaska and Hawaii included from 1966.

ORIGIN OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—The table which follows shows details of principal commodity imports by country of origin for years ended June 1965 and 1966. C.d.v. basis of valuation is used.

Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports		Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports	
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
<i>Unmilled Wheat—</i>	\$(000)		<i>Sugar (not refined)—</i>	\$(000)	
Australia	7,146	6,059	Australia	3,149	1,453
All countries	7,146	6,059	Dominican Republic	763	300
<i>Oranges—</i>			Fiji	517	799
Australia	1,281	1,333	Formosa	1,710	1,616
All countries	1,741	2,027	Reunion	-	905
<i>Bananas—</i>			All countries	6,991	5,080
Ecuador	-	344	<i>Cocoa—</i>		
Tonga	92	275	Ghana	624	1,564
Western Samoa	409	299	Netherlands	624	770
All countries	627	984	All countries	1,449	2,581
<i>Dried Fruits—</i>			<i>Tea—</i>		
Australia	2,584	3,414	Ceylon	4,293	4,607
U.S.A.	503	1,007	India	392	430
All countries	3,366	4,794	All countries	4,976	5,388

ORIGIN OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued*

Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports		Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports	
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
<i>Whisky—</i>	\$(000)		<i>Petroleum Spirit—</i>	\$(000)	
United Kingdom ..	2,964	2,825	Australia ..	3,665	869
All countries ..	2,998	2,862	Iran ..	2,205	1,154
			Malaysia* ..	2,438	409
			All countries ..	12,293	2,888
<i>Tobacco</i>					
(Unmanufactured)—			<i>Kerosene—</i>		
Rhodesia ..	568	996	Australia ..	1,149	1,097
U.S.A. ..	2,133	2,102	Indonesia ..	464	1,009
All countries ..	2,926	3,376	Iran ..	649	714
			All countries ..	3,271	3,356
<i>Rubber (Crude and Synthetic)—</i>			<i>Lubricating Oils and Greases—</i>		
Canada ..	492	351	Australia ..	825	1,841
Malaysia ..	2,713	2,189	United Kingdom ..	1,611	1,020
United Kingdom ..	521	435	U.S.A. ..	891	998
U.S.A. ..	708	805	All countries ..	3,451	3,909
All countries ..	4,971	4,417			
<i>Wood (Shaped or Simply Worked)—</i>			<i>Organic Chemicals—</i>		
Australia ..	1,044	1,095	Australia ..	1,188	1,389
Canada ..	737	905	Germany, West ..	889	772
U.S.A. ..	1,625	1,482	United Kingdom ..	2,813	3,199
All countries ..	4,158	4,541	U.S.A. ..	2,966	3,832
			All countries ..	9,214	11,155
<i>Pulp and Waste Paper—</i>			<i>Inorganic Chemicals—</i>		
Finland ..	1,076	620	Australia ..	2,086	1,533
Sweden ..	190	589	Germany, West ..	597	747
All countries ..	1,609	1,960	Japan ..	784	556
			United Kingdom ..	2,219	2,032
<i>Wool and Other Animal Hair—</i>			U.S.A. ..	1,156	1,019
Australia ..	2,262	2,620	All countries ..	7,861	7,095
United Kingdom ..	609	669			
All countries ..	2,911	3,296	<i>Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products—</i>		
<i>Natural Phosphates—</i>			Australia ..	3,735	5,133
French Polynesia† ..	825	1,030	Germany, West ..	803	1,309
Nauru ..	2,528	2,914	Switzerland ..	1,447	2,222
U.S.A. ..	784	1,431	United Kingdom ..	5,808	6,688
All countries ..	4,614	6,142	U.S.A. ..	606	666
			All countries ..	12,772	16,500
<i>Sulphur (Other Than Sublimed, etc.)—</i>			<i>Manufactured Fertilisers—</i>		
Canada ..	330	960	Canada ..	766	2,699
Mexico ..	452	586	Germany, West ..	626	1,256
U.S.A. ..	1,932	1,773	U.S.A. ..	3,050	1,287
All countries ..	2,732	3,345	All countries ..	5,336	6,007

ORIGIN OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued*

Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports		Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports	
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
	\$(000)			\$(000)	
<i>Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, and Artificial Resins—</i>			<i>Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Fibres—</i>		
Australia	2,797	3,677	Japan	2,373	2,841
United Kingdom ..	6,143	8,694	United Kingdom ..	692	889
U.S.A.	3,044	3,186	U.S.A.	766	895
All countries ..	15,487	19,835	All countries ..	4,888	5,837
<i>Rubber Tyres and Tubes—</i>			<i>Woven Fabrics of Regenerated Artificial Fibres—</i>		
United Kingdom ..	694	851	Japan	2,026	2,135
U.S.A.	645	706	United Kingdom ..	3,251	3,237
All countries ..	1,767	2,079	U.S.A.	1,431	1,723
<i>Paper and Paperboard—</i>			All countries ..	8,786	9,846
Australia	1,250	1,312	<i>Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics—</i>		
Canada	671	395	Hong Kong	1,257	1,311
United Kingdom ..	3,954	3,863	United Kingdom ..	916	1,188
U.S.A.	728	866	All countries ..	3,258	3,914
All countries ..	8,116	7,971	<i>Household Linens—</i>		
<i>Textile Yarn and Thread—</i>			Hong Kong	444	331
Australia	3,000	1,693	India	275	281
Hong Kong	1,135	1,281	Japan	275	267
United Kingdom ..	4,450	4,544	United Kingdom ..	636	546
All countries ..	11,615	10,044	All countries ..	2,450	2,260
<i>Cotton Fabrics Suitable for Manufacture of Apparel—</i>			<i>Glass—</i>		
Hong Kong	2,793	2,791	Belgium	348	182
Japan	4,227	3,859	Germany, West ..	550	329
United Kingdom ..	1,423	1,126	Netherlands	549	467
U.S.A.	651	694	United Kingdom ..	1,775	1,885
All countries ..	11,249	10,862	U.S.A.	306	434
<i>Cotton Furnishing and Household Fabrics—</i>			All countries ..	3,875	3,587
Hong Kong	836	1,081	<i>Bars and Rods of Iron or Steel—</i>		
India	929	1,126	Australia	1,589	1,961
United Kingdom ..	1,343	1,595	Japan	1,740	2,345
All countries ..	4,367	5,148	United Kingdom ..	1,083	1,264
<i>Woven Woollen Fabrics—</i>			All countries ..	4,757	6,130
Australia	494	565	<i>Angles, Shapes, and Sections of Iron or Steel—</i>		
United Kingdom ..	2,890	2,935	Australia	987	1,264
All countries ..	3,815	4,030	Japan	2,293	2,679
<i>Woven Jute Fabrics—</i>			United Kingdom ..	2,354	2,916
India	1,401	1,729	All countries ..	5,831	7,236
United Kingdom ..	177	191			
All countries ..	1,609	1,942			

ORIGIN OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued*

Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports		Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports	
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
<i>Universals, Plates, and Sheets of Iron or Steel—</i>	\$(000)		<i>Aircraft Engines—</i>	\$(000)	
Australia	12,431	13,199	United Kingdom ..	466	850
Japan	6,933	7,459	U.S.A.	1,353	1,365
United Kingdom ..	5,016	5,727	All countries ..	1,871	2,436
All countries ..	25,447	27,496	<i>Internal Combustion Engines, Not Aircraft—</i>		
<i>Hoop and Strip of Iron or Steel—</i>			Australia	950	682
Australia	683	470	United Kingdom ..	2,224	2,839
Japan	360	674	U.S.A.	1,400	1,452
United Kingdom ..	857	978	All countries ..	5,487	6,005
All countries ..	2,204	2,374	<i>Agricultural Machinery and Appliances—</i>		
<i>Iron and Steel Wire—</i>			United Kingdom ..	908	881
Australia	1,763	1,721	U.S.A.	882	2,487
United Kingdom ..	1,905	1,752	All countries ..	2,882	4,991
All countries ..	4,893	4,113	<i>Tractors—</i>		
<i>Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings of Iron or Steel—</i>			United Kingdom ..	6,056	12,669
Australia	2,617	2,885	U.S.A.	4,010	7,752
United Kingdom ..	3,518	5,381	All countries ..	10,790	21,841
All countries ..	6,737	9,219	<i>Office Machines—</i>		
<i>Copper and Copper Alloys—</i>			Germany, West ..	459	745
Australia	3,726	6,427	United Kingdom ..	3,121	3,838
Canada	2,988	2,186	U.S.A.	1,484	2,235
United Kingdom ..	3,387	5,334	All countries ..	6,620	8,359
All countries ..	10,716	14,251	<i>Metal-working Machinery—</i>		
<i>Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys—</i>			Australia	636	546
Australia	687	853	United Kingdom ..	1,927	2,231
Canada	2,955	2,780	U.S.A.	474	575
United Kingdom ..	715	675	All countries ..	4,258	4,585
U.S.A.	864	669	<i>Textile Machinery—</i>		
All countries ..	5,574	5,384	Germany, West ..	821	785
<i>Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc., of Iron, Steel, Copper—</i>			United Kingdom ..	2,768	2,609
Australia	422	532	U.S.A.	430	441
United Kingdom ..	1,279	1,357	All countries ..	4,943	4,810
All countries ..	2,453	2,739	<i>Printing and Bookbinding Machinery—</i>		
<i>Cutlery—</i>			Germany, West ..	588	640
Australia	234	403	United Kingdom ..	1,402	2,477
Japan	314	346	U.S.A.	1,123	792
United Kingdom ..	1,072	973	All countries ..	3,404	4,404
All countries ..	1,924	2,105			

ORIGIN OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued*

Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports		Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports	
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
<i>Excavating, Levelling, Boring, etc., Machinery—</i>	\$(000)		<i>Electrical Measuring and Controlling Apparatus—</i>	\$(000)	
United Kingdom ..	1,469	2,463	United Kingdom ..	1,403	1,705
U.S.A. ..	1,455	1,684	U.S.A. ..	466	638
All countries ..	3,766	5,032	All countries ..	2,456	3,076
<i>Pumps and Centrifuges—</i>			<i>Telecommunications Equipment—</i>		
Australia ..	1,347	1,123	United Kingdom ..	7,430	6,544
United Kingdom ..	2,840	3,405	U.S.A. ..	710	919
All countries ..	6,117	6,906	All countries ..	9,618	8,767
<i>Mechanical Handling Equipment—</i>			<i>Railway Vehicles—</i>		
United Kingdom ..	2,069	2,809	Canada ..	3,030	3,276
U.S.A. ..	988	1,574	Japan ..	1,186	1,608
All countries ..	3,969	5,653	United Kingdom ..	400	773
			All countries ..	5,098	6,677
<i>Ball, Roller, and Needle Roller Bearings—</i>			<i>Motorcars—</i>		
Sweden ..	282	420	Australia ..	15,051	14,958
United Kingdom ..	1,039	1,420	Canada ..	1,053	671
U.S.A. ..	340	448	France ..	526	911
All countries ..	1,965	2,977	Japan ..	352	737
<i>Taps, Cocks, Valves—</i>			United Kingdom ..	31,221	32,148
Australia ..	433	532	All countries ..	49,696	50,844
United Kingdom ..	1,402	1,788			
U.S.A. ..	397	382	<i>Lorries, Trucks, and Vans—</i>		
All countries ..	2,573	3,122	Australia ..	693	1,665
<i>Transmission Shafts and Cranks—</i>			United Kingdom ..	8,901	14,000
Australia ..	282	578	All countries ..	10,220	17,179
United Kingdom ..	1,723	2,054	<i>Aircraft—</i>		
U.S.A. ..	714	875	United Kingdom ..	378	580
All countries ..	3,254	3,878	U.S.A. ..	6,977	1,519
<i>Electrical Power Machinery and Switchgear—</i>			Netherlands ..	648	1,331
Australia ..	2,147	2,187	All countries ..	8,432	3,901
Sweden ..	4,992	1,019	<i>Ships and Boats—</i>		
United Kingdom ..	9,091	9,797	United Kingdom ..	1,891	4,109
All countries ..	20,183	16,961	All countries ..	2,137	4,401
<i>Equipment for Distributing Electricity—</i>			<i>Clothing—</i>		
United Kingdom ..	8,138	6,112	Hong Kong ..	375	366
All countries ..	9,231	7,517	United Kingdom ..	1,882	1,973
			All countries ..	3,331	3,076

ORIGIN OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued*

Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports		Commodity and Countries of Origin	Value of Imports	
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
<i>Watches and Clocks—</i>	\$ (000)		<i>Printed Books and Pamphlets—</i>	\$ (000)	
Germany, West ..	357	401	Australia	873	1,159
Switzerland ..	684	753	United Kingdom ..	4,459	4,541
United Kingdom ..	427	498	U.S.A.	1,573	2,159
All countries ..	1,817	2,124	All countries ..	7,371	8,361
<i>Photographic Films, Plates, and Paper (Not Developed Cinematographic Film)—</i>			<i>Newspapers and Periodicals—</i>		
Australia	2,000	2,156	Australia	1,732	1,618
United Kingdom ..	867	993	United Kingdom ..	1,963	1,899
All countries ..	3,812	4,113	U.S.A.	561	575
			All countries ..	4,391	4,200

*Malaysia includes States of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, and Sabah.

†French Oceania and Society Islands.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED—The following table shows the quantity imported during June years 1964 to 1967 of a large number of the principal items.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30 June			
		1964	1965	1966x	1967*
Fish, canned, and fish preparations	lb(000)	6,453	5,824	6,235	4,657
Wheat, unmilled.. ..	bushels(000)	6,499	6,104	5,461	3,677
Rice	cwt(000)	66.1	76.3	66.0	72.4
Oranges	lb(000)	32,257	34,505	39,481	34,811
Bananas	"	66,839	56,032	66,557	66,980
Fruit—					
Dried	"	22,789	21,336	28,920	23,719
Canned	"	11,312	9,778	11,305	8,377
Desiccated coconut ..	"	3,034	2,702	2,876	3,042
Edible nuts	"	1,951	2,010	2,027	1,790
Sugar	cwt(000)	2,746	2,409	2,838	2,769
Coffee, raw	lb(000)	8,196	6,906	7,988	9,101
Tea	"	17,509	16,612	18,286	17,683
Cocoa	"	8,187	7,030	17,608	8,040
Wine	gal(000)	232	253	295	206
Whisky	proof gal(000)	577	574	549	525
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	lb(000)	4,396	5,720	6,926	6,776
Synthetic and artificial fibres ..	"	3,995	4,670	5,586	6,649
Woven fabrics—					
Synthetic fibres	sq. yd(000)	9,910	10,488	12,796	14,965
Artificial fibres	"	18,307	20,598	23,270	21,593
Yarn and thread of silk, rayon, and synthetic fibres ..	lb(000)	4,517	5,276	3,650	3,519
Yarn of wool and animal hair ..	"	692	523	591	358

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED—*continued*

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30 June			
		1964	1965	1966x	1967*
Meat wraps, cotton	lb(000)	3,522	3,648	3,778	3,461
Textile fabrics coated with plastic ..	sq. yd(000)	2,166	1,610	1,240	1,223
Bags, sacks, wool packs	doz(000)	798	788	976	875
Cotton yarn and thread	lb(000)	5,195	5,683	6,523	6,812
Cotton fabrics, woven, unbleached	sq. yd(000)	10,534	10,868	11,321	10,870
Cotton, canvas, and duck	"	1,686	1,330	1,626	1,871
Cotton fabrics suitable for the manu- facture of apparel—					
Flannelette, winceyette, diaper cloth	"	10,234	10,881	9,949	9,282
Other kinds	"	38,219	33,414	31,719	31,081
Cotton furnishing and household fabrics	"	18,682	16,748	19,654	18,779
Woven silk fabrics	"	345.8	409.3	361.6	310.4
Woven woollen fabrics	"	3,447.2	3,340.3	3,540	3,555
Woven linen, ramie, and hemp fabrics	"	1,054.1	1,391.6	1,722	1,851
Woven jute fabrics	"	15,276	19,422	19,447	18,805
Rubber	cwt(000)	263.5	298.9	272.4	312.1
Timber, sawn	sup. ft(000)	27,327	35,998	38,394	34,072
Wood and paper pulp	tons	19,889	17,557	21,673	21,697
Nitrate of soda	"	1,462	3,705	3,923	2,600
Fertilisers, phosphatic	"	748,570	955,827	1,041,323	1,062,917
Gypsum, crude	cwt(000)	1,745	2,088	2,164	2,193
Sulphur	tons	174,202	205,107	211,548	199,889
Salt	cwt(000)	1,282	990	1,006	856
Asbestos	"	109.4	151.3	152.4	159.1
Petroleum, crude	tons	151,536	1,878,066	1,399,720	1,382,252
Petroleum, partly refined	gal(000)	14,989	176,816	326,593	380,824
Motor spirit	"	311,614	156,305	30,853	73,058
Distillate fuels	"	129,404	52,908	24,043	40,013
Kerosene and white spirit	"	35,625	41,134	40,649	49,490
Residual fuel oil	"	91,459	16,405	—	1,257
Lubricating oils and preparations ..	"	10,312	11,862	14,059	12,395
Cream of tartar and substitutes ..	cwt(000)	36.9	38.3	47.1	42.6
Acids	"	45.4	43.6	33.0	28.2
Caustic soda	"	80.2	97.9	115.2	116.3
Carbonate of soda	"	316.0	346.5	466.7	408.4
Calcium carbide	"	49.2	66.1	56.8	73.5
Sulphate of ammonia	tons	6,745	13,723	12,557	12,739
Potash	"	100,603	147,855	177,358	134,830
Pig iron and ingots	cwt(000)	159.1	198.0	188.8	176.8
Bars and rods of iron or steel ..	"	1,652.5	1,669.3	2,085	2,039
Angles, etc., shapes and sections of iron or steel	"	1,303.4	1,422.8	1,743	1,465
Universals, plates and sheets of iron or steel	"	3,221.3	3,746.1	3,994	3,995
Hoop and strip of iron or steel ..	"	211.3	256.4	280.3	258.7
Rails of iron or steel—fish plates etc.	"	364.8	304.3	362.9	285.2
Iron and steel wire	"	1,093.0	740.7	536.4	436.5
Tubes, pipes, and fittings of iron or steel	"	753.6	758.6	1,049	935
Silver and platinum not fully worked	oz(000)	1,696.0	1,680.9	1,985	1,649
Copper and copper alloys	cwt(000)	266.5	267.5	312.6	260.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys ..	"	187.5	229.5	216.5	310.6
Lead and lead alloys	"	120.0	122.9	146.8	112.8

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED—*continued*

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30 June			
		1964	1965	1966x	1967*
Finished structural parts and constructions	cwt(000)	46.1	95.8	87.5	242.9
Wire products	"	203.2	101.7	146.4	147.5
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. ..	"	64.2	89.9	76.2	85.6
Hand tools	doz(000)	534.3	528.1	618.8	482.4
Knives, kitchen and table	"	117.3	116.8	96.5	94.2
Spoons and forks	"	319.7	301.5	282.7	213.4
Internal combustion engines (not aircraft)	number	66,091	80,408	76,926	94,742
Agricultural mowers—crops, lawn, weed, scrub cutting	"	2,473	3,140	4,395	2,550
Agricultural harvesters and threshers—forage, tobacco	"	279	300	446	314
Earthmoving machines	"	321	338	348	202
Typewriting, calculating, and accounting machines	"	22,480	21,872	25,707	43,009
Domestic sewing machines	"	30,470	27,480	27,309	25,555
Electric motors—					
Under 1 b.h.p.	number	372,828	386,607	392,534	479,170
1 b.h.p. and over	"	20,332	18,974	27,264	28,878
Sparking plugs	(000)	2,288	2,387	1,192	841
Tractors	number	5,499	4,977	9,552	7,697
Motor cars—					
Unassembled	"	61,680	56,775	58,740	50,580
Assembled	"	7,150	8,572	8,105	7,150
Lorries, trucks, buses, vans, etc.—					
Unassembled	"	8,871	9,505	13,219	10,502
Assembled	"	122	135	115	419
Motor cycles	"	3,877	5,331	4,435	4,667
Bicycles	"	27,505	26,353	14,106	7,930
Rubber tyres and tubes (excl. bicycle)	(000)	116	120	158	133
Plywood	sq. ft. (000)	1,087	739	1,477	2,725
Newsprint paper	cwt (000)	129.2	90.6	60.1	34.6
Printing and writing paper—					
Machine made, not processed ..	"	280.1	190.4	132.5	106.1
Impregnated, coated, or printed ..	"	95.5	104.9	114.9	121.8
Machine made paper and paperboard n.e.s.	"	71.6	67.1	79.5	55.8
Grease proof paper, etc.	"	45.0	44.5	52.1	46.4
Wallpaper	rolls (000)	972.9	656.2	481.1	390.4
Linoleum and similar floor coverings	sq. yd. (000)	3,083.2	2,671.2	2,816	1,873
Carpets and carpeting of or with wool	"	186.5	122.4	104.4	77.5
Glass plate and sheet	sq. ft. (000)	20,899	11,033	8,988	8,515
Table ware and toilet pottery	lb (000)	2,963.4	2,929.0	3,062	2,639
Footwear	doz. pr. (000)	89.5	96.3	109.5	101.0
Cameras, photographic	(000)	144.8	132.6	74.7	99.6
Watches	"	185.1	162.7	183.7	158.6
Clocks, other than electric	"	219.5	237.1	273.8	255.3
Electric clocks	"	31.8	28.9	35.6	37.0
Electrical capacitors	"	23,585	29,182	19,355	18,157
Insulated wires and cables	cwt (000)	125.3	249.3	185.8	193.1
Telephone handsets	(000)	114.3	94.8	66.8	123.3
Electric accumulators	"	19.8	19.0	24.6	47.6
Electric lamp bulbs and tubes	"	5,135.9	6,425.0	6,370	6,627
Thermionic, etc., valves and tubes ..	"	3,253	3,763	2,524	2,355
Crystal valves	"	2,123	3,115	2,358	2,902

*Provisional.

IMPORTS BY PORTS—In 1967 New Zealand had 17 ports of entry for Customs purposes—ten in the North Island and seven in the South Island. The following table gives the total value of imports of merchandise for the several ports of entry. The value of overseas cargo landed at other ports is included with the appropriate port of entry. Basis of valuation is c.d.v.

Port	1961	January-June 1962	June Year 1963	June Year 1964	June Year 1965	June Year 1966x	June Year 1967*
\$(thousand)							
Whangarei	—	—	—	7,964	30,179	32,231	38,366
Auckland	229,704	97,142	215,504	256,738	267,345	291,103	285,572
Hamilton	—	—	—	1,390	1,598	2,535	2,735
Tauranga	8,286	3,788	8,996	9,750	7,736	9,208	8,491
Gisborne	1,002	352	1,190	870	844	830	817
Napier	9,768	4,530	9,940	12,106	11,288	14,188	15,669
Taranaki	8,500	3,260	8,006	8,422	9,716	8,865	9,645
Wanganui	2,538	350	724	878	952	980	994
Palmerston North	—	—	—	1,878	2,175	2,666	2,715
Wellington	184,902	78,000	168,934	209,960	206,747	227,113	217,659
Picton	184	52	870	438	301	425	393
Nelson	2,682	1,136	2,228	2,694	1,969	4,900	5,628
Greymouth	628	382	400	1,048	543	531	418
Lyttelton	85,522	32,296	71,946	79,938	79,721	91,635	88,351
Timaru	3,430	804	3,852	6,690	6,402	3,381	4,708
Oamaru	768	192	686	610	780	487	—
Otago	29,832	11,594	23,394	25,880	25,788	27,894	27,859
Bluff	8,838	3,602	7,072	10,112	8,582	10,453	11,486
Totals	576,582	237,480	523,740	637,368	662,667	729,426	721,506

*Provisional.

Almost three-quarters of the total imports usually come in by way of Auckland or Wellington. Lyttelton occupies third place and with the advent of the oil refinery plant at Whangarei this port has now reached fourth place in importance. Following these, with the exception of Otago, the relative importance of the ports varies from year to year.

It should be mentioned that imports by air have been credited to the port in whose district the airport is located. Thus goods which came in through Whenuapai (Mangere since November 1965) were included in the Auckland figures, imports through Wellington Airport and Ohakea in the Wellington figures, and through Harewood in the Lyttelton figures.

GOODS SHIPPED FROM COOK, NIUE, AND TOKELAU ISLANDS—Trade with the Cook and associated islands is not included in the export and import totals for New Zealand, but is shown separately in official publications. The following table shows the movement of goods from these islands to the main islands of New Zealand. Particulars of the trade of the islands with other countries will be found in the section dealing with New Zealand territory overseas.

Year	Value of Goods from Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands	Year	Value of Goods from Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands
	\$		\$
1958	594,142	June Year 1963	1,186,938
1959	686,014	1964	1,561,986
1960	656,990	1965	1,866,990
1961	942,872	1966	1,582,264
Jan-June 1962	451,758	1967*	1,563,248x

*Provisional.

The value of principal goods brought to New Zealand from the Cook, Niue and Tokelau islands during the last two years is as follows:

Commodities	Year Ended June 1966 c.d.v.	Year Ended June 1967* c.d.v.
	\$	\$
Oranges and mandarines (processed)	442	—
Oranges, whole fruit	26,386	85,472
Tangarines and mandarines, whole fruit	21,364	73,054
Lemons, grapefruit, etc., whole fruit	4,812	13,094
Bananas	8,468	6,566
Coconuts	908	1,682
Pineapples, whole fruit	17,126	13,922
Pulped, sliced, or processed fruit	4	—
Citrus fruit juices	451,156	484,794
Pineapple juice	164,868	124,034
Other fruit juices	6,578	7,444
Preserved fruit	105,064	156,270
Fresh tomatoes	177,200	109,686
Arrowroot, etc.	12,308	15,726
Copra	313,600	186,166
Coral and shells, etc., unworked or simply prepared	420	2,320
Wood manufactures (not furniture)	33,592	26,462
Textile clothing (not knitted, etc.)—		
Men's and boys' coats, suits, trousers, etc.	170,034	141,522
Women's and girls' blouses, skirts, etc.	3,354	8,676
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas, etc.	23,302	30,584
Other clothing	122	—
Basketwork, wickerwork, etc.	12,210	12,520
Empty returns	5,364	5,868
Other miscellaneous items	23,582	57,386
Totals	1,582,264	1,563,248

*Provisional.

22 D—CUSTOMS TARIFF AND REVENUE

THE TARIFF—Briefly the Customs tariff, apart from the obtaining of revenue, has for its objects the following:

- The development of New Zealand industries.
- The maintenance and extension of markets for New Zealand produce.
- The implementaion of New Zealand's tariff commitments in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

When New Zealand's first Customs Ordinance was proclaimed in 1841 the intention was to raise revenue and to some extent to give preference to goods of British origin. The tariff changes of 1851 and 1864 widened the scope of the tariff but retained its revenue aspects, though at this time the duties were mainly specific rather than *ad valorem*. In 1888 *ad valorem* rates became more general and the rate of duty was raised to 20 percent, which was double the amount charged in earlier years.

The prevailing economic philosophy was, of course, that of free trade, and in New Zealand's case it was underlined by the fact that Parliament predominantly represented the farming community. Even so, the depression of the eighties had so affected some of New Zealand's manufacturing industries that protection by tariffs became practical politics in 1888. The tariff revision of 1895 was aimed at protecting a small range of industries, and at the same time it eliminated the duties on many items which entered into the cost of living of those residing in urban areas. These tendencies were continued in 1900, 1907, and 1921, with British preferences becoming more evident.

In 1921 provision was made for an extra rate of duty on goods from countries with a depreciated rate of exchange. This was the first occasion when the legislature tried to cope with twentieth century economic conditions which threatened to cut across tariffs designed to give protection to industries which were supposed to develop in a manner normal to the nineteenth century. In 1921 provision was made for anti-dumping duties, another attempt to meet so-called abnormal practices. The depreciated currency duties ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 percent; the dumping duty was not to exceed the difference between the sale price and the current domestic value.

The 1927 tariff revision extended further British preferences and increased the number of duties imposed for protection purposes. Further important items, if of British origin, were also placed on the free list. In 1930 surtaxes on dutiable goods were imposed for revenue purposes and the general tariff rate was increased by about 5 percent. In 1931 a primage of 3 percent was charged on imports (except in specified cases) which were otherwise free of duty.

In the meantime there had been a change in trade policy, which had tended to become one of protection rather than one of free trade.

As a result of the changing conditions the Ottawa Conference was called. The outcome of this conference was the Ottawa Agreement of 1932, the effect of which was to give further preference to British goods and to inhibit the use of the tariff by New Zealand for purely protective purposes. (The United Kingdom, for its part, granted duty-free entry for practically all New Zealand products and applied tariff rates on butter and cheese from foreign countries and undertook to place quota restrictions on meats from foreign countries. See Section 21A—Marketing of Primary Produce.)

In 1934 a Tariff Commission submitted a report which in the main adhered to the already established principle of British preference, and actually reduced the protection for New Zealand industries in more cases than it provided protection. The adoption of this report by the Customs Acts Amendment Act 1934 resulted in a wide range of items being made dutiable for revenue purposes, while a small group of items with a low to moderate duty gave limited protection against goods of British origin. Thus New Zealand's tariff remained an expression of the fact that New Zealand placed its economic emphasis on primary production, the market for which was mainly in the United Kingdom.

This tariff remained practically unchanged until 1960, although extended in its scope by subsequent trade agreements. In 1960 some amendments were made.

An agreement signed in Wellington in August 1959 between New Zealand and the United Kingdom made provision for the minimum margin of preference of 20 percent accorded to British goods under the Ottawa Agreement to be reduced.

The Board of Trade, in November 1957, completed a comprehensive review of the whole structure and incidence of the tariff and reported to Government.

The Customs Acts Amendment Act 1961 introduced, with effect from 1 July 1962, a revised Tariff which took its structure from the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), a document of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, designed to list in a systematic manner the goods of world commerce according to their economic significance. It was keyed to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, (B.T.N.), an internationally agreed nomenclature which has carefully drafted rules of definition and in which articles are grouped in logical sequence often according to the nature of the material of which they are made. A new tariff based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was introduced on 1 July 1967. The duty rates remain unchanged and the statistical details conform to the requirements of the S.I.T.C. (Revised).

The rates of Customs and excise duty in force in New Zealand are set out in the publication entitled *The Customs Tariff of New Zealand*. This publication is available from the Government Printer, Wellington.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—As the rates of duty on goods vary according to their country of origin as well as their classification, the tariff is printed in "multi-column" form listing rates of duty under (a) the British preferential tariff, special rates under Australian and Canadian agreements being shown against the items concerned; (b) the most-favoured-nation tariff (under which goods from countries adhering to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and goods from certain countries with which New Zealand has separate trade agreements are admitted); and (c) the general tariff.

Duty is generally calculated according to ad valorem rates; where, in certain cases specific rates are prescribed, they are of a simple nature.

IMPORT CONTROL—Import licensing applies to half of private imports and is explained in Section 22A.

EXCISE DUTIES—Excise duty is a tax on certain commodities manufactured in New Zealand. Duties on major commodities are as follows.

Beer—As from 22 August 1947 the excise duty on beer became 30c per gallon where the specific gravity of the worts used did not exceed 1,036, increased by .84c for every unit of specific gravity above 1,036. From 27 June 1958 the excise duty on beer was increased to 60c a gallon where the specific gravity does not exceed 1,036, advancing by 1.67c for every unit of specific gravity above 1,036. The specific gravity of distilled water at 60°F is taken as 1,000, and the specific gravity of the worts is determined in relation thereto.

Tobacco—From 27 June 1958 the excise duty on tobacco was increased to the following amounts: tobacco, cut, \$2.27 per pound; tobacco, plug, \$2.27 per pound; cigars and snuff, \$1.20 per pound; cigarettes not exceeding 2½ lb weight for 1,000, \$7.00 per 1,000; cigarettes exceeding 2½ lb per 1,000, \$2.80 per pound. From 22 July 1960 the duty was reduced, on both cut and plug tobaccos, by 25c per pound, on cigarettes not exceeding 2½ lb weight for 1,000, by 60c per 1,000, and on other cigarettes, by 24c per pound. These rates were increased as from 4 May 1967 to the following: tobacco, manufactured, \$2.82 per pound, cigars and snuff, \$2.38 per pound; cigarettes not exceeding 2½ lb weight per 1,000, \$8.90 per 1,000; cigarettes exceeding 2½ lb per 1,000, \$3.56 per pound. An excise duty of 7c is levied on each 1,000 cigarette tubes or papers or the equivalent thereof.

Sugar—There is an excise duty of \$18.66 per ton on sugar manufactured in New Zealand.

Alcohol—Excise duties were formerly levied direct on certain manufactures the preparation of which involved the use of a considerable proportion of spirits. In lieu of excise duty on the finished manufactured article, however, a special schedule of duties has been provided since 1921 on imported alcohol used in manufacturing these articles in licensed warehouses. The present rates are: on alcohol used in the manufacture of: perfumed spirits, \$3.60 per proof gallon; toilet preparations, \$3.40; culinary and flavouring essences, \$2.00; medical preparations containing more than 50 percent of proof spirit, 45c per proof gallon. In similar medicinal preparations containing not more than 50 percent, the alcohol used is duty free.

Distilleries—Excise duty on gin, geneva, schnapps, vodka, and other basically derived white spirit liquors approved by the Minister of Customs, which are produced by three rectifying and compounding distilleries, is at the rate of \$13.50 per proof gallon.

CUSTOMS REVENUE—Revenue from Customs and excise duties is shown in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Excise Duties				Other Excise and Customs Duties	Total Excise and Customs Duties
	Beer	Spirits	Tobacco	Sugar		
	\$(000)					
1962	30,036	- -	30,426	..	53,314	113,776
1963	31,176	2,700	30,759	..	44,305	108,940
1964	31,260	3,269	31,772	2,140	48,561	117,002
1965	31,088	3,700	32,520	2,045	45,137	114,490
1966	32,828	4,100	33,358	2,231	49,185	121,702
1967	34,735	5,711	36,604	2,387	47,310	126,747

Motor spirits tax paid into the National Roads Fund has been excluded from Customs duties; increased duty paid into the Consolidated Revenue Account is included in the total of Customs and excise duties.

Customs revenue as a proportion of taxation is discussed in the section on Central Government Finance.

PREFERENCE AND RECIPROCITY—The following are the classes of goods which are deemed to be the produce or manufacture of countries which are entitled to be entered for duty at British preferential rates:

- (a) Goods wholly the produce of such countries.
- (b) Goods wholly manufactured in such countries from unmanufactured raw material and/or from one or more of the imported partly manufactured raw materials which are enumerated in the regulations.
- (c) Goods partly manufactured in such countries, provided that the final process of manufacture has been performed in such countries, and also that the expenditure in material produced in such countries and/or labour performed within such countries in each and every article is not less than one-half of the factory or works cost of such article in its finished state.

The conditions applying to British Commonwealth countries, the products of which are admissible under the British preferential tariff pursuant to agreements made by New Zealand with such countries, may be varied to suit the provisions of such agreements.

Under the reciprocal trade agreements with Australia and Canada discussed hereunder, the duties on certain items are sometimes higher than the corresponding duties under the British preferential tariff and in a few cases lower.

By an Order in Council dated 18 November 1965 the General Tariff is applied to Rhodesian goods.

Reciprocity With United Kingdom—Under the Ottawa Agreement New Zealand undertook to preserve the existing margins of preference on United Kingdom goods where the margin of preference did not exceed 20 percent, and where the margin exceeded that figure not to reduce it below 20 percent without the consent of the Government of the United Kingdom.

In 1958 New Zealand sought new arrangements with the United Kingdom and on 25 November 1958 the two Governments signed Heads of Agreement. This provided the basis for a new agreement to give New Zealand the right to reduce the margins of preference applied to United Kingdom goods entering New Zealand to 5 percent on certain imports essential for industry, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent on an extensive list of welfare and producer goods, and to 10 percent on all other goods. The formal text of the New Zealand - United Kingdom Trade Agreement was signed in Wellington on 12 August 1959.

On 28 June 1966 a "Record of Understanding" was agreed between New Zealand and the United Kingdom and this formed the basis for the New Zealand - United Kingdom Trade Agreement signed on 24 November 1966. New Zealand undertook to maintain duty-free entry for a short list of items and minimum margins of preference from 10 percent to 20 percent on another list of items. Otherwise the margins of preference in the 1959 Agreement are continued. On its part the United Kingdom has undertaken that, until 30 September 1972, it will admit without restriction of quantity, imports of the following New Zealand goods:

- (a) Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and the edible offals thereof, and chilled and frozen pork; and
- (b) Butter, cheese, skim and butter milk powders and casein.

In respect of butter, however, the two Governments agreed to annual consultations in connection with the United Kingdom quota scheme under which allocations are provided for the importation of butter from all countries, including New Zealand.

Reciprocity With Australia—(a) An agreement, completed in April 1933 and confirmed by the Trade Agreement (New Zealand and Australia) Ratification Act of that year, came into operation on 1 December 1933, and remains in force until terminated by either party.

Under the agreement each country grants to the goods of the other the benefits of its British preferential tariff, except with regard to certain classes of goods, enumerated in the Schedules to the agreement, on which special rates are fixed.

The agreement provided for lower duties than those prescribed under Australia's British preferential tariff on many classes of New Zealand products entering Australia, including fresh and frozen fish and fish pastes; dried peas; fresh, smoked, and preserved meats; onions; lucerne seed; wine; furs; hats; caps; floor rugs; various agricultural and dairying implements; whale oil; casein; sugar of milk; and timber.

Minor modifications have been made to the Schedules of the agreement from time to time, but they remain substantially the same as originally negotiated.

The agreement must be read subject to the 1965 Free Trade Agreement with Australia.

The setting up of an Australian-New Zealand Consultative Committee on Trade was agreed on by the Australian and New Zealand Governments in August 1960.

(b) The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement which came into force on 1 January 1966 provides for periodic reduction and ultimate elimination of duties on the goods listed in a schedule to the agreement when such goods qualify for admission into either country as the produce or manufacture of the other country. This agreement modifies or supersedes some of the provisions of the 1933 agreement, and, in particular, 1933 Agreement rates which are higher than the equivalent British Preferential rates are to be reduced to the British Preferential level not later than 1 January 1974, and some of these rates have been so reduced.

The goods listed in the schedule to the agreement cover 60 percent of the imports from Australia and include forest products (timber, pulp, packaging materials, plywood and veneers), petroleum products, meat, fish, cheese, lead, zinc and other metals, copper rods and bars, wool, and some machinery and chemicals. The first review of the NAFTA has resulted in the addition of further items to Schedule A, the duty reductions on which entered into force on 1 January 1968 at the same time as the second stage reductions on the original Schedule A items.

The agreement provides for reviews of trade between the two countries with a view to progressive inclusion of additional items within the agreement. The agreement is to remain in force for 10 years and thereafter shall remain in force unless terminated 180 days after appropriate notice is given by one country and the prescribed consultations between the two countries have been held.

Reciprocity With Canada—Reciprocal trade arrangements between Canada and New Zealand are governed by an agreement negotiated in 1932, and this agreement remains in force until terminated by either party.

Under the terms of the agreement sausage casings, hides and skins, wool, apples, seeds, kauri gum, and phormium fibre are amongst the New Zealand products admitted free of duty. Certain other items such as butter, cheese, mutton, and lamb are admitted at rates of duty lower than the British preferential tariff.

Reciprocity With Malaysia—A trade agreement between Malaysia and New Zealand was signed in February 1961 by which each country accords preferential rates of duty to the other. Both countries agreed to guarantee minimum margins of tariff preference which apply to certain important items in each other's trade. The agreement remains in force until six months from the date on which notice of termination is given by either Government.

Other Trade Arrangements—New Zealand is also a party to certain commercial treaties, conventions, or arrangements with countries outside the Commonwealth. In some earlier cases New Zealand automatically became a party to arrangements concluded by the United Kingdom; in others she became a party by signifying her willingness to adhere to such arrangements. Other arrangements again resulted from direct negotiations between New Zealand and the countries concerned. In practice many of these arrangements (which generally provided for reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment) are superseded by New Zealand's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. However, some remain separately in force, and, in addition to those countries which are contracting parties to the General Agreement, New Zealand grants most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to Argentina, China, Egypt, Formosa (Taiwan), Liberia, Poland, Tunisia, and Somalia.

The trade arrangements between Switzerland and New Zealand dating from 1938, under which New Zealand receives a guaranteed import quota for apples and pears, continues in force but the portion of the arrangement relating to most-favoured-nation treatment for imports has been superseded since Switzerland became a contracting party to GATT on 1 August 1966. Since 1957 the arrangement has been extended also to Liechtenstein.

The Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand concluded a trade agreement in April 1959. The agreement is designed to facilitate as far as possible the exchange of goods and services between the two countries. New Zealand is granted quotas on certain primary products while for some others New Zealand will be considered as a source of supply for imports into Germany under the import programme. The agreement was concluded following international discussions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on problems arising out of the Federal Republic's import restrictions. The circumstances under which the

negotiations with the Federal Republic were initiated were thus somewhat different from the usual, and because of this New Zealand is not required under the agreement to make any special arrangements regarding German exports. As contracting parties to the General Agreement the two countries already granted each other most-favoured-nation tariff treatment.

A trade agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics entered into force on 1 August 1963 and it will remain in force initially for four years, and thereafter will continue indefinitely, but subject to three months' notice of termination on either side.

The trade agreement provides for the mutual grant of most-favoured-nation treatment in matters concerning trade and shipping between New Zealand and the Soviet Union. In particular each country has agreed to grant to the other, most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to Customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on the importation or exportation of products from the other country. Similarly most-favoured-nation treatment will apply in relation to prohibitions or restrictions whether in the form of quotas, import or export licences, or other controls.

A trade agreement with the Polish People's Republic entered into force on 7 July 1965 and will remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter continue in force until the expiration of six months' notice of termination from either country. This agreement provides for mutual grant of most-favoured-nation treatment in matters relating to import and export duties and charges, and also in regard to prohibitions or restrictions whether by way of quotas, import or export licences, foreign-exchange controls, regulations, directions, or other control measures.

The Republic of Korea and New Zealand entered into a trade agreement on 31 January 1967 providing for mutual most favoured nation treatment in all matters of trade between New Zealand and South Korea, including non-discrimination in the treatment of foreign exchange for trade purposes. A similar agreement was made with the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 7 March 1968.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)—Tariff negotiations took place in Geneva in 1947, and the concessions given by each participating country were embodied in schedules to a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The tariff negotiations themselves were bilateral but all the concessions were applied multilaterally, so that New Zealand receives the benefit of reductions made by all participants, and, conversely, New Zealand's concessions apply to all the other countries which took part. Concessions are of two kinds—actual reductions of duties and bindings of duties against increase. The Agreement, which provides for concessions under both the British preferential and most-favoured-nation tariffs, was applied provisionally by New Zealand on 26 July 1948.

The foreign countries to whose products the concessionary rates (i.e., the most-favoured-nation rates) of duty apply by virtue of their membership in GATT or some special arrangement in GATT are: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France (including overseas territories), Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malagasy, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands (including overseas territories), Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The following Commonwealth countries are members of GATT: Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom and Ireland (and dependent territories), Zambia, Barbados.

Some other Commonwealth countries, as newly independent states, apply the GATT on a *de facto* basis: Botswana, Lesotho, Maldive Islands, Singapore, and Zambia.

While the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade has been the principal aim of the General Agreement it has also provided an internationally accepted code of rules in world trade, and its regular sessions have been useful as a forum for the discussion and settlement of international trade problems and disputes.

Developments have tended to whittle away most of the trading advantages which countries relying heavily on agricultural exports reasonably expected to get from GATT membership. There has been a growing disparity between the benefits accruing under GATT to the industrialised countries and the far less tangible advantages it provides for primary producing

countries like New Zealand. This has been due primarily to the growing use of quantitative restrictions on agricultural products by most of the large industrialised countries as an aspect of their policies of agricultural protectionism.

The results of the Kennedy Round which was concluded in June 1967 have not corrected this imbalance, although New Zealand did obtain improved access and some tariff concessions on a limited range of agricultural products exported to some GATT countries. As compensation New Zealand has undertaken to reduce Most Favoured Nation rates of duty by up to 50 percent of existing rates on a number of items. The first of the five equal annual reductions, which will implement this commitment, was made on 1 January 1968.

INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT—At a conference held in Rome in July-August 1967 a new International Grains Arrangement was concluded. It is based on a Memorandum of Agreement signed by the major participants in the Kennedy Round (not including New Zealand), and on the 1962 International Wheat Agreement, of which New Zealand was a member.

The new Arrangement comprises a preamble with two linked but independent instruments—a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. On trade the basic provisions of the new Arrangement are similar to those of the 1962 Agreement. Members countries when importing undertake to purchase a fixed percentage of their requirements from other member countries at prices between the agreed minimum and maximum. If prices rise to the maximum a 'maximum price declaration' is made. When this occurs, importers are released from their obligation to purchase from member countries, while exporters are required to supply the average of each importer's purchases over the first four of the previous five years at a price not exceeding the maximum. The minimum and maximum prices have been raised by 20 U.S. cents per bushel in the new Arrangement. The minimum price of Australian F.A.Q. wheat f.o.b. Australia is increased from US\$1.415 per bushel under the 1962 Agreement to US\$1.615.

The signatories of the Kennedy Round Memorandum of Agreement (the "Geneva Memorandum") agreed to supply between them 94.6 percent of 4.5 million metric tons of grain each year for three years in aid to developing countries. Other countries are invited to subscribe, but membership of the Wheat Trade Convention is not conditional on participation in the food aid scheme.

The price provisions of the 1962 Agreement expired in July 1967, and New Zealand did not sign the protocol which merely extended the life of the International Wheat Council until 31 July 1968. The new Conventions will come into force on 1 July 1968. At the time of going to press New Zealand had not decided whether or not to join either Convention.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT—The International Sugar Agreement of 1958, to which New Zealand acceded on 28 November 1960, came into effect on 1 January 1959. The agreement was negotiated at conferences held in Geneva in October 1958 under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation. It replaced the agreement negotiated in 1953 which had marked the end of several unsuccessful attempts over a long period from before 1939 to secure international collaboration on sugar matters.

The main objectives of the agreement, which differs little from the previous one, are to assure supplies of sugar to importing countries and markets for sugar exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. Under the agreement, as negotiated in 1958, participating importing countries undertook to restrict quantities of sugar purchased from non-participating exporting countries. When prevailing prices did not exceed 4 cents per lb U.S. currency, exporting countries were restricted in the quantities they might offer on the "free market" and were allocated specific quantities as "basic export tonnages".

Provision was made in the agreement for a review of the price range and of basic export tonnages after three years. Accordingly a United Nations Sugar Conference was held in Geneva in September and again in December 1961, but there was failure to agree on export quotas for 1962 and 1963 and since that time the provisions of the agreement relating to limitation of imports, regulation of exports, and stabilisation of prices, have been inoperative.

The Agreement expired on 31 December 1963 but was extended by protocols until the end of 1967, although those articles that related to quotas and prices remained ineffective. Attempts have been made to negotiate a new agreement, establishing export, import, and price provisions. A further negotiating conference is scheduled for 1968.

New Zealand's annual requirements of raw sugar are now about 125,000 tons. Under a Memorandum of Understanding with the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (New Zealand is not a party to the Agreement itself) Commonwealth exporters have agreed to supply 75,000 tons annually. Since 1 January 1957 this quantity has been purchased at the world price plus the margin of tariff preference (\$7.50 per ton) which Commonwealth exporters would otherwise secure by selling in the United Kingdom. The arrangement continues indefinitely, although there is provision in the Memorandum of Understanding for review if circumstances warrant it. The sugar has been supplied by Queensland and Fiji. Much of the remainder of New Zealand's needs has been bought from the same sources, but purchases have sometimes been made from more distant foreign suppliers.

Before 1 January 1957 the guaranteed quantity of 75,000 tons was purchased at the Negotiated Price incorporated in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which is set annually after negotiations between the parties to the Agreement. At times, and especially in 1963 and for part of 1964, world prices were above the Negotiated Price, but over the whole period since 1957 New Zealand has achieved considerable savings by buying under the revised pricing arrangements.

Section 23

PRICES

PRICE CONTROL—Since 1948 successive Governments have followed a continuing policy of decontrolling goods and services in those fields where competition has been considered sufficient to regulate prices effectively. This has meant that progressively less stress has been placed on direct price control, which now applies to only a relatively narrow range of items; but much greater importance has been placed on price surveillance over a wide range of goods and services having a significant bearing on the cost of living. This pattern is expected to be followed in the future to a still greater extent.

Price surveillance takes the form of both the investigation of complaints made by members of the public about unreasonable prices, and the carrying out by the Department of Industries and Commerce of market surveys of key decontrolled commodities at regular intervals.

If, as a result of an investigation made by the Department, it appears that a trader has charged an unreasonable price calculated to yield more than a fair and reasonable rate of commercial profit for any goods or services, action may be taken against him in the Court for profiteering. This is regarded as a serious offence, and the relevant section of the Control of Prices Act 1947 may be invoked with regard to sale of any goods or services, whether they are subject to direct price control or not.

A schedule of goods and services still subject to price control is set out in the Control of Prices (Positive List) 1966. This comprises about 50 items as well as all drugs coming within the scope of the social security scheme. Control continues to be exercised in this latter field because of the importance of the cost of drugs in the annual expenditure on pharmaceutical benefits under the scheme.

Other items still subject to price control fall into the following two broad categories.

- (a) Certain essential food items which, in the main, were until recently subject to the payment of subsidies for the purpose of keeping prices down to the consumer (e.g., bread, butter, flour.)
- (b) Items where retention of price control is considered necessary because conditions of monopoly or quasi-monopoly apply at the level of manufacture or distribution, or other factors exist which impede the operation of competition as an effective regulator of prices.

Important items coming within this group are sugar, yeast, bananas and imported oranges, tobacco and cigarettes, woolpacks, sacks, bottles and jars, electric light bulbs and cables, inorganic fertilisers, motor vehicles, motor tyres, diesel, and fuel oil. Price control is also exercised over storage batteries, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as over a limited range of builders' and plumbers' requisites, such as baths, basins, sanitary earthenware, pipes, and nails.

It should be observed that certain prices controlled under other legislation do not come within the scope of the Control of Prices Act 1947. For example, the maximum price of motor spirits is fixed by Order in Council (on the recommendation of the Minister of Industries and Commerce) under the Motor Spirits (Regulation of Prices) Act 1933. Milk and cream prices are set by Order in Council on the recommendation of the New Zealand Milk Board under the Milk Act 1944.

Price Tribunal—The Control of Prices Act 1947 sets out the general duties and functions of the Price Tribunal as:

- (a) The fixing of prices for goods and services;
- (b) The investigation of complaints with respect to all prices; and
- (c) The maintenance of a survey of the prices of goods and services and the institution of legal proceedings for offences in relation to prices and the taking of such other steps as in its opinion may be necessary to prevent profiteering or the exploitation of the public.

The Price Tribunal has delegated the power to perform these functions to the Secretary of Industries and Commerce, who has in turn subdelegated that power to senior officers of the Trade Practices and Prices Division of the Department. As a result, the Tribunal now exercises original pricing jurisdiction over only a small selection of reserved items for which prices are normally approved on a New Zealand-wide basis. In all other instances the Tribunal acts as an appellate authority for the purpose of considering appeals against pricing decisions made by departmental officers acting under their delegated powers.

The Price Tribunal (or officers of the Department of Industries and Commerce operating under delegated powers) with respect to items subject to direct price control may:

- (a) Make price orders fixing, in such manner as is thought fit, the actual or the maximum or the minimum price for any goods (or services) sold in a specified market and under specified conditions. Price orders are published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and must generally be displayed in any shop where the goods to which they relate are sold;
- (b) Approve selling prices by special authorisations made in terms of section 16 of the Act. In this case approved prices are promulgated by letters of authorisation addressed specifically to the traders directly affected—or to any representative trade group acting on their behalf.

TRADE PRACTICES—Under the Trade Practices Act 1958, a Trade Practices and Prices Commission was established and an Examiner of Trade Practices and Prices appointed. The functions of the Commission are (a) to inquire into trade practices reported to it by the Examiner for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are contrary to the public interest, and (b) to make orders requiring the amendment or discontinuance, or prohibiting the repetition of any such practices found to be contrary to the public interest. A trade practice may be judged contrary to the public interest only if it has the effect of increasing unreasonably, costs, prices, or profits; unreasonably reducing or limiting, or preventing competition; or limiting or preventing the supply of goods to consumers.

There is also a Trade Practices Appeal Authority to hear appeals against decisions of the Commissions.

The Examiner is obliged to investigate any trade practice, either on complaint or on his own motion, which appears to be contrary to the public interest. On receipt of a report and recommendation from the Examiner about a trade practice, the Commission is obliged to hold an inquiry unless it is satisfied that all parties likely to be affected are in agreement with the Order which the Examiner recommends should be made. In these circumstances the Commission is empowered to waive an inquiry and make an Order by consent. Inquiries by the Trade Practices and Prices Commission are generally held in public and the parties, including the Examiner, are usually represented by Counsel.

Up to December 1967, the Trade Practices and Prices Commission had considered 31 separate cases reported to it by the Examiner, and in 26 of these had made an Order. In three cases the Commission has recognised the existence of a trade practice contrary to the public interest, but has permitted the parties to vary or cease the practice and has not made an Order. The Commission has found in favour of the parties in two cases.

Of the 31 cases considered by the Commission, 19 have been in respect of trade practices concerned with the collective fixing of prices or other terms of trading, two in connection with tendering arrangements, seven in respect of refusal to supply a reseller or a refusal to admit a reseller into a trade association and three in respect of restrictive marketing arrangements.

Eight decisions of the Commission have been appealed against. Three appeals have been allowed and one allowed in part.

CONSUMER COUNCIL—A Consumer Council, whose functions are to protect and promote the interests of consumers of goods and services was established in 1959. Since 1 April 1967 it has operated with a new constitution under the Consumer Council Act 1966. The Council consists of 12 members appointed solely on the basis of personal qualifications by a representative Appointments Committee, and additional members are the Secretary of Industries and Commerce, the Director-General of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Director-General of Health. District consumer committees are appointed by the Consumer Council.

Citizens may become associate members of Consumers Institute on payment of a fee of \$1 a year, which entitles them to receive copies of a quarterly magazine, information broad-sheets, newsletters, and other assistance from the organisation. By October 1966, 54,500 persons had joined Consumers Institute. Those associate members who wish to take a more active part in the work may become members of local consumers' associations which have been formed in many centres.

MONETARY AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL—A Monetary and Economic Council was established under the Monetary and Economic Council Act 1961 to report on the extent to which stability in prices and other economic objectives are being achieved. In its first reports the Council dealt with the economic situation and the longer-term problems of slow growth and instability, and subsequent reports have dealt largely with the current economic situation and outlook.

PRICE STATISTICS—Actual prices of many goods and services at various levels are collected periodically by the Department of Statistics. The fields covered are retail prices, wholesale prices, export prices, import prices, share prices, and wool prices. In the case of retail and wholesale prices, direct inquiry is made; export and import prices (or strictly, unit values) are mainly derived from trade statistics, share prices from records of the stock exchanges, and wool prices from the New Zealand Wool Commission. In addition, average prices of many materials and products of manufacture are available from the statistics of industrial production. Some retail prices are given in the following table, and a wider coverage is published in the annual *Report on Prices, Wages, and Labour Statistics*: The chief use made of the prices collected, is in the compilation of price index numbers. These are, fundamentally, weighted averages of price ratios, the weighting being so arranged that the index numbers give a general indication of price movements in the field covered. The usual technique employs fixed weights with, however, provision for revision of the weighting pattern at suitable intervals.

Retail Prices—New Zealand retail prices (weighted average prices over 25 centres) at 15 November 1967 of a number of the commodities which enter into the Consumers' Price Index are shown hereunder.

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
Cents			Cents		
Potatoes, main crop ..	lb ..	7.4	Jam, apricot ..	14 oz tin ..	24.0
Apples ..	lb ..	15.3	Tea ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb ..	33.4
Cabbage ..	lb ..	7.4	Cocoa ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb packet ..	26.2
Carrots ..	lb ..	10.6	Coffee, pure, ground, loose ..	lb ..	85.7
Onions ..	lb ..	8.4	Coffee, instant ..	4 oz jar ..	67.9
Oranges ..	lb ..	14.1	Salt, polythene wrapped ..	5 lb bag ..	22.4
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz tin ..	37.1	Baked beans ..	16 oz tin ..	20.5
Peas, fresh, frozen ..	10 oz packet	21.6	Tomato sauce ..	10 oz bottle	22.3
Beef—			Tomato soup ..	11 oz tin ..	13.8
Sirloin ..	lb ..	42.6	Aerated water ..	10 oz bottle	7.4
Prime rib ..	lb ..	39.3	Ice-cream, vanilla ..	pint block ..	20.4
Rump steak ..	lb ..	54.3	Chocolate ..	6 oz tablet ..	25.0
Blade steak ..	lb ..	40.6	Meal, restaurant, three-course	each ..	94.1
Mince ..	lb ..	33.6	Eggs, standard (in carton) ..	dozen ..	57.6
Corned silverside ..	lb ..	40.7			
Sausages, beef ..	lb ..	21.6			\$ c
Hogget—			Weekly dwelling rent, unfurn-		
Cut leg knuckle-end ..	lb ..	33.4	ished ..	each dwelling	7.42
Forequarter ..	lb ..	18.2	Concrete blocks ..	per 100 ..	24.32
Chops, middle loin ..	lb ..	31.5	Wallpaper ..	roll ..	1.45
Pork—			Paint ..	gallon tin ..	8.40
Leg, whole ..	lb ..	45.9	Weekly costs of owner-		
Chops, middle loin ..	lb ..	47.4	occupancy of dwellings—		
Tripe ..	lb ..	14.6	Rates ..	each dwelling	1.35
Sheep's liver ..	lb ..	33.0	Coal, domestic ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton ..	5.29
Sheep's tongue ..	each ..	5.4	Coke ..	cwt. ..	1.46
Ham, cooked, sliced ..	lb ..	98.4	Electric current (excluding	150 kWh per	
Bacon, side ..	lb ..	64.1	water heating) ..	month ..	2.15
Tarakini fillets ..	lb ..	39.7	Electric current (including	510 kWh per	
Groper (hapuku) pieces ..	lb ..	39.7	water heating) ..	month ..	5.40
Sole or flounder, gutted ..	lb ..	33.3	Gas, domestic ..	1,600 cub ft	
Smoked fish ..	lb ..	37.9	per month	2.67	
Salmon, fancy pink ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin ..	40.0	Kerosene, domestic use ..	gallon ..	0.29
Milk, fresh, delivered ..	pint ..	4.0	Fuel oil, domestic heating,		
Butter ..	lb ..	27.8	delivered ..	gallon ..	0.20
Cheese, tasty, rindless ..	lb ..	41.0	Refrigerator, 9.25 cu. ft. dual		
Milk powder, full cream ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin ..	92.2	temp. ..	each ..	199.00
Bread ..	28 oz loaf ..	11.1	Washing machine, semi-auto-		
Block cake, madeira ..	lb ..	33.0	matic, spin dry ..	each ..	219.00
Flour ..	25 lb ..	142.1	Vacuum cleaner ..	each ..	56.00
Oatmeal, pre-cooked ..	3 lb packet ..	41.1	Radio, table model ..	each ..	40.91
Prepared breakfast food ..			Radio, transistor, portable ..	each ..	51.05
wheaten ..	24 oz packet	27.5	Television set, 23 in. consol-		
Biscuits, chocolate whcaten ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz packet	21.3	ette ..	each ..	261.66
Rice ..	lb ..	13.3	Television hire ..	2 years ..	214.03
Sugar ..	6 lb ..	34.9			
Honey ..	1 lb carton ..	26.9			

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		\$ c			\$ c
Electric radiator	each ..	39.90	Singlet, athletic	each ..	0.82
Electric fry pan	each ..	30.45	Socks	pair ..	1.19
Electric jug	each ..	10.45	Handkerchief	each ..	0.25
Electric toaster	each ..	8.18	Women's—		
Electric iron, dry	each ..	9.95	Suit, coat and skirt, ready		
Electric blanket	each ..	31.50	made	each ..	41.44
Electric hand drill	each ..	23.10	Coat, woollen, winter ..	each ..	39.48
Lawnmowers, hand type ..	each ..	23.32	Raincoat, proofed poplin ..	each ..	18.49
Lawnmower, rotary type ..	each ..	139.00	Frock, polished cotton ..	each ..	7.64
Piano, upright	each ..	426.85	Skirt, winter weight ..	each ..	13.13
Perambulator	each ..	51.94	Slacks, tailored, ready made	pair ..	9.17
Dining room suite	each ..	80.11	Cardigan, all wool ..	each ..	9.50
Cocktail cabinet	each ..	106.07	Swimsuit, bri-nylon ..	each ..	12.12
Tallboy	each ..	25.12	Nightdress, nylon ..	each ..	5.68
Child's cot	each ..	20.89	Nightdress, winceyette ..	each ..	3.41
Lounge suite	each ..	202.89	Underslip, nylon ..	each ..	5.04
Bedstead	each ..	21.28	Vest, silk and wool ..	each ..	1.77
Mattress, kapok	each ..	15.75	Panties, interlock ..	pair ..	0.92
Mattress, inner-spring ..	each ..	64.27	Brassiere, cotton ..	each ..	2.77
Mattress, foam rubber ..	each ..	52.04	Corset, lycra	each ..	10.50
Venetian blinds, 72 inch wide,			Nylons, seamless, 15 denier	pair ..	1.18
54 inches drop	each ..	22.56	Umbrella, nylon ..	each ..	6.22
Alarm clock	each ..	6.37	Boys'—		
Linoleum	yard ..	4.14	Raincoat, cotton ..	each ..	10.26
Floor tiles, vinyl, 9 in by 9 in			Blazer	each ..	12.18
(veneer)	each ..	0.12	Trousers, shorts, worsted ..	pair ..	4.58
Carpet, 27 in	yard ..	4.91	Shirt, cotton, college style	each ..	2.82
Doormat, coir	each ..	1.48	Shirt, T-shirt, cotton ..	each ..	1.15
Drapery—			Pullover, woollen ..	each ..	5.36
Blankets, single, all wool ..	pair ..	17.31	Socks	pair ..	1.23
Sheets, single	pair ..	5.44	Girls'—		
Pillow, kapok	each ..	1.60	Hat, Panama	each ..	1.36
Towel, Turkish	each ..	1.41	Beret	each ..	0.89
Tea towel, linen	each ..	0.60	Gymfrock	each ..	10.69
Plate, 10 in., replacement			Frock, summer uniform ..	each ..	6.74
type	each ..	0.47	Blouse, college, cotton ..	each ..	2.45
Tea set, 21 piece, bone china	set ..	13.67	Pyjamas winceyette ..	pair ..	2.45
Knives, table, stainless ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz ..	5.00	Blousers, interlock ..	pair ..	0.67
Forks, table, E.P.N.S. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz ..	4.70	Sockettes	pair ..	0.65
Preserving jars, glass, quart,			Infants'—		
8 in.	doz ..	1.79	Nursery squares	doz ..	4.19
Casserole dish	each ..	2.12	Baby's vest	each ..	0.46
Pie dish, enamel, 11 in. ..	each ..	0.82	Baby wool	1 oz ..	0.32
Mixing bowl, stainless steel,			Piece goods—		
8 in.	each ..	2.85	Tweed, velour coating ..	yard ..	3.42
Saucepan, aluminium, 8 in. ..	each ..	5.09	Viyella	yard ..	1.90
Dustbin, standard size ..	each ..	3.64	Sail cloth	yard ..	0.74
Broom	each ..	2.95	Rayon	yard ..	1.16
Scrubbing brush	each ..	0.57	Dress pattern	each ..	0.64
Bucket, plastic, 2 gallon ..	each ..	1.08	Wool, hand knitting ..	1 oz ..	0.30
Hammer, carpenters, steel shaft	each ..	3.77	Men's—		
Plane	each ..	5.70	Boots, heavy	pair ..	12.01
Spade, garden	each ..	4.56	Shoes, light	pair ..	12.12
Soap powder	36 oz packet ..	0.37	Sand shoes	pair ..	1.74
Detergent, plastic container ..	19½ oz can ..	0.45	Jandals (thongs) ..	pair ..	1.64
Household cleaning paste ..	standard tin ..	0.27	Slippers, leather ..	pair ..	4.86
Disinfectant	4 oz bottle ..	0.32	Shoe repairs, half-soled and		
Fly spray	12 flu. oz. can ..	1.04	heeled	pair ..	2.46
Boot polish	2¼ oz tin ..	0.14	Women's—		
Floor polish	8 oz tin ..	0.52	Shoes, heavy	pair ..	9.75
Electric light bulb, 100 watt ..	each ..	0.22	Shoes, light	pair ..	9.79
Torch battery, dry cell ..	each ..	0.12	Slippers, felt	pair ..	2.43
Telephone rental, private			Shoe repairs, cemented		
(main exchange)	1 year ..	44.00	leather sole, heel tip, and		
Telegram, 15 words	each ..	0.31	toe plates	pair ..	1.76
Postage, letter	each ..	0.03	Boys'—		
Dry cleaning, men's two-piece			Football boots	pair ..	6.50
suit	per suit ..	1.23	Shoes, heavy	pair ..	6.09
Laundering sheets	6 single ..	0.69	Gumboots	pair ..	3.78
Men's—			Shoes, repairs	pair ..	1.81
Raincoat, woollen garberdine	each ..	32.91	Girls'—		
Parka, unlined	each ..	9.39	Shoes, school	pair ..	5.29
Raincoat, nylon	each ..	7.86	Shoes, light	pair ..	5.44
Hat, felt	each ..	6.43	Shoe repairs	pair ..	1.39
Suits, worsted, ready-made			Infant's shoes, plastic sole ..	pair ..	1.17
two-piece	each ..	44.52	Petrol, 83 octane	gallon ..	0.36
Sports-coat, ready made ..	each ..	27.44	Bicycle, men's sports roadster	each ..	49.00
Trousers, sports	pair ..	14.06	Bicycle tyre	each ..	1.98
Trousers, jeans	pair ..	2.95	Bicycle tube	each ..	1.01
Shirts, cotton, white	each ..	4.43	Cigarettes	packet of 20 ..	0.32
Shirt, brushed cotton	each ..	2.03	Tobacco, cigarette ..	2 oz packet ..	0.56
Cardigan, all wool	each ..	12.32			
Bathing trunks, bri-nylon ..	each ..	3.59			
Pyjamas, flannelette	pair ..	3.51			

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
Aspirin, packet of 25 ..	per packet ..	\$ c 0.20	Tennis balls	pair ..	\$ c 0.69
Toothbrush	each ..	0.22	Bowls, outdoor	set of 4 ..	24.74
Toothpaste, large tube ..	per tube ..	0.30	Rifle	each ..	29.10
Toilet soap, bath size tablet ..	each ..	0.12	Ammunition, .303 ..	box of 20 ..	2.78
Toilet paper	per 3 rolls ..	0.27	Optician fees, full examination ..	..	..
Face powder, block type ..	each ..	0.35	and spectacles with case ..	each ..	15.45
Hair rinse	each ..	0.65	Dental extraction	each ..	2.25
Razor blades, stainless steel ..	packet ..	0.24	Dental fillings	each ..	1.83
Electric razor	each ..	19.75	Dentures	set ..	59.30
Baby talcum powder	small tin ..	0.26	Medical expenses (excess over ..	..	..
Attache case, fibre	each ..	2.50	Social Security) private ..	..	..
Leather briefcase	each ..	15.34	general hospital	per day ..	4.84
Suitcase, large	each ..	8.94	Cinema admission	seat ..	0.44
Men's watch, wristlet	each ..	31.45	Football admission	each ..	0.24
Newspaper, daily	each ..	0.04	Football club subscriptions ..	cach ..	2.37
Library subscription	per book ..	0.09	Tennis subscriptions	each ..	9.57
Popular book, paper back ..	each ..	0.65	Radio licence	1 year ..	3.00
Writing pad	each ..	0.15	Television licence	1 year ..	13.00
Envelopes, 3½ in. by 4½ in. ..	packet of 16 ..	0.09	Haircut, men	each ..	0.49
Developing and printing black ..	per film ..	0.60	Haircut, women	each ..	0.50
and white film	..	..	Hairset	each ..	1.19
Camera film, colour	each ..	3.15	Permanent wave	each ..	5.36
Tricycle, child's	each ..	21.65	Union dues (annual subscrip- ..	..	..
Teddy bear	each ..	5.70	tion)	per member ..	5.83
Junior engineering construction ..	..	..	Funeral, burial	each ..	175.85
set	each ..	4.51	Funeral, cremation	each ..	149.19
Tennis racquet	each ..	7.13			

International Comparisons—The two tables next following provide comparisons of retail and wholesale prices respectively between New Zealand and certain other countries. All the prices, which relate generally to the month of December 1967 have been converted into New Zealand currency and the Imperial liquid and dry measures have been adopted as the basis for common units of quantity. In the first table prices shown for the United States of America do not include sales tax. Currency conversion basis, from 21 November 1967: Australia, A\$1=NZ\$1; Canada, Can\$1=NZ\$82.59c.; Great Britain, £1=NZ\$2.1429; South Africa 1 Rand=NZ\$1.25; United States, US\$1=NZ\$0.8929.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF RETAIL PRICES OF BASIC FOODSTUFFS

(At December 1967 in New Zealand Currency)

Item	Unit	New Zealand (Average 25 Centres)	Australia (Sydney)	Canada (Dominion Average)	Great Britain* (London)	South Africa (Cape Town)	United States of America (Average 56 Cities)
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread ..	2 lb	11.1†	19.0	31.9	13.4†	11.3	39.5
Flour ..	25 lb	142.0	208.8	245.7	122.8‡	136.3	262.5
Tea ..	lb	66.8	61.6	..	63.4	91.8	..
Coffee ..	lb	85.7§	..	73.6	80.4	101.6	67.7
Sugar ..	lb	5.8	11.0	8.0	7.1	9.4	10.9
Milk (fresh) ..	pint	4.0	11.0	12.3	8.9	8.9	11.7
Butter ..	lb	27.8	51.2	58.6	34.8	51.3	74.2
Cheese ..	lb	41.0	47.6	66.7	33.9	44.0	77.5
Bacon ..	lb	63.9	95.2	83.4	54.5	67.9	71.3
Prunes ..	lb	32.7	..	..	23.7	40.6	..
Canned peaches ..	30 oz tin	36.9p	30.6p	52.9	26.1	29.9	..
Beef, rib roast ..	lb	40.3	53.7	92.9	66.1	49.9¶	86.8
Mutton, leg ..	lb	33.3	31.4	66.4	..	48.6	..
Pork—							
Leg ..	lb	45.4	68.2	..	41.1	48.9	..
Chops ..	lb	46.9	67.1	67.8	82.1	49.1	86.2
Margarine ..	lb	**	39.4	29.5	19.6	25.3	25.1

* February 1968.

† 1½ lb.

‡ At price for 3 lb lots.

§ Loose.

|| December quarter, 1967.

¶ Sirloin.

** Cooking quality only available.

g Hogget.

p 29 oz.

Sources:

Australia: Commonwealth Statistician.

Canada: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Great Britain: New Zealand High Commissioner.

South Africa: Bureau of Census and Statistics.

U.S.A.: Bureau of Labor.

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

Item	Unit	New Zealand, February 1968*	Canada, December 1967	Great Britain, February 1968	United States of America, December 1967
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat	bushel	1.45	1.57	1.30	1.65
Oats	bushel	0.85	0.92	0.73	0.89
Flour	short ton	83.00	134.13	..	105.59
Sugar	cwt	5.53	6.52	..	9.90
Butter	lb	0.27	0.55	0.29	0.61
Cheese	lb	0.22	..	0.25	0.47
Motor spirits ..	gallon	0.33	..	0.59	0.12†

* Priced once each quarter.

† Price excluding tax (including tax the price ranges from U.S. \$0.18 to \$0.20 according to the State).

Sources:

Canada: *Prices and Price Indexes* - Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Great Britain: Wheat and Oats - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food; butter and cheese - New Zealand Dairy Board; motor spirits - Ministry of Power.

U.S.A.: *Survey of Current Business*.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—An historical survey of retail prices in New Zealand was given in the report *Consumers' Price Index, 1955 Revision*. Extracts from that publication were also reprinted as an appendix to the 1957 *Yearbook* (pages 1214-37).

The Consumers' Price Index was revised in 1965. Complete details of the revised index are contained in the *Consumers' Price Index Revision 1965* report. A brief summary of the salient features of the latest index is as follows:

- (a) The basic formula used is that of Laspeyres in its aggregative form.
- (b) The index relates primarily to urban and country town dwellers living as families.
- (c) About 90 percent of personal expenditure is covered.
- (d) The number of items regularly priced is 535.
- (e) The base is: 1962-63 consumption costed at 1965 prices.
- (f) The sources of group and commodity weights were (1) Census of Distribution 1962-63; (2) Industrial or factory statistics; (3) Import and export data; (4) extension of regularly compiled statistics of consumable goods. Where considered desirable the base weight assigned to selected items was broadened to allow for expenditure on kindred items not selected for pricing.
- (g) Prices are collected by field officers in 27 centres, including two combined areas.
- (h) A scientific sample of rented houses and flats was selected.
- (i) Special techniques are employed for costs of owner-occupiers, for prices of seasonal fruits, vegetables and eggs, and for transport charges.
- (j) Index numbers are compiled for all food and its subgroups at monthly intervals, and for all other groups and subgroups at quarterly intervals.
- (k) Individual index numbers are published for the four chief centres, 10 larger centres, six smaller North Island centres combined and similarly five smaller South Island centres, showing each centre or group of centres on a common base and on its own base.
- (l) To provide a continuous series the pre-revision all-groups index has been converted to a 1965 base.

Costs of the following items are, for various reasons, outside the scope of the index: hotel accommodation, licensed and private; air transport; legal fees, commissions on sales, other than those incurred in the erection of house properties; gambling; church and charitable donations; private and boarding school fees; instalment credit interest and similar financial charges; personal accident insurance; photographers' charges; wages of domestic servants, jobbing gardeners, etc.; fees to chiropractors, herbalists, chiropodists, etc.; sundry licences (marriage, dog, etc.); direct taxation; savings, including amortisations of capital debts, investments, and life insurance; spirits and wine; jewellery and florists' goods; durable goods other than replacements; private holiday transport.

In general the index assumes a constant pattern of expenditure for all centres, whether large cities or provincial centres, whether with warm or cool climates, etc. In transportation, however, the index compromises by setting up a constant base expenditure on transport for all centres, but allowing a varying dissection between the various modes of transport from centre to centre, according to local circumstances. Consequently there are no true "each on all" indices for transportation, but "each on each" indices can be used to produce "all on all" indices. ("Each on all" means an index for an individual centre which uses as base the average for all centres, etc.)

Long-term Linked Series—The table immediately following provides a long-term linked series of retail price (all groups) index numbers combining the present Consumers' Price Index with its predecessors back to 1907, the whole being placed on a uniform base, i.e., the calendar year 1965.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX (ALL GROUPS)

LONG-TERM LINKED SERIES

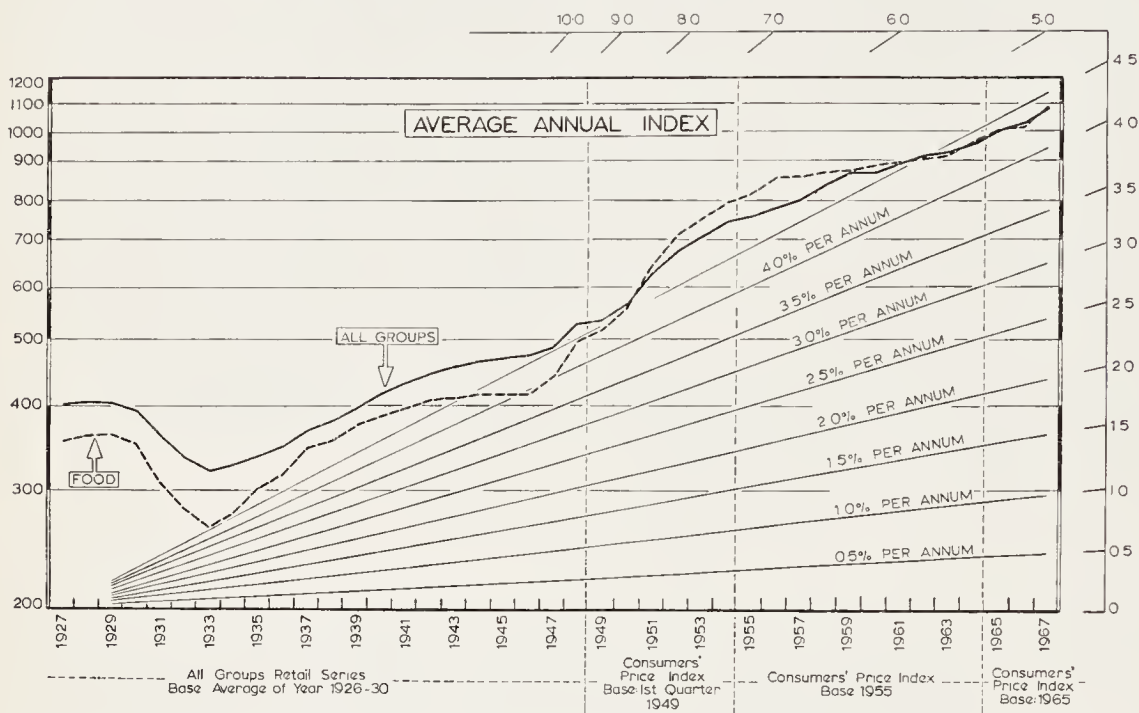
Base: Calendar year 1965 (= 1000)

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1907	234	1923	385	1939	397	1955	760
1908	235	1924	395	1940	415	1956	786
1909	232	1925	403	1941	431	1957	803
1910	234	1926	405	1942	445	1958	839
1911	233	1927	402	1943	455	1959	871
1912	240	1928	404	1944	464	1960	877
1913	245	1929	403	1945	470	1961	893
1914	252	1930	394	1946	474	1962	916
1915	271	1931	364	1947	488	1963	935
1916	291	1932	336	1948	527	1964	967
1917	315	1933	319	1949	536	1965	1000
1918	341	1934	324	1950	566	1966	1028
1919	366	1935	336	1951	629	1967	1090
1920	409	1936	347	1952	678		
1921	415	1937	370	1953	709		
1922	382	1938	382	1954	741		

The following diagram shows the movement in consumers' price index numbers, the data being drawn from the figures given in the preceding table (long-term linked series) and the quarterly table following.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

EQUATED TO BASE - CALENDAR YEAR 1965 (=1000)
PERCENTAGE INCREASE PER ANNUM



Current Consumers' Price Index—The tables which now follow relate to the current Consumers' Price Index only.

The first table supplies all-groups index numbers and index numbers of individual groups and subgroups for 25 centres combined. The group and subgroup weights are also shown as percentages of the base expenditure.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—QUARTERLY INDEX NUMBERS (ALL GROUPS)

TWENTY-FIVE CENTRES COMBINED

Base: Weighted average *twenty-five* centres, 1965 (= 1000)

	Food	Housing	Household Operation	Apparel	Trans- portation	Miscel- laneous	All Groups
Groups—							
Percentages of base ex- penditure ..	30.09	17.99	11.21	13.12	9.44	18.15	100.00
Calendar year—							
1965	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1966	1018	1053	1010	1016	1037	1034	1028
1967	1092	1117	1063	1044	1102	1105	1090
Quarter ended—							
1966—31 March ..	1020	1033	1003	1007	1026	1021	1019
30 June ..	1019	1046	1007	1012	1037	1027	1025
30 September ..	1018	1062	1010	1020	1039	1039	1031
31 December ..	1015	1073	1021	1026	1048	1047	1036
1967—31 March ..	1071	1091	1027	1035	1064	1060	1062
30 June ..	1098	1113	1067	1044	1101	1103	1091
30 September ..	1105	1127	1070	1048	1117	1126	1103
31 December ..	1093	1138	1088	1050	1124	1129	1104

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—QUARTERLY INDEX NUMBERS (ALL GROUPS)—*continued*.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTRES COMBINED

	Food			Housing		Household Operation		
	Fruits and Vegetables	Meat, Fish and poultry	Other Foods and Eggs	Rent	Home Ownership	Fuel and Light	Home Furnishings	Domestic Supplies and Services
Subgroups—								
Percentages of base expenditure ..	5.89	9.22	14.98	5.50	12.49	2.82	5.59	2.80
Calendar year—								
1965	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1966	1030	1040	1000	1048	1056	1020	1003	1014
1967	1105	1073	1099	1112	1120	1083	1023	1122
Quarter ended—								
1966—								
31 March ...	1056	1029	1000	1035	1032	1010	999	1005
30 June ..	1062	1027	997	1045	1046	1012	1000	1014
30 September ..	1013	1040	1006	1054	1065	1021	1001	1017
31 December ..	989	1063	996	1058	1079	1039	1011	1022
1967—								
31 March ..	1108	1079	1052	1074	1098	1043	1015	1033
30 June ..	1130	1076	1099	1113	1113	1066	1022	1156
30 September ..	1130	1070	1117	1129	1126	1077	1027	1150
31 December ..	1050	1066	1126	1131	1141	1145	1027	1150

	Apparel		Transportation		Miscellaneous			All Groups
	Clothing	Footwear	Public Transport	Private Transport	Tobacco and Alcohol	Other Supplies	Other Services	
Subgroups—								
Percentages of base expenditure ..	10.91	2.21	2.38	7.06	7.64	5.66	4.85	100.00
Calendar year—								
1965	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1966	1013	1030	1021	1043	1023	1037	1047	1028
1967	1039	1069	1082	1108	1098	1096	1125	1090
Quarter ended—								
1966—								
31 March ..	1006	1009	1005	1033	1023	1011	1029	1019
30 June ..	1009	1028	1015	1045	1023	1024	1038	1025
30 September ..	1017	1037	1014	1047	1023	1050	1053	1031
31 December ..	1022	1045	1052	1047	1023	1062	1069	1036
1967—								
31 March ..	1030	1061	1065	1064	1023	1081	1092	1062
30 June ..	1040	1065	1078	1109	1105	1087	1120	1091
30 September ..	1043	1073	1092	1125	1129	1110	1141	1103
31 December ..	1043	1078	1092	1135	1134	1105	1148	1104

In the table which follows monthly figures for the food group are shown for all index centres combined.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—MONTHLY INDEX NUMBERS (FOOD), TWENTY-FIVE CENTRES COMBINED

Base: Weighted average *twenty-five* centres, 1965 (= 1000)

Period			Fruits and Vegetables	Meat and Fish	Other Foods	All Food
Calendar year—						
1965	..	..	1000	1000	1000	1000
1966	..	..	1030	1040	1000	1018
1967	..	..	1104	1073	1099	1092
Month—						
1966—	January	..	1064	1029	1000	1021
	February	..	1035	1030	1000	1016
	March	..	1071	1030	1000	1023
	April	..	1073	1028	997	1021
	May	..	1052	1026	997	1017
	June	..	1060	1027	998	1019
	July	..	1045	1032	998	1017
	August	..	1011	1038	1001	1014
	September	..	984	1051	1019	1022
	October	..	989	1059	998	1015
	November	..	976	1064	991	1010
	December	..	1001	1065	1000	1020
1967—	January	..	1076	1072	1007	1041
	February	..	1129	1083	1055	1078
	March	..	1119	1082	1093	1095
	April	..	1114	1077	1097	1094
	May	..	1116	1075	1099	1095
	June	..	1156	1074	1102	1104
	July	..	1177	1068	1105	1108
	August	..	1137	1070	1112	1104
	September	..	1076	1073	1133	1103
	October	..	1057	1071	1136	1101
	November	..	1055	1061	1123	1091
	December	..	1039	1066	1120	1087

The following tables distinguish individual centres and groupings of centres, but the subgroup indices are omitted. Attention is called, however, to the two-fold method of presentation: in the first place current prices in each centre are compared with prices in the same centre during the base period; in the second, current prices in each centre are compared with average prices over all the 25 centres in the base period. Where the base is the individual centre, the index numbers are specially designed to show price movements in each centre. Vertical comparisons can also be made but they will show the relative amount of price movements in respective centres, not relative current price levels.

In the second method, where the base is average prices over the 25 centres, horizontal or vertical comparisons may be made to compare relative price levels. However, these index numbers do not indicate how much dearer or cheaper it is to live in one centre or another, but only how much higher or lower retail price levels are in one centre than another. The construction of the index assumes the same consumption habits in all centres, regardless of size, climate, etc.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—GROUP INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIVIDUAL CENTRES AND GROUPINGS OF CENTRES

Base: Weighted average *each* centre, and grouping, separately, 1965 (= 1000)

Centre	Food			Housing			Household Operation			Apparel		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Auckland	1000	1018	1092	1000	1060	1121	1000	1016	1084	1000	1021	1051
Wellington-Hutt	1000	1020	1082	1000	1053	1122	1000	1021	1076	1000	1016	1043
Christchurch	1000	1014	1098	1000	1054	1122	1000	1005	1046	1000	1024	1058
Dunedin	1000	1021	1092	1000	1049	1115	1000	1005	1053	1000	1009	1040
Four chief centres	1000	1018	1091	1000	1056	1121	1000	1013	1070	1000	1020	1049
Hamilton	1000	1021	1098	1000	1051	1113	1000	1008	1045	1000	1008	1026
Tauranga	1000	1025	1084	1000	1061	1142	1000	1012	1069	1000	1012	1041
Rotorua	1000	1025	1095	1000	1082	1166	1000	1012	1045	1000	1012	1042
New Plymouth	1000	1018	1095	1000	1038	1098	1000	1006	1061	1000	1008	1047
Napier-Hastings	1000	1009	1073	1000	1048	1117	1000	1005	1065	1000	1020	1042
Wanganui	1000	1019	1098	1000	1047	1108	1000	1006	1068	1000	1018	1040
Palmerston North	1000	1013	1090	1000	1053	1119	1000	1010	1058	1000	1011	1032
Nelson	1000	1019	1095	1000	1050	1114	1000	1010	1073	1000	1013	1028
Timaru	1000	1013	1091	1000	1049	1110	1000	1003	1040	1000	1015	1047
Invercargill	1000	1022	1095	1000	1040	1110	1000	1001	1040	1000	1009	1032
Ten larger centres	1000	1018	1091	1000	1051	1117	1000	1007	1054	1000	1012	1035
Six smaller North Island centres	1000	1019	1093	1000	1051	1112	1000	1008	1061	1000	1017	1050
Five smaller South Island centres	1000	1016	1096	1000	1040	1084	1000	1007	1052	1000	1011	1042
Twenty-five centres combined	1000	1018	1092	1000	1053	1117	1000	1010	1063	1000	1016	1044

Centre	Transportation			Miscellaneous			All Groups		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Auckland	1000	1035	1103	1000	1037	1108	1000	1031	1095
Wellington-Hutt	1000	1037	1101	1000	1028	1099	1000	1029	1090
Christchurch	1000	1032	1106	1000	1041	1108	1000	1028	1094
Dunedin	1000	1058	1114	1000	1035	1110	1000	1028	1089
Four chief centres	1000	1038	1105	1000	1035	1106	1000	1030	1093
Hamilton	1000	1033	1093	1000	1031	1096	1000	1026	1085
Tauranga	1000	1046	1110	1000	1033	1105	1000	1032	1094
Rotorua	1000	1031	1090	1000	1029	1094	1000	1032	1095
New Plymouth	1000	1041	1108	1000	1031	1106	1000	1025	1088
Napier-Hastings	1000	1037	1097	1000	1031	1107	1000	1023	1084
Wanganui	1000	1040	1106	1000	1032	1099	1000	1026	1089
Palmerston North	1000	1037	1096	1000	1032	1106	1000	1024	1087
Nelson	1000	1038	1096	1000	1032	1099	1000	1027	1088
Timaru	1000	1036	1097	1000	1037	1106	1000	1025	1086
Invercargill	1000	1040	1109	1000	1033	1110	1000	1024	1085
Ten larger centres	1000	1037	1099	1000	1031	1103	1000	1026	1087
Six smaller North Island centres	1000	1039	1098	1000	1032	1102	1000	1027	1089
Five smaller South Island centres	1000	1037	1098	1000	1034	1106	1000	1024	1084
Twenty-five centres combined	1000	1037	1102	1000	1034	1105	1000	1028	1090

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX—GROUP INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIVIDUAL CENTRES AND GROUPINGS OF CENTRES—*continued*

Base: Weighted average *twenty-five* centres, 1965 (= 1000)

Centre	Food			Housing			Household Operation			Apparel		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Auckland	1014	1032	1107	1114	1181	1249	995	1011	1079	1013	1035	1064
Wellington-Hutt	1012	1032	1095	1182	1245	1327	979	999	1053	999	1014	1041
Christchurch	1002	1017	1101	926	976	1038	1001	1006	1048	990	1013	1047
Dunedin	1012	1033	1195	895	939	998	1023	1028	1077	1010	1020	1050
Four chief centres	1011	1029	1103	1061	1121	1190	996	1009	1066	1004	1024	1054
Hamilton	985	1005	1081	967	1017	1077	964	972	1008	985	993	1011
Tauranga	1021	1046	1107	1104	1172	1261	972	984	1039	1004	1016	1046
Rotorua	1002	1027	1097	1011	1093	1178	1004	1006	1049	993	1001	1035
New Plymouth	979	997	1072	926	962	1017	984	990	1044	995	1014	1041
Napier-Hastings	962	971	1032	912	955	1018	1036	1042	1104	1006	1023	1048
Wanganui	973	991	1068	813	852	901	981	987	1048	994	1013	1034
Palmerston North	979	991	1067	918	967	1028	980	991	1038	1019	1030	1052
Nelson	955	972	1046	931	977	1037	971	986	1042	1005	1018	1033
Timaru	993	1006	1083	1017	1067	1129	1022	1025	1063	1005	1020	1052
Invercargill	1024	1046	1121	953	991	1048	1042	1043	1084	1008	1018	1041
Ten larger centres	985	1003	1075	951	999	1062	993	1000	1047	1000	1013	1036
Six smaller North Island centres	1002	1022	1096	915	962	1017	1030	1038	1092	981	998	1030
Five smaller South Island centres	986	1002	1081	897	933	973	1022	1029	1074	994	1004	1036
Twenty-five centres combined	1000	1018	1092	1000	1053	1117	1000	1010	1063	1000	1016	1044

Centre	Transportation			Miscellaneous			All Groups		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Auckland	1000	1035	1013	999	1036	1107	1026	1058	1123
Wellington-Hutt	1000	1037	1101	1019	1047	1120	1037	1068	1130
Christchurch	1000	1032	1106	998	1038	1106	986	1013	1078
Dunedin	1000	1058	1114	983	1017	1092	986	1013	1074
Four chief centres	1000	1038	1105	1001	1037	1108	1015	1045	1109
Hamilton	1000	1033	1093	993	1024	1089	982	1008	1065
Tauranga	1000	1046	1110	999	1032	1104	1022	1055	1119
Rotorua	1000	1031	1090	1016	1045	1111	1005	1037	1100
New Plymouth	1000	1041	1108	996	1027	1101	977	1002	1064
Napier-Hastings	1000	1037	1097	994	1025	1101	977	999	1058
Wanganui	1000	1040	1106	997	1029	1096	955	980	1040
Palmerston North	1000	1037	1096	993	1022	1098	978	1002	1063
Nelson	1000	1038	1096	898	1021	1086	969	996	1054
Timaru	1000	1036	1097	1010	1048	1117	1006	1031	1093
Invercargill	1000	1040	1109	991	1024	1100	1003	1027	1088
Ten larger centres	1000	1037	1099	996	1027	1098	985	1011	1071
Six smaller North Island centres	1000	1039	1098	1009	1042	1113	988	1015	1076
Five smaller South Island centres	1000	1037	1098	995	1029	1101	978	1010	1060
Twenty-five centres combined	1000	1037	1102	1000	1034	1105	1000	1028	1090

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX—The latest Wholesale Prices Index is described in the special supplement to the October 1959 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* under the title *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices*. A brief summary of the salient features of this revision appeared in the 1960 *Yearbook* (pages 992-994).

The index is not a single wholesale prices index, but a series of price index numbers related to broad groupings of the inter-industry transactions distinguished in the Department's input-output tables for the New Zealand economy. Thus each of the index numbers relates to a group of commodity transactions occurring at certain price-levels between defined sectors in the economy. Capital goods as well as goods for current consumption or usage are represented in the various commodity flows.

Wholesale Prices Index Numbers—The table which follows is divided into two parts; the first covers "input" prices and the second "output" prices. Within the first part of the table there is a break-up into goods for industrial use (analysed by sector destinations), for consumption, and for export. In each flow imported goods are distinguished from locally produced goods. In this part of the table all prices are inclusive of sales tax and excise duties and net of subsidies; the prices for exports marketed overseas are the prices in these markets brought to an f.o.b. basis, i.e., their "input" prices to other countries.

In the second part of the table the broad producing sectors are distinguished. Here the prices of their outputs are used. They are taken before the addition of sales tax and excise duties or the deduction of subsidies. The prices for export meat and dairy products are those payable to producers under the different stabilisation and minimum export-meat-prices schemes.

The primary produce processing industries group comprises the two major industries, meat export works and dairy factories, processing farm products mainly for export.

The expression base for the index is the calendar year 1958.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX

Base: 1958 (= 1000)

*Index Numbers of Commodity Prices by Sectors of Destination**

Calendar Year			Prices Paid for Commodities Used by—									Other Countries (Exported)	All Commodities		
			Domestic Industry			Consumers			Domestic Industry and Consumers						
			Imported	Home Produced	Total	Imported	Home Produced	Total	Imported	Home Produced	Total		Imported	Home Produced	Total
1958	..	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1959	..	..	1015	998	1004	1055	1034	1039	1025	1011	1015	1141	1025	1039	1035
1960	..	..	1008	1018	1015	1019	1028	1026	1010	1022	1018	1139	1010	1047	1038
1961	..	..	1012	1005	1008	1025	1034	1032	1015	1015	1015	1023	1015	1017	1016
1962	..	..	1011	992	998	1033	1035	1035	1016	1007	1009	1049	1016	1016	1016
1963	..	..	1034	1013	1020	1040	1050	1047	1035	1025	1028	1160	1035	1054	1050
1964	..	..	1039	1071	1060	1037	1088	1076	1038	1077	1065	1259	1038	1116	1097
1965	..	..	1058	1111	1093	1054	1111	1097	1057	1111	1094	1184	1057	1126	1109
1966	..	..	1075	1131	1113	1076	1124	1113	1075	1129	1113	1159	1075	1135	1120
1967	..	..	1104	1122	1116	1143	1197	1184	1114	1148	1137	1042	1114	1125	1122

*Index Numbers of Commodity Prices by Sectors of Destination**—continued

Calendar Year	Prices Paid for Commodities Used by Domestic Industry														
	Primary Industries				Primary Produce Processing Industries			All other Industries†			Manufacturing‡ Industries				
	Home Produced			Total	Imported	Home Produced	Total	Exported	Home Produced	Total	Imported	Home Produced		Total	
	Imported	Farming	All Other Industries									Other Manu- facturing Industries	All Other Industries		
1958	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1959	996	927	1010	972	1021	978	980	1016	1019	1018	1008	1013	1030	1014	1014
1960	986	958	1014	985	1007	1005	1005	1010	1036	1024	1006	1024	1066	1025	1025
1961	1012	948	1016	986	1045	940	943	1011	1048	1031	1006	1026	1069	1026	1026
1962	1003	839	1023	940	990	919	921	1012	1052	1034	1006	1034	1038	1021	1021
1963	989	848	1026	943	964	952	953	1039	1071	1056	1048	1039	1113	1061	1061
1964	999	967	1030	997	995	1049	1047	1043	1107	1078	1043	1080	1181	1085	1085
1965	1028	1149	1056	1091	1059	1091	1090	1061	1122	1094	1044	1084	1172	1084	1084
1966	1046	1261	1106	1162	1088	1075	1075	1077	1141	1113	1063	1092	1209	1105	1105
1967	1068	1162	1147	1139	1133	1003	1007	1107	1175	1144	1091	1163	1154	1125	1125

Calendar year	Prices Paid for Commodities Used by Domestic Industry								
	Building and Construction			Transport and Communication			Other Industries§		
	Imported	Home Produced	Total	Imported	Home Produced	Total	Imported	Home Produced	Total
1958	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1959	1032	1015	1021	1038	1039	1039	1016	1017	1017
1960	1042	1030	1034	987	1042	1002	1003	1027	1020
1961	1052	1056	1054	980	1051	999	1009	1042	1033
1962	1046	1072	1063	992	1072	1014	1016	1060	1048
1963	1042	1072	1061	1009	1066	1025	1021	1063	1051
1964	1070	1095	1086	1017	1054	1027	1034	1086	1071
1965	1096	1141	1124	1072	1072	1072	1083	1103	1097
1966	1110	1171	1149	1073	1082	1076	1108	1106	1107
1967	1149	1203	1183	1096	1111	1100	1137	1187	1173

*The prices used in this table are those payable by the using or consuming sectors, i.e., including indirect taxation and net after subsidies; the export prices are N.Z.\$ f.o.b. equivalents of overseas market prices.

†This consists of manufacturing industries (excluding primary produce processing industries) building and construction, transport and communication, wholesale and retail trade, banking and finance, public utilities and services.

‡Other than Primary Produce Processing Industries.

§Includes wholesale and retail trade, banking and finance, public utilities and services.

*Index Numbers of Commodity Prices by Sector of Origin**

Calendar Year	Prices Received for Commodities Produced in New Zealand							
	Output of						Used by	
	Farming	Other Primary Industries	Primary Produce Processing Industries	Other Manufacturing Industries	Public Utilities	All Domestic Industry†	Industry and Consumers	Other Countries (Exported)
1958	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1959	1010	1005	1000	1010	1041	1009	1001	1036
1960	1043	1052	1037	1025	1035	1034	1020	1079
1961	997	1113	941	1038	1044	1009	1014	992
1962	957	1146	954	1041	1066	1003	1005	995
1963	1020	1156	979	1062	1076	1037	1024	1079
1964	1111	1186	1071	1096	1094	1099	1078	1166
1965	1113	1231	1095	1109	1106	1112	1114	1106
1966	1118	1286	1117	1126	1116	1126	1133	1105
1967	1027	1327	1046	1158	1178	1102	1134	994

*The prices used in this part of the table are those receivable by producers, i.e., before addition of indirect taxation or deduction of consumer or user subsidies; prices for dairy produce and meat are those payable to producers under the schemes to stabilise returns from year to year.

†Comprises the outputs of the five sectors mentioned in this part of the table.

Long-term Linked Series—Since the index incorporates a major change in construction method, linking to obtain a long-term series is not very satisfactory. Nevertheless, some such link will be required occasionally in making longer-term surveys of price movements. Accordingly, in the table which follows, the previous index, converted to base 1958 (= 1000), has been linked to the component "Commodities used by Domestic Industry and Consumers". The subdivisions "Imported" and "Home Produced" commodities have similarly been linked. When using these linked series it should be borne in mind that the price sources and weighting pattern of the current index are quite different from its predecessors.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS--LONG-TERM LINKED SERIES

Base: Calendar year 1958 (= 1000)

Year	Imported	Home Produced	Total	Year	Imported	Home Produced	Total
1913	268	254	263	1941	503	436	476
1914	270	274	271	1942	552	456	514
1915	274	319	292	1943	609	461	549
1916	312	331	320	1944	629	472	565
1917	379	360	372	1945	638	481	575
1918	481	389	444	1946	636	489	577
1919	504	407	465	1947	650	523	598
1920	626	455	557	1948	730	574	667
1921	555	463	518	1949	714	586	662
1922	461	392	433	1950	758	667	721
1923	412	393	405	1951	883	777	840
1924	406	407	406	1952	996	842	933
1925	400	410	404	1953	947	891	924
1926	375	393	382	1954	904	932	915
1927	352	380	363	1955	920	935	926
1928	344	385	361	1956	944	985	960
1929	341	385	358	1957	968	977	972
1930	335	370	349	1958	1000	1000	1000
1931	328	326	327	1959	1025	1011	1015
1932	326	307	319	1960	1010	1022	1018
1933	345	301	327	1961	1015	1015	1015
1934	341	310	329	1962	1016	1007	1009
1935	342	335	340	1963	1035	1025	1028
1936	342	344	343	1964	1038	1077	1065
1937	371	370	371	1965	1057	1111	1094
1938	375	378	376	1966	1075	1129	1113
1939	379	403	389	1967	1114	1148	1138
1940	448	412	434				

EXPORT PRICES—The Export Prices Index has a weighting base of 1959 quantities at 1960 prices. The wool prices used are derived from the clean, on-floor prices used in the Wool Price Index brought to an f.o.b. basis. For dairy produce the prices used are selling prices at time of shipment brought to an f.o.b. basis. Meat exporting is conducted by numerous private operators, and there is no central organisation capable of reporting realised selling prices; prices obtaining in the Smithfield market, in the United Kingdom, converted to f.o.b. New Zealand equivalents, are used. Unit values from export statistics are used for other commodities. The prices for those goods which are consigned for sale in overseas markets therefore represent generally the ruling prices in those markets at time of export rather than the realised prices on sale.

Owing to fluctuations in the proportions of the different exports consigned to the United Kingdom and to other countries it was considered desirable, during 1963, to alter the published group and all-groups index numbers to an "all-exports" basis, that is, a single all-destinations unit-value (or price) with a single weight was substituted for the separate

unit-values and weights for the two destinations used previously. The differentiated destination weights and unit-values for each commodity are, of course, still used in the separate indexes for the two destinations.

A description of earlier indices may be found in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

In the following table are given export price index numbers for calendar years and for years ended 30 June.

EXPORT PRICES INDEX

Base: Export prices during 1960 (= 1000)

Period			Butter	Cheese	All Dairy Produce	Meat	Wool	Meat, Wool, and By-products	All Pastoral and Dairy Produce
Calendar year—									
1956	..	..	1035	1204	1080	1056	1099	1076	1077
1957	..	..	955	703	892	1097	1213	1148	1064
1958	..	..	821	847	843	1046	857	929	901
1959	..	..	1212	1215	1201	970	922	952	1033
1960	..	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1961	..	..	890	990	920	949	950	951	942
1962	..	..	1047	998	1022	955	929	936	961
1963	..	..	1145	973	1077	1012	1116	1055	1061
1964	..	..	1206	990	1139	1112	1223	1168	1160
1965	..	..	1185	1050	1178	1226	956	1091	1116
1966x	..	..	1068	1028	1111	1215	945	1105	1107
Year ended 30 June—									
1956	..	..	1231	1124	1179	1070	1054	1057	1098
1957	..	..	987	1000	994	1054	1248	1148	1098
1958	..	..	798	650	770	1059	953	990	918
1959	..	..	971	1161	1029	1030	843	921	956
1960	..	..	1196	1102	1159	953	1031	1008	1059
1961	..	..	896	991	927	992	948	966	955
1962	..	..	968	995	972	905	930	921	936
1963	..	..	1095	986	1048	1003	1003	993	1009
1964	..	..	1181	962	1101	1066	1270	1167	1148
1965	..	..	1226	1038	1185	1226	987	1101	1125
1966x	..	..	1105	1034	1136	1198	979	1113	1119
1967*	..	..	1048	1036	1095	1200	870	1033	1051

Period			All Foods	All Non-foods	All Exports	All Groups	
						To United Kingdom	To Other Countries
Calendar year							
1956	..	..	1069	1082	1075	1089	1042
1957	..	..	985	1162	1059	1042	1095
1958	..	..	936	854	902	922	858
1959	..	..	1099	937	1030	1068	951
1960	..	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1961	..	..	937	954	945	933	954
1962	..	..	992	930	964	982	931
1963	..	..	1049	1067	1056	1069	1036
1964	..	..	1131	1174	1150	1167	1128
1965	..	..	1201	1002	1111	1170	1034
1966x	..	..	1152	1037	1100	1100	1090

EXPORT PRICES INDEX—*continued*
Base: Export Prices during 1960 (= 1000)

Data: Exports from 1956 to 1967 (1956 = 1000)							
Period			All Foods	All Non-foods	All Exports	All Groups	
						To United Kingdom	To Other Countries
Year ended 30 June							
1956	..	..	1128	1045	1093	1130	1014
1957	..	..	1021	1196	1095	1083	1121
1958	..	..	901	938	917	910	934
1959	..	..	1031	853	955	999	864
1960	..	..	1067	1036	1054	1064	1034
1961	..	..	960	953	957	954	961
1962	..	..	942	934	938	938	933
1963	..	..	1029	982	1008	1034	974
1964	..	..	1089	1199	1139 _x	1141 _x	1134
1965	..	..	1210	1009	1119	1185	1034
1966 _x	..	..	1158	1058	1113	1122	1093
1967*	..	..	1138	938	1048	1066	1019

*Provisional.

The fact that the calendar year does not coincide with the farm production year is especially significant in New Zealand, since the great bulk of export goods is farm produce. For a number of purposes the portion of the foregoing tables relative to years ended 30 June is the more important, in that the figures relate more closely to the farming year.

The next table shows export prices index numbers for all pastoral and dairy produce groups and for all groups combined.

Base: Export prices during 1960 (= 1000)

Year	Index Numbers		Year	Index Numbers		Year	Index Numbers	
	All Pastoral and Dairy Produce	All Exports		All Pastoral and Dairy Produce	All Exports		All Pastoral and Dairy Produce	All Exports
1914	283	283	1933	222	230	1952	947	947
1915	323	321	1934	277	283	1953	1057	1053
1916	384	380	1935	268	276	1954	1075	1073
1917	431	430	1936	310	315	1955	1103	1102
1918	438	438	1937	366	369	1956	1077	1075
1919	466	463	1938	336	342	1957	1064	1059
1920	475	472	1939	328	335	1958	901	902
1921	451	449	1940	381	386	1959	1033	1030
1922	349	353	1941	389	396	1960	1000	1000
1923	417	416	1942	401	406	1961	942	945
1924	466	462	1943	418	423	1962	961	964
1925	491	486	1944	440	446	June year		
1926	396	396	1945	476	481	1963	1009	1008
1927	394	393	1946	521	526	1964	1148	1139
1928	439	435	1947	659	661	1965	1125	1119
1929	421	419	1948	733	734	1966 _x	1119	1113
1930	327	329	1949	711	710*	1967†	1051	1048
1931	247	253	1950	1010	1003			
1932	224	230	1951	1186	1177			

*Upward trend in 1949 masked by appreciation in August 1948 of New Zealand pound to parity with sterling.

†Provisional.

The brisk demand for New Zealand wool displayed after the resumption of auction sales in September 1946, and greatly heightened during 1950 and the early part of 1951, resulted in the peak index numbers reached in 1951. After that wool prices fell away, and this, combined with low prices for dairy produce resulted in troughs in the index in 1958 and 1961. Wool prices had a like effect in 1967.

IMPORT PRICES—Since 1949 the Import Prices Index has been derived from chained Fisher "Ideal" indexes. In this method two price indexes are calculated for each year on base previous year, one using the quantitative weighting pattern of the previous year and the other the quantitative weighting pattern of the latest year. The geometric mean of these two becomes the definitive index for the year, on base previous year, and is linked on to the index for that year on some earlier expression base. Since the trade statistics are now prepared for years ended June, the definitive import and export price indexes, and consequently terms of trade, are calculated accordingly. As from 1959 the price index is designed to reflect changes in the true c.i.f. cost of imports. Previously the calculations were based solely on the current domestic values of imports in the countries of origin as verified by the Customs Department. Over a half of the total tonnage of imports is made up of fertilisers and mineral oils and fuels, with a low value per unit of weight, for which freights constitute a substantial proportion of the total c.i.f. cost. In a further range of items from salt, wheat, sugar, fresh fruits, and timber to iron and steel, pulp and paper, freights make up a significant proportion of the total c.i.f. cost. Consequently differential changes in prices and freight rates can result in current domestic valuation changes being only a poor indication of c.i.f. cost movements. By measuring current domestic valuation price changes at the item level, and adjusting for changes in c.d.v. and c.i.f. valuation ratios at the divisional level, the index now shows more accurately than in the past, changes in the true cost of imports to the New Zealand economy.

The year 1959 has now been adopted as the standard expression base. The following table includes the series for past years converted to this base.

IMPORT PRICES INDEX

Base: 1959 (= 1000)

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1926	435	1941	457	1956	997
1927	416	1942	501	1957	1030
1928	393	1943	555	1958	1025
1929	386	1944	581	1959	1000
1930	382	1945	592	1960	1015
1931	356	1946	661	1961	1020
1932	337	1947	787	1962	1001
1933	346	1948	803	June year	
1934	341	1949	731	1963	993
1935	336	1950	801	1964	1005
1936	335	1951	938	1965	1009
1937	355	1952	1024	1966 _x	1015
1938	356	1953	965	1967*	1009
1939	357	1954	952		
1940	411	1955	972		

*Provisional.

TERMS OF TRADE—The terms of trade is the expression of the ratio of export prices to import prices, i.e., an index of the purchasing power (in units of imports) of a fixed quantity of exports. In the table that follows terms of trade are expressed on base 1957 (= 100). However, an index above or below 100 means only that terms of trade are more or less favourable than in 1957. The choice of 100 is made for arithmetical convenience, not to indicate that 1957 was a normal or standard year. For the purposes of this table both import prices and export prices indexes have also been converted to a 1957 base.

The table below shows index numbers of import prices and of export prices and terms of trade for major commodity groups and total exports.

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

All Countries—Base: 1957 (= 100)

Year	Import Prices	Butter		Cheese		Meat		Wool		All Exports	
		Export Price	Terms of Trade	Export Price	Terms of Trade	Export Price	Terms of Trade	Export Price	Terms of Trade	Export Price	Terms of Trade
1956 ..	97	108	112	171	177	96	100	91	94	102	105
1957 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958 ..	100	86	86	120	121	95	96	71	71	85	86
1959 ..	97	127	131	173	178	88	91	76	78	97	100
1960 ..	99	105	106	142	144	91	93	82	84	94	96
1961 ..	99	93	94	141	142	87	87	78	79	89	90
1962 ..	97	110	113	142	146	87	90	77	79	91	94
Year ended 30 June—											
1963 ..	96	115	119	140	146	91	95	83	86	95	99
1964 ..	98	124	127	137	140	97	100	105	107	108	110
1965 ..	98x	128	131x	148	151x	112	114x	81	83	106	108x
1966x ..	99	116	117	147	149	109	111	81	82	105	107*
1967* ..	98	110	112	147	150	109	112	72	73	99	101

*Provisional.

SHARE PRICES INDEX—The latest Share Prices Index is described in the special supplement to the March 1961 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* under the title of *Share Prices Index—1960 Revision*. The index is designed to reflect changes in the aggregate value of holdings of parcels of ordinary shares in representative selections of companies listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchanges and trading in New Zealand. In selecting the companies the frequency with which shares are traded was used as a criterion as well as the value of the New Zealand shareholding. Within the subgroups the weights of the different companies are determined by the New Zealand shareholding, and appropriate methods take account of capital changes in the companies concerned.

The weights used to combine the subgroup indexes to obtain the group and all-groups indexes are fixed and are based on the aggregate value in 1960 of the total New Zealand shareholdings in all the exchange-listed companies which qualified for representation in the index.

Share Price Index Numbers—The table which follows shows index numbers for each month in 1967, and the averages for the calendar years 1960 to 1967 inclusive for the three groups and all groups.

SHARE PRICES—GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

Base: 1960 (= 1000)

Period	Industrial	Distribution	Finance	All Groups	Period	Industrial	Distribution	Finance	All Groups
Calendar Years—					Month—1967—				
1960 ..	1000	1000	1000	1000	Feb	1138	776	969	1032
1961 ..	990	930	944	968	Mar	1138	771	978	1033
1962 ..	958	864	1026	963	April	1135	772	1004	1037
1963 ..	1094	974	1142	1089	May	1167	772	1025	1061
1964 ..	1330	1143	1153	1252	Jun	1172	772	1031	1065
1965 ..	1369	1119	1058	1245	Jul	1163	741	1070	1064
1966 ..	1279	902	1042	1153	Aug	1091	697	1027	1003
1967 ..	1125	738	1028	1031	Sept	1083	707	1063	1008
Month—1967—					Oct	1056	684	1037	982
Jan ..	1176	814	986	1065	Nov	1096	674	1094	1018
					Dec	1081	674	1056	1000

A table showing annual averages follows.

SHARE PRICES INDEX—SUBGROUP AND GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
Base: 1960 (= 1000)

Group	Year Ended				
	31 December 1966	31 March 1967	30 June 1967	30 September 1967	31 December 1967
Industrial—					
Frozen meat	1441	1377	1304	1208	1141
Other foods	1286	1282	1286	1257	1222
Beverage industries	1047	1024	1005	989	977
Textiles and apparel	1103	1086	1051	996	932
Wood, pulp, paper	1438	1394	1343	1315	1324
Leather, rubber, chemicals	1224	1167	1114	1064	1005
Construction and materials	1310	1274	1226	1156	1095
Other industrial	1446	1394	1346	1298	1259
All industrial	1279	1243	1205	1161	1125
Distribution—					
Chain stores	758	705	672	656	633
Department stores	947	894	849	807	764
Other distribution	935	894	856	810	764
All distribution	902	856	818	779	738
All finance	1042	1028	1024	1023	1028
All groups	1153	1121	1092	1058	1031

Long-term Linked Series—A long-term linked series is presented in the following table. It was thought reasonable to link the old finance group with the latest finance group. There is, however, no old series comparable with the distribution group of the latest series.

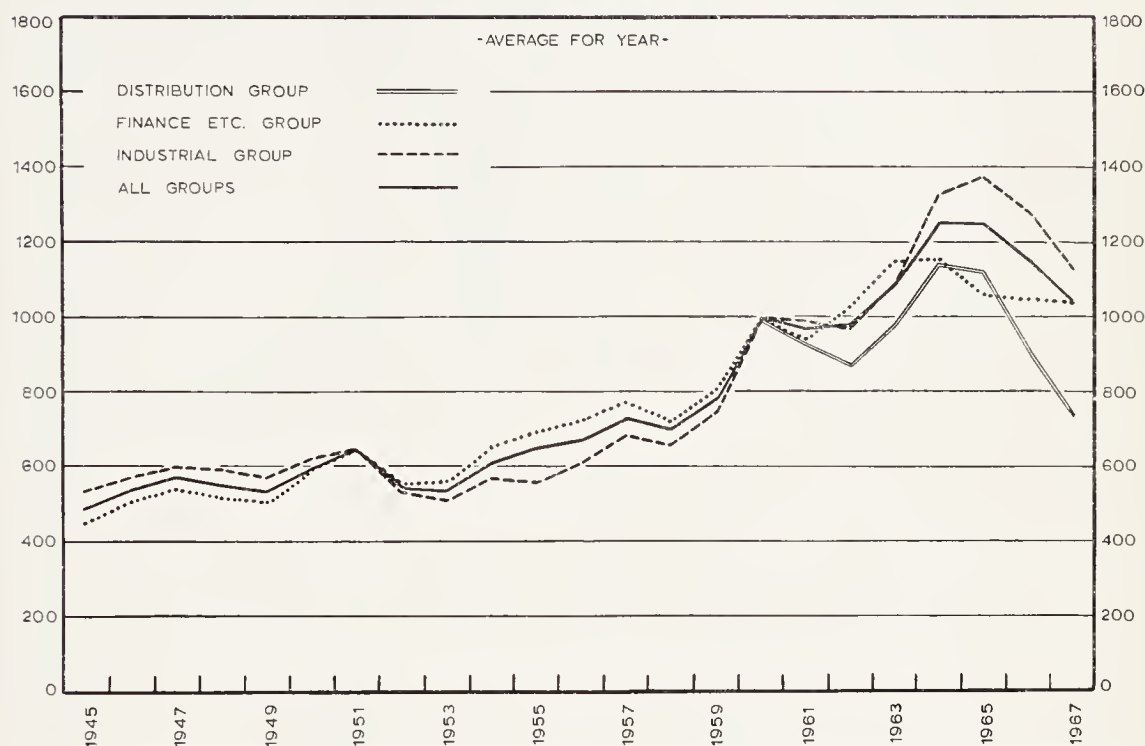
SHARE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—LONG-TERM LINKED SERIES
Base: 1960 (= 1000)

Year	Industrial	Finance	All Groups	Year	Industrial	Finance	All Groups
1926	376	404	398	1949	566	498	527
1927	352	399	386	1950	620	571	592
1928	363	414	399	1951	647	645	646
1929	397	423	418	1952	526	540	534
1930	345	365	362	1953	503	556	533
1931	279	293	291	1954	561	652	612
1932	276	271	276	1955	599	689	650
1933	333	309	322	1956	608	719	670
1934	412	349	378	1957	680	770	731
1935	456	356	400	1958	659	716	691
1936	444	332	380	1959	749	809	783
1937	444	339	384				
1938	413	318	359				
1939	396	301	342		Industrial	Distribution	Financial
1940	423	311	359				
1941	422	313	360	1960	1000	1000	1000
1942	415	323	363	1961	990	930	944
1943	478	378	422	1962	958	864	1026
1944	516	415	460	1963	1094	974	1142
1945	531	445	484	1964	1330	1143	1153
1946	567	509	534	1965	1369	1119	1058
1947	597	540	564	1966	1279	902	1042
1948	591	512	546	1967	1125	738	1028

The trend in share prices is clearly shown in the accompanying diagram, which is based on the foregoing index numbers.

SHARE PRICES INDEX

INDEX NUMBERS - BASE: 1960 (=1000)



Dividend Yield Index—An indication of changes over time in the yields obtainable on investments, at current market prices in representative parcels of company shares, is measured by means of this index. The index is complementary to the 1960-based Share Prices Index and uses the same companies with appropriate weightings.

INDEX NUMBERS OF DIVIDEND YIELDS ON MARKET PRICES OF COMPANY SHARES
Base: 1960 (= 1000)

Period	Industrial	Distribution	Financial	All Groups
Calendar year—				
1960	1000	1000	1000	1000
1961	1151	1125	1135	1143
1962	1257	1261	1159	1228
1963	1159	1176	1130	1153
1964	1037	1070	1133	1067
1965	1054	1138	1282	1120
1966	1166	1432	1368	1250
1967	1369	1718	1426	1433
Month—1967—Jan ..	1284	1602	1471	1372
Feb ..	1331	1680	1498	1419
Mar ..	1331	1692	1485	1418
Apr ..	1333	1687	1446	1411
May ..	1312	1688	1422	1390
Jun ..	1303	1655	1414	1381
Jul ..	1336	1640	1375	1390
Aug ..	1439	1749	1433	1483
Sep ..	1450	1757	1384	1480
Oct ..	1470	1820	1435	1513
Nov ..	1419	1849	1362	1463
Dec ..	1438	1847	1412	1488

SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS—A comparative table of index numbers of various related prices series from the year 1926 onward is as follows. All index numbers are quoted on a New Zealand currency basis, and on the base: 1965 (= 1000).

Year	Import Prices	Export Prices		Wholesale Prices*			Consumers' Prices		Share Prices (All Groups)
		Pastoral and Dairy Produce	All Groups	Imported	Home Produced	Total	Food	All Groups	
1926	430	355	356	354	354	349	370	405	320
1927	411	353	354	333	342	332	355	402	310
1928	389	393	392	326	347	330	362	404	321
1929	382	377	377	322	346	328	365	403	336
1930	378	293	296	317	333	319	351	394	391
1931	352	221	228	310	293	299	305	364	234
1932	333	201	207	308	276	291	280	336	222
1933	342	199	207	326	271	299	264	319	259
1934	337	248	255	323	279	301	279	324	303
1935	332	240	248	324	302	310	301	336	321
1936	331	278	284	324	310	313	314	347	305
1937	351	328	332	351	333	339	345	370	309
1938	352	301	308	354	340	344	357	382	389
1939	353	294	302	358	363	355	379	397	275
1940	407	341	347	423	371	396	388	415	288
1941	452	349	356	476	392	435	398	431	289
1942	496	359	365	523	411	470	407	445	292
1943	549	375	381	576	415	502	409	455	339
1944	575	394	401	595	425	517	416	464	369
1945	586	427	433	604	433	525	415	470	389
1946	654	467	473	602	440	527	416	474	429
1947	778	591	595	615	471	547	442	488	453
1948	794	657	661	691	517	609	499	527	439
1949	723	637	639	676	528	605	513	536	424
1950	792	905	903	717	601	659	563	566	476
1951	928	1063	1059	836	699	768	647	629	519
1952	1013	849	852	942	758	853	713	678	429
1953	955	947	948	895	802	844	756	709	428
1954	942	963	966	855	839	837	795	741	492
1955	961	988	992	870	841	846	814	760	522
1956	986	965	968	893	887	878	860	786	538
1957	1019	953	953	916	880	889	858	803	587
1958	1014	807	812	946	900	914	871	839	555
1959	989	926	927	970	910	928	876	871	629
1960	1004	896	900	956	920	931	889	877	803
1961	1009	844	851	960	914	928	897	893	778
1962	986	861	868	961	906	922	902	916	773
1963	985	951	950	979	923	940	919	935	875
1964	1001	1039	1035	982	969	973	972	967	1006
1965	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1966	1004†	992	990	1017	1016	1017	1018	1028	926
1967				1054	1034†	1039†	1092	1090	828

*The three series have been individually linked.

†Provisional.

Various price index numbers for March and June years are given in the following table.

Year	Base: Calendar Year 1965 (= 1000)							
	Import Prices (All Groups)	Export Prices (All Groups)	Wholesale Prices*			Consumers' Prices		Share Prices (All Groups)
			Imported	Home Produced	Total	Food	All Groups	
Year ended 31 March								
1940	..	..	368	367	362	384	401	280
1945	..	..	597	425	518	415	465	371
1946	..	..	607	432	527	416	471	400
1947	..	..	596	447	527	417	474	437
1948	..	..	637	484	565	460	500	452
1949	..	..	690	521	611	502	530	434
1950	740	..	679	534	610	517	539	432
1951	809	1087	738	634	685	584	580	493
1952	969	879	875	720	799	669	647	498
1953	1000	863	937	764	853	723	685	419
1954	954	964	881	814	842	768	718	442
1955	944	975	855	846	840	801	747	504
1956	965	1001	876	840	849	819	764	527
1957	966	962	900	885	882	862	792	543
1958	1020	915	917	889	893	865	809	596
1959	1011	822	959	909	924	875	853	549
1960	991	948	966	913	929	876	872	675
1961	1004	881	956	919	931	894	881	823
1962	1005	842	961	913	927	899	900	758
1963	979	888	964	906	924	902	921	791
1964	989	990	984	932	948	929	941	913
1965	1003	1023	983	980	982	985	978	1026
1966	1002	994	1006	1019	1019	1006	1007	974
1967	1002†	971	1024	1019	1023	1031	1039	900
Year ended 30 June								
1940	..	341	383	371	373	387	405	284
1945	..	426	599	426	520	416	467	374
1946	..	445	609	435	529	416	472	411
1947	..	548	594	452	527	419	475	446
1948	..	660	660	500	585	479	513	447
1949	..	634	687	523	609	504	532	428
1950	757	732	687	549	621	528	545	443
1951	837	1134	767	657	711	605	596	508
1952	998	857	903	734	822	687	560	474
1953	978	917	926	775	851	732	692	415
1954	949	970	870	827	840	783	728	459
1955	947	964	860	846	842	806	751	512
1956	977	984	880	849	855	827	769	533
1957	1005	986	908	888	887	865	797	555
1958	1016	825	919	889	894	867	813	587
1959	1003	860	972	912	930	875	864	557
1960	1001	949	962	918	931	876	873	726
1961	1001	861	957	917	930	897	884	827
1962	1002	844	962	910	925	902	907	755
1963	982	907	971	908	927	906	926	808
1964	994	1024	982	945	956	941	948	945
1965	998	1007	990	988	989	993	986	1034
1966	1004	1002	1007	1024	1023	1014	1015	957
1967	998†	943	1036	1016	1024	1051	1055	877

*The two component series have been individually linked.

†Provisional.

Section 24

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD

CONSUMPTION IN NEW ZEALAND—The figures given for the consumption of various foodstuffs, as well as liquor and tobacco, represent available supplies in New Zealand. They are obtained by deducting exports from the aggregates of local production and imports. Adjustments are made in some cases for changes in stock, wastage, and industrial and other non-food usage. It must be realised that, owing to a lack of comparability in the basic data of production and trade, these estimates cannot be compiled with absolute accuracy. Nevertheless, they do provide a useful indication of the levels of consumption.

Farm Products—The proportions of the main farm products which are consumed in New Zealand and the proportions which are exported are shown in the next table, giving average percentages over the three-year period 1964-65 to 1966-67.

Product	Consumed in New Zealand	Exported	Product	Consumed in New Zealand	Exported
	percent	percent		percent	percent
Butter	20.3	79.7	Mutton	47.4	52.6
Cheese	8.0	92.0	Lamb	7.3	92.7
All meats	33.4	66.6	Pig meat	91.7	8.3
Beef and veal ..	45.7	54.3			

Dairy Produce—Measured in terms of butterfat content, it is estimated that 23.0 percent of total dairy production during 1966-67 was used for local human consumption. A further 2.9 percent was accounted for by stock feeding, wastage, etc., leaving 74.1 percent for export in the form of butter, cheese, processed milk, and casein. Estimated figures of annual consumption per head of mean population for the main items of dairy produce are given below.

Product	1933-38	1949-54	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Whole milk (pint) ..	220.0	322.0	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0
Cream (pint)	6.9	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Ice cream (pint) ..	3.2	13.2	20.8	20.4	21.0	21.4
Cheese (lb)	4.5	5.9	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.3
Butter (lb)	41.2	39.2	43.2	43.1	43.0	42.4
Condensed milk and whole milk powders (lb)	4.7	7.0	6.1	5.1	5.4	5.5

Meats—In estimating the average annual consumption of meats an allowance has been made for killings on farms. The consumption per head of mean population for the various items is as follows, the weights in each case being on a bone-in dressed-carcase basis.

Product	1937-40	1949-52	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Beef (lb)	114.0	111.1	97.2	101.6	101.3	101.6
Veal (lb)	7.5	5.7	8.2	7.9	7.2	8.1
Mutton (lb)	69.0	64.8	76.3	73.0	64.0	63.7
Lamb (lb)		10.2	18.0	16.3	18.4	22.1
Pork including chopper meat (lb)	9.0	11.1	16.0	15.2	14.5	13.6
Ham and bacon (lb) ..	17.0	19.5	19.5	17.2x	16.8	15.1
Edible offal (lb) ..	9.0	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.7	9.4

Vegetables and Fruits—Domestic garden production is taken into account for fruit and vegetables, although it is difficult to calculate likely consumption from this source. The estimates include, at fresh weights, New Zealand produced fruits and vegetables canned for local consumption; imports of canned produce are excluded. Annual consumption per head of mean population for individual items is estimated as follows.

Product	1936-39	1949-52	1962-64	1963-65	1964-66
Potatoes (lb)	119	113	133	134	138
Kumeras (lb)	7.5	5.0	2.9	3.1	3.3
Cabbages and leaf greens* (lb) ..	30-35	35-45	60-80	60-80	60-80
Carrots (lb)	10-15	10-15	15-20	17-22	18-23
Tomatoes (lb)	20	20	28	27	26
Apples (lb)	45	37	43	44	45
Pears and quinces (lb)	6	9	11	11	12
Stone fruits (lb)	13	16	21	24	25
Citrus fruits (lb)	22	18	18	19	19
Bananas (lb)	20	10	25	24	23
Pineapples (lb)	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2

*Includes cauliflower, lettuce, silver beet, sprouts, and spinach.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables—Total annual consumption per head of mean population of canned fruits and vegetables is estimated as follows. The figures include New Zealand produced canned fruit and vegetables already accounted for as fresh fruit in the preceding table.

Product	1936-39	1949-52	1962-64	1963-65	1964-66
Canned fruit (lb)	10.1	13.0	13.5	14.7	15.9
Canned tomatoes, including sauces and soups (lb)	--	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.2
Canned vegetables (lb)	1.6	9.1	13.5	11.8	11.2

Consumption of (net) imports of canned fruit per head, annually is as follows:

Product	1936-39	1949-52	1964	1965	1966
Canned fruit (lb)	7.6	10.2	4.2	3.2	2.4

Most canned fruit requirements were formerly imported and consisted mainly of pineapples, peaches, and apricots, but except for pineapples the market is now largely met from local canning factories.

Most of the demand for canned vegetables is now met from local production. With the falling off in production of canned peas in favour of quick-frozen peas, baked beans have increased in relative importance, as have canned asparagus, sweet corn, and other vegetables.

Quick-frozen Fruit and Vegetables—There has been rapid development in the quick-frozen foods industry in recent years coupled with a growing export trade. Consumption, annually, per head of mean population in New Zealand for recent years is estimated as follows.

Product	1960-1962	1961-1963	1962-1964	1963-1965	1964-1966
Fruits (lb)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vegetables (lb)—					
Peas	7.2	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.2
Beans	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8

Other Foodstuffs—Estimated annual consumption figures per head of mean population for other items of food-stuffs are given hereunder.

Product	1937-39	1949-51	1964-66
Poultry (lb)	3.5	3.5	8.5
Fish—edible portion, excluding processed imports (lb)	11.0	11.0	11.3
Shellfish—edible portion (lb)	1.3	2.0	2.0
Eggs (dozen)	20.0	22.0	25.8
Honey (lb)	..	5.1	3.7
Refined sugar (lb)	97.0	99.0	87.4
Dried peas and beans (lb)	1.6	3.0	3.2
Flour, wheaten (lb)	178.0	182.0	180.8
Oatmeal, oaten products (lb)	9.1	7.7	4.4
Rice (lb)	5.4	2.6	2.9
Tea (lb)	6.6	7.3	6.3
Cocoa (lb)*	1.9	2.0	2.1
Coffee (lb)	0.3	0.6	3.0

*Cocoa powder equivalent of imports for all purposes, including chocolate manufacture.

Beer, Wine, Spirits, and Tobacco—Annual consumption per head of mean population of these items is estimated at:

Product	1938	1951	1964	1965	1966
Beer (gallons)	11.1	18.8	22.4	22.7	23.60
Grape wine (gallons)	0.22	0.44	0.56	0.61	0.70
Spirits (proof gallons)	0.28	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.47
Tobacco (lb)	3.8	5.4	5.6*	5.0*	5.30*

*Figures relate to 12 months ended 30 June of year stated.

In interpreting the big increase in beer consumption from pre-war years it should not be overlooked that as a war measure the alcoholic strength of beer was, in 1942, reduced by about one-quarter, and it is possible that, on account of this, consumption was higher than it would otherwise have been. Although this restriction was removed at the end of 1948 the additional duty on beer exceeding the reduced strength has had much the same effect as the former restriction in limiting the production of stronger beers. In 1966 beer consumption per head in Australia was 24.3 gallons and in the United Kingdom 20.3 gallons.

Domestic wine production has increased during recent years and now accounts for 80 percent of total consumption of wines. The production of spirits is now being undertaken in New Zealand and 550,000 proof gallons of locally produced gin, geneva, schnapps and vodka were released for home consumption in 1966.

Tobacco consumption in Australia in 1966 was 5.3 lb per head and in the United Kingdom 4.3 lb per head. Over half the tobacco leaf used to produce cigarettes and tobacco is grown in New Zealand.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES—The table which follows presents for selected countries statistics on food consumption from the Food and Agriculture Organisation's *Production Yearbook*, and the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. Total consumption in calories per person per day is shown and also the percentage derived from livestock products (meat, poultry, eggs, fish, milk, butter, cheese, slaughter fats, marine oils). The total calories figure includes also foodstuffs not specifically mentioned in the table.

Country			Cereals	Potatoes, etc.	Sugar	Pulses and Nuts	Meat	Milk and Milk Products*		Fats† and Oils	Calories	
								Fat	Protein		Per Person Per Day	Percent- age of Animal Origin
Kilogrammes per Person per Year												
Australia ..	..	Pre-war	101	49	53	2	120	6	5	16	3,300	40
		1964-65‡	85	43	50	4	106	8	7	14	3,160	43
Canada ..	..	Pre-war	93	60	43	6	6	8	7	19	3,020	39
		1964-65‡	67	72	46	6	86	7	8	19	3,090	43
New Zealand	..	Pre-war	87	50	48	3	109	8	8	17	3,260	48
		1966	86	66	50	5	109	10	10	23	3,468	50
United Kingdom	..	Pre-war	95	82	42	5	67	5	25	21	3,110	38
		1963-64	80	101	46	6	70	8	8	24	3,280	44
Ireland, Republic of		Pre-war	131	195	38	2	55	5	9	14	3,400	35
		1964	101	136	49	3	69	9	9	19	3,460	40
South Africa	..	Pre-war	156	16	21	2	38	3	3	3	2,340	19
		1960-61	166	14	41	4	44	3	3	5	2,820	20
United States	of	Pre-war	92	67	44	8	72	8	7	21	3,280	37
America		1965‡	66	45	40	8	100	8	8	22	3,140	38
Argentina	..	Pre-war	106	66	27	2	107	5	5	9	2,780	38
		1963	120	75	33	2	97	4	4	16	3,040	30
Denmark	..	Pre-war	94	120	50	5	75	8	8	27	3,450	35
		1964-65‡	75	106	48	8	63	9	9	29	3,330	44
France ..	..	Pre-war	124	143	24	8	55	4	5	16	2,880	..
		1960-62‡	98	100	30	7	77	6	7	..	3,050	..
Netherlands	..	Pre-war	107	116	29	5	38	7	8	21	2,840	32
		1964-65	73	93	43	5	51	8	8	22	2,890	..
Sweden ..	..	Pre-war	95	122	44	3	49	11	10	18	3,120	38
		1964-65‡	69	96	39	3	52	10	9	22	2,950	42
India ..	..	Pre-war	139	8	13	22	3	3†	2	2*	1,950	8
		1963-64‡	142	11	17	22	1	2†	2†	3*	1,980	6
Japan ..	..	Pre-war	158	46	13	17	3	‡	‡	1	2,050	4
		1964	147	67	17	15	10	1	1	7	2,320	11

*Excluding butter. †Including butter. ‡Negligible. §Percentages for earlier post-war years in these cases. ||Includes present territory of Pakistan. ¶Tentative data.

Butter and cheese consumption per head in selected countries is shown in the following table. (Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.)

Country	Butter			Cheese		
	1938 or 1938-39	1950 or 1950-51	1965 or 1965-66	1938 or 1938-39	1950 or 1950-51	1965 or 1965-66
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
Australia ..	32.6	30.1	22.5	4.3	6.5	7.5
Canada ..	31.9	22.1	18.6	3.6	5.5	9.1
Denmark ..	18.3	10.6	22.0	14.1	11.5	20.5
Netherlands ..	12.3	6.0	10.1	17.0	11.6	19.2
New Zealand ..	42.8	37.2	43.0	4.5	5.9	7.1
Sweden ..	24.1	30.0	19.2	12.8	17.9	17.9
United Kingdom ..	24.1	16.9	19.3	8.9	10.1	10.1
United States of America ..	16.6	10.6	6.4	5.9	7.6	9.5

In considering New Zealand's relatively high consumption of butter it should be noted that the use of margarine as a spread, common in some countries, is unknown in New Zealand.

SUBSIDIES—Government subsidies, mainly on food items, were introduced in 1942 as part of the economic stabilisation policy during the war. The subsidies on butter, bread, and flour were removed from 11 February 1967. The amount of subsidy being paid on the main remaining food items as at March 1968 was as follows: Eggs, 3.33c a dozen; milk 19.93c a gallon, this represents the average subsidy per gallon for the year ended 31 August 1967.

The following table shows the total cost of subsidies paid under the stabilisation vote. Other subsidies, involving relatively small amounts, are included in other Government expenditure. Total amounts, paid in subsidies (e.g., \$39.2 million in 1966–67) will be found in the section on National Income and Expenditure.

Subsidy Items	Year Ended 31 March				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$(thousand)				
Butter	7,628	9,858	10,270	8,991	—
Milk	9,170	10,774	12,397	14,187	14,676
Eggs	1,046	1,040	1,060	1,254	1,249
Bread and flour ..	10,570	11,590	11,680	9,730	—
Gas	876	1,126	1,152	1,229	1,358
Industrial coal (rail transport)	238	261	607	420	550
Totals ..	29,528	34,649	37,166	35,811	17,834

Section 25

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

25 A—NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTORY—National accounting can be described as the preparation of a comprehensive statistical statement about the economic activity of a country. One of its main objectives is to measure the overall value of production in a country's economy. The system of accounts presents the inter-relationships as well as the magnitudes of the major economic flows of the country in terms of the consolidated transactions of the principal sectors.

The principal aggregate is that of "National Income", which, in general terms, measures the total value of all incomes (before deduction of taxation) earned by the residents of New Zealand in producing the current output of goods and services.

Income can be earned in a variety of ways, and accrues to individuals according to the manner in which they participate in current production. Salary and wage payments represent the return to labour for services rendered, and include in this concept supplementary income in kind such as board and keep provided by the employer.

Rental value of owner-occupied houses is a non-monetary item representing the imputed net rent (before payment of rates, but after deductions for depreciation, mortgage interest, insurance, and repairs and maintenance) of all owner-occupied houses (except farm houses).

Other personal income (excluding company dividends) represents the aggregate income of professional men, farmers, and individual traders, as well as income other than salary and wages received by salary and wage earners—e.g., rent and interest. Included under this heading as current income is the surplus of primary-produce stabilisation accounts, and moneys retained under authority of the Wool Proceeds Retention Act 1950.

Company income represents the total income (distributed and undistributed) of companies. This means that dividends distributed to individuals are included under this heading, and not as personal income.

Apart from these incomes, which result from current productive activities on the part of individuals receiving them, there are other incomes of a "non-productive" nature in the form of social security benefits, pensions, and interest on public debt. These transfer incomes, as they are called, do not arise from the current production of goods and services and must therefore be excluded from the national income. They do, however, form part of the intermediate concept of private income, which represents the aggregate of earned incomes and unearned transfer incomes received by or accruing to persons. The deduction of direct taxation gives the concept of private disposable income. Capital receipts—e.g., from deceased persons' estates, repayment of debt, etc.—are, however, excluded both from private income and national income.

In general, only incomes arising from the production of goods and services destined for the market form part of the national income; it follows, therefore, that the services of housewives, or the produce of home gardens are excluded. On the other hand, farm produce consumed on farms is part of the national income.

The addition to private income of Government and local authority trading profits and the deduction of transfer incomes, as already detailed, gives the concept of net national income at factor cost or, more briefly, national income. This may be defined as the income (before tax) earned by or accruing to the factors of production, in or only temporarily absent from New Zealand, in producing the current output of goods and services of all kinds. The further addition of indirect taxes (net of subsidies) is necessary to bring the national income to market price valuation.

Gross national product is obtained by adding depreciation allowances to national income at market prices, and represents the value of output before deduction of allowances for depreciation and obsolescence attributable to the factors of production supplied by New Zealand residents during the year.

The following table shows the principal of the above aggregates and the manner in which they are derived one from the other for the years 1938-39 to 1966-67.

PRINCIPAL INCOME AGGREGATES

March Year	Private Income	Plus		Less Transfer Incomes		National Income at Factor Cost	Plus Indirect Taxation	Less Subsidies	National Income at Market Prices	Plus Depreciation Allowances	Gross National Product
		Public Authority Trading Income	Lump Sum Payments From United Kingdom Government	Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Interest on Public Debt Paid in New Zealand						
						\$(million)					
1938-39	400.1	18.4	...	- 14.8	- 14.0	389.7	41.2	- 1.2	429.7	34.0	463.7
1939-40	431.3	22.0	6.0	- 22.3	- 15.0	422.0	42.0	- 1.0	463.0	36.0	499.0
1940-41	469.7	25.0	6.0	- 24.4	- 15.6	460.7	44.6	- 3.2	502.1	36.0	538.1
1941-42	512.7	28.2	6.0	- 25.2	- 16.8	504.9	46.4	- 5.4	545.9	36.0	581.9
1942-43	589.3	34.2	6.0	- 27.8	- 18.8	582.9	56.0	- 6.6	632.3	38.0	670.3
1943-44	662.8	36.4	6.0	- 30.9	- 22.6	651.7	63.6	- 6.2	709.1	40.0	749.1
1944-45	678.5	30.1	10.0	- 34.3	- 25.8	658.5	68.0	- 9.2	717.3	42.0	759.3
1945-46	720.5	31.7	10.0	- 41.1	- 27.6	693.5	74.6	- 13.2	754.9	44.0	798.9
1946-47	795.2	30.4	10.0	- 68.6	- 30.2	736.8	86.0	- 23.6	799.2	52.0	851.2
1947-48	894.1	28.2	10.0	- 74.1	- 30.6	827.6	106.0	- 27.2	906.4	58.0	964.4
1948-49	928.3	25.5	...	- 77.6	- 31.0	845.2	92.2	- 23.0	914.4	64.0	978.4
1949-50	1,048.1	29.2	...	- 83.9	- 32.4	961.0	99.6	- 29.2	1,031.4	70.0	1,101.4
1950-51	1,318.7	34.1	...	- 93.6	- 34.0	1,225.2	111.2	- 18.8	1,317.6	78.0	1,395.6
1951-52	1,350.2	40.3	...	- 105.4	- 34.9	1,250.2	142.0	- 32.2	1,360.0	86.0	1,446.0
1952-53	1,420.0	38.5	...	- 106.8	- 34.4	1,317.3	134.0	- 30.0	1,421.3	96.0	1,517.3
1953-54	1,572.4	49.7	...	- 114.7	- 36.7	1,470.7	135.0	- 31.0	1,574.7	106.0	1,680.7
1954-55	1,705.8	60.0	...	- 122.1	- 40.5	1,603.2	161.4	- 26.8	1,737.8	122.0	1,859.8
1955-56	1,793.7	63.9	...	- 128.2	- 41.8	1,687.6	170.6	- 24.8	1,833.4	132.0	1,965.4
1956-57	1,891.3	60.7	...	- 131.9	- 46.7	1,773.4	168.2	- 26.6	1,915.0	146.0	2,061.0
1957-58	1,997.0	65.2	...	- 139.4	- 52.5	1,870.3	182.4	- 27.2	2,025.5	158.0	2,183.5
1958-59	2,065.4	74.2	...	- 159.6	- 56.8	1,923.2	208.2	- 27.0	2,104.4	166.0	2,270.4
1959-60	2,250.3	81.6	...	- 197.4	- 59.4	2,075.1	216.8	- 25.6	2,266.3	168.0	2,434.3
1960-61	2,428.6	91.3	...	- 212.4	- 65.0	2,242.5	225.8	- 30.6	2,437.7	184.0	2,621.7
1961-62	2,502.2	99.6	...	- 217.6	- 70.2	2,314.0	231.2	- 28.4	2,516.8	204.0	2,720.8
1962-63	2,695.4	106.1	...	- 218.6	- 77.3	2,505.6	228.2	- 29.4	2,704.4	220.0	2,924.4
1963-64	2,938.8	123.8	...	- 229.4	- 88.6	2,744.6	253.8	- 30.2	2,968.2	232.0	3,200.2
1964-65	3,185.7	137.8	...	- 235.0	- 94.8	2,993.7	275.5	- 35.4	3,233.8	249.0	3,482.8
1965-66	3,419.1	147.9	...	- 243.6	- 105.2	3,218.2	288.9	- 39.2	3,467.9	268.0	3,735.9
1966-67*	3,613.0	145.4	...	- 253.0	- 113.1	3,392.3	301.0	- 39.2	3,654.1	283.0	3,937.1

*Provisional.

Estimates of gross national product from 1932-33 to 1937-38 are as follows:

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Gross national product—\$(million)	227.4	254.0	271.2	310.8	384.6	423.8

These estimates are based upon former computations of aggregate private income, with suitable adjustments to bring them into line with present-day concepts.

The various aggregates are conventionally measured in New Zealand over periods of one year, ending 31 March. Monetary values in all cases are given in New Zealand currency without adjustment for price changes between individual years. Full details of the methods used and a description of the items in the following tables are given in *National Income and Expenditure 1966-67*, obtainable from the Government Printer, Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—It is necessary to point out that the estimates of national expenditure should be used with some caution, owing to the fact that not all of the items of expenditure can be estimated directly. On the other hand it is well to realise that, whatever inherent error there may exist in the absolute values of individual expenditure items, year-to-year changes are likely to be much more accurate, simply because the method of estimation remains the same.

The method adopted by necessity does not permit a check to be made on the present national income aggregates, in which no allowances have been made for any possible understatement of incomes shown in the taxation returns on which the estimates are based. Nor do these aggregates take into account "negative" incomes or losses of previous years allowed as a set-off against current profits for taxation purposes. Any understatement of the gross product total arising from these omissions will therefore be reflected in a similar understatement of personal consumption which is shown as a residual item in the break up of national expenditure (refer table on page 711). Direct estimates are made of public authority current expenditure on goods and services, gross capital formation in New Zealand by private and public authority sectors, and the balance of overseas payments on current account (sometimes termed net overseas investment or net lending abroad).

After ascertaining personal consumption in the manner outlined above, it becomes possible to make an estimate of private savings. By deducting personal expenditure and direct taxation from aggregate private income, another residual is obtained—viz, private savings (refer table on page 713). Being a residual item it will, of course, contain certain minor errors of estimation inherent in the aggregates from which it is derived. It will be free, however, from the major apparent error which is caused by the understatement of incomes through tax evasion; this is due to the fact that the underestimate is cancelled out by being included both in the minuend and subtrahend, and the residual is consequently not affected.

The various tables are given and their derivation and composition discussed later, but before presenting this detail it is of interest to examine the relationships existing between some of the more important aggregates. The following table gives the principal of these.

PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Item	1938-39	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
National income \$m	390	2,243	2,314	2,506	2,745	2,994	3,218	3,392
Gross national product \$m	464	2,622	2,721	2,924	3,200	3,483	3,736	3,937
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services \$m	322	1,721	1,798	1,883	2,003	2,154	2,344	2,442
As percentage of gross national product	69	66	66	64	63	62	63	62
Gross capital formation in New Zealand \$m	79	600	633	645	717	809	897	928
As percentage of gross national product	17	23	23	22	22	23	24	24
Public authority current expenditure on goods and services \$m	63	346	363	395	416	459	513	560
As percentage of gross national product	14	13	13	14	13	13	14	14
Private income \$m	400	2,429	2,502	2,695	2,939	3,186	3,419	3,613
Private savings \$m	28	206	164	299	386	390	367	397
As percentage of private income ..	7	8	7	11	13	12	11	11

*Provisional.

During the year ended 31 March 1967, there was a noticeable slackening of economic growth in New Zealand, as compared with the previous two years. The gross national product for 1966-67 was \$3,937 million, which was a rise of 5.4 percent over that for 1965-66. In 1965-66 the gross national product had risen 7.3 percent and in 1964-65, 8.8 percent. Gross national product at constant prices rose by 5.6 percent in 1964-65, 6.3 percent in 1965-66, and 4.5 percent in the latest year.

National Income reflects the smaller increase in the gross national product; in 1966-67 it was \$3,392 million, which involved an increase of 5.4 percent. (In 1965-66 the increase had been 7.5 percent.) Of the three main components of national income, salary and wage payments and company incomes rose less than they did in 1965-66 while other personal incomes dropped. Salaries and wages rose by 9.1 percent to \$2,055 million, company incomes were \$458 million, which was 4.1 percent greater than in 1965-66, while other personal incomes were \$688 million, a decline of 2.1 percent from \$703 million in 1965-66. While the figures for salary and wage payments and for company incomes show that there was a continuation of the high level of internal activity that had been characteristic of the two preceding years, the decline in other personal incomes was due to the effect of lower export prices for farm products. The incomes of individual farmers fell by \$16 million

during 1966-67, despite a net withdrawal of \$12 million from primary produce stabilisation and wool retention accounts. Even then, the full effects of the fall in wool prices during the year will not be reflected in the national accounts until the figures for the year ended 31 March 1968 are prepared.

Whereas the gross national product rose by 5.4 percent, gross domestic expenditure in 1966-67 was only 4.6 percent greater than in 1965-66. Of the individual items of expenditure, personal consumption was \$2,442 million or 4.2 percent greater than in 1965-66. Current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities was \$560 million, a rise of 9.2 percent. Gross capital formation by both the private and public sectors was \$928 million, an increase of only 3.5 percent over the previous year. However, this still represents a rate of capital formation amounting to 23.6 percent of the gross national product.

One result of the smaller growth in expenditure as compared with the gross national product was a reduction in the size of the deficit on current account with the Rest of the World. Exports of goods and services rose by \$44 million to \$866 million, whereas imports increased by only \$16 million to \$939 million. Offsetting this improvement was a comparative deterioration in the other items of the Rest of the World account, namely income accruing overseas and unilateral transfers. The overall result was a deficit with the Rest of the World of \$161 million compared with \$183 million in 1965-66.

An additional \$41 million had to be found from domestic sources to finance: (a) a rise of \$6 million in private capital formation, (b) an increase of \$25 million in Government capital formation (c) a \$3 million greater stock accumulation than in 1965-66, and (d) the reduction of \$22 million in the Balance of Payments deficit (and thereby in the supply of overseas funds). Private savings provided \$30 million more than in the previous year, depreciation allowances \$15 million more, and the remainder was supplied by greater savings from current revenue by the central Government and local authorities.

Gross National Product and Expenditure—This table gives the composition of the national income by factor shares plus net indirect taxation and depreciation allowances entering into the market prices of all goods and services the production of which can be attributed to New Zealand residents (gross national product); the other side of the product account is a description of final expenditure on gross national product by type of expenditure. As mentioned previously, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services is obtained as a residual item in this table, all other aggregates being obtained by direct estimates.

Private Income and Outlay—This table gives in detail the break-up of private income and, on the expenditure side, the manner in which these incomes are spent on personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, paid in direct taxation, or saved. An analysis of other personal income is given for each of the years.

The total of personal consumption derived from the preceding table is carried forward to this table and this time private savings is obtained as a residual item. The limitations of these two residual items have already been mentioned.

Revenue Account of Public Authorities—The Government sector is discussed in more detail later in this section, but this table gives a consolidated statement of Central Government and local authority revenue and expenditure, showing as a balance that portion of the revenue which was available for capital investment and other capital transactions.

Combined Capital Account—This account indicates the manner in which resources for capital formation have been made available (a) from private savings, (b) from revenue surpluses of public authorities, and (c) from amounts set aside as depreciation. Gross capital formation represents the construction in New Zealand or purchase from overseas of durable capital assets by the private, Central Government, and local authority sectors, plus the net change in stocks by trading concerns.

Rest of World Account—An account of external economic transactions between New Zealand and other countries; it is, in essence, a balance of payments on current account for the period, presented here in abridged form.

These five tables, then, give a comprehensive picture in broad terms of the changing pattern of New Zealand's economy over a period of 29 years which has included the dislocating effects of a major war. One important point to consider when examining the tables, however, is that all the figures are at prices current during the period and consequently are inflated to a greater or less extent by price movements over the period.

The following are the five tables mentioned.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE

March Year	Salary and Wage Payments	Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces	Rental Value, Owner-occupied Houses	Other Personal Income	Company Income	Public Authority Trading Income	Lump Sum Payments from United Kingdom Government	Less Public Debt Interest Paid in New Zealand	National Income at Factor Cost	Plus Indirect Taxation	Less Subsidies	National Income at Market Prices	Plus Depreciation Allowances	Gross National Product
PRODUCT \$(million)														
1938-39	223	2	13	109	39	18	...	- 14	390	41	- 1	430	34	464
1947-48	420	13	22	260	106	28	10	- 31	828	106	-27	906	58	964
1948-49	454	9	23	268	97	26	...	- 31	845	92	-23	914	64	978
1949-50	500	9	25	314	116	29	...	- 32	961	100	-29	1,031	70	1,101
1950-51	557	12	27	487	142	34	...	- 34	1,225	111	-19	1,318	78	1,396
1951-52	656	17	30	383	160	40	...	- 35	1,250	142	-32	1,360	86	1,446
1952-53	696	21	33	408	155	39	...	- 34	1,317	134	-30	1,421	96	1,517
1953-54	769	24	37	448	181	50	...	- 37	1,471	135	-31	1,575	106	1,681
1954-55	862	24	40	463	195	60	...	- 41	1,603	161	-27	1,738	122	1,860
1955-56	937	24	43	473	188	64	...	- 42	1,688	171	-25	1,833	132	1,965
1956-57	990	24	46	502	197	61	...	- 47	1,773	168	-27	1,915	146	2,061
1957-58	1,068	26	48	504	211	65	...	- 53	1,870	182	-27	2,026	158	2,184
1958-59	1,116	25	50	497	219	74	...	- 57	1,923	208	-27	2,104	166	2,270
1959-60	1,181	26	51	553	242	82	...	- 59	2,075	217	-26	2,266	168	2,434
1960-61	1,277	27	52	569	291	91	...	- 65	2,243	226	-31	2,438	184	2,622
1961-62	1,365	27	61	545	287	100	...	- 70	2,314	231	-28	2,517	204	2,721
1962-63	1,445	29	81	598	324	106	...	- 77	2,506	228	-29	2,704	220	2,924
1963-64	1,554	30	88	668	369	124	...	- 89	2,745	254	-30	2,968	232	3,200
1964-65	1,723	32	99	690	407	138	...	- 95	2,994	276	-35	3,234	249	3,483
1965-66	1,883	34	115	703	440	148	...	- 105	3,218	289	-39	3,468	268	3,736
1966-67*	2,055	38	121	688	458	145	...	- 113	3,392	301	-39	3,654	283	3,937

*Provisional.

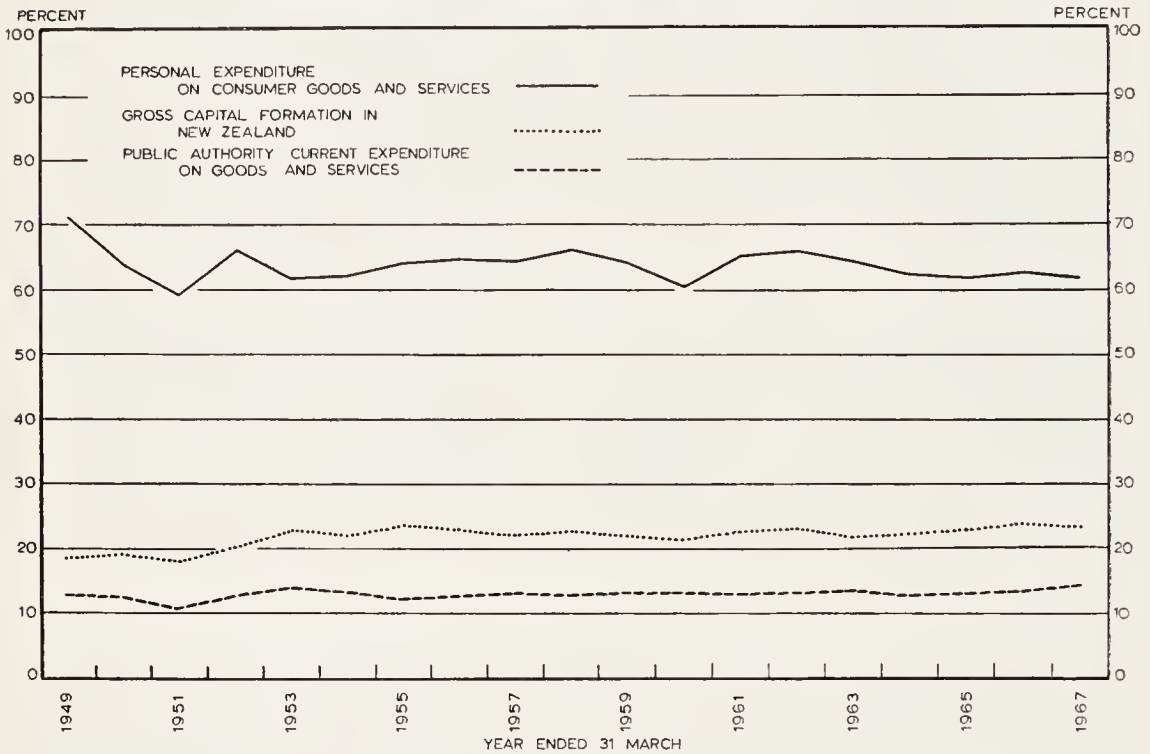
NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

March Year	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	Public Authority Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	Gross Capital Formation in New Zealand		Changes in Stocks	Gross Domestic Expenditure	Exports of Goods and Services	Imports of Goods and Services	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	Net Factor Payments to Rest of World	Expenditure on Gross National Product
			Private	Public Authority							
EXPENDITURE \$(million)											
1938-39	322	63	35	44	10	474	6		480	-16	464
1947-48	581	123	89	65	112	970	6		976	-12	964
1948-49	697	126	101	78	- 38	964	26		990	-12	978
1949-50	709	140	116	94	28	1,087	20		1,107	- 6	1,101
1950-51	831	153	152	100	98	1,334	428	-353	1,409	-13	1,396
1951-52	958	186	186	106	74	1,510	525	-575	1,460	-14	1,446
1952-53	940	212	202	147	26	1,527	515	-513	1,529	-12	1,517
1953-54	1,050	226	215	158	- 42	1,607	523	-438	1,692	-11	1,681
1954-55	1,202	227	277	164	58	1,928	507	-556	1,879	-19	1,860
1955-56	1,279	249	266	187	38	2,019	565	-602	1,982	-17	1,965
1956-57	1,329	274	256	203	20	2,082	595	-596	2,081	-20	2,061
1957-58	1,447	287	287	214	32	2,267	593	-657	2,203	-19	2,184
1958-59	1,463	302	290	214	31	2,300	576	-578	2,298	-28	2,270
1959-60	1,477	324	297	225	12	2,335	671	-549	2,457	-23	2,434
1960-61	1,721	346	366	234	49	2,716	630	-683	2,663	-41	2,622
1961-62	1,798	363	392	241	23	2,817	633	-694	2,756	-35	2,721
1962-63	1,883	395	390	255	33	2,956	669	-651	2,974	-50	2,924
1963-64	2,003	416	430	287	84	3,220	788	-761	3,247	-47	3,200
1964-65	2,154	459	497	312	94	3,516	829	-798	3,547	-64	3,483
1965-66	2,344	513	555	342	142	3,896	822	-923	3,795	-59	3,736
1966-67*	2,442	560	561	367	145	4,075	866	-939	4,002	-65	3,937

*Provisional.

The graph which follows demonstrates the use to which resources available in New Zealand were put during selected years. The numerical values for this graph are derived from the expenditure part of the preceding account, and total resources available in New Zealand are equivalent to gross national product plus deficit or minus surplus on current balance of payments accounts.

FINAL EXPENDITURES
PERCENTAGES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



PRIVATE INCOME AND OUTLAY

March Year	Salary and Wage Payments	Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces	Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Rental Value of Owner-occupied Houses	Other Personal Income						Company Income Before Distribution	Private Income (Before Tax)
					Farming	Manufacturing and Commerce	Professional and Other Services	Surplus of Primary Produce Stabilisation Accounts	Wool Retention Moneys	Interest, Rent, etc.		
1938-39	223	2	15	13	51	22	10	- 3	..	29	39	400
1947-48	420	13	74	22	120	60	22	26	..	32	106	894
1948-49	454	9	78	23	128	62	24	22	..	32	97	928
1949-50	500	9	84	25	168	68	28	18	..	32	116	1,048
1950-51	557	12	94	27	236	82	32	35	66	36	142	1,319
1951-52	656	17	105	30	209	96	36	11	5	36	160	1,350
1952-53	696	21	107	33	232	104	38	8	12	38	155	1,420
1953-54	769	24	115	37	259	115	42	3	11	40	181	1,572
1954-55	862	24	122	40	263	126	44	1	11	40	195	1,706
1955-56	937	24	128	43	257	132	46	11	13	40	188	1,794
1956-57	990	24	132	46	290	142	50	10	12	42	197	1,891
1957-58	1,068	26	139	48	287	156	58	39	..	42	211	1,997
1958-59	1,116	25	160	50	249	145	58	1	..	44	219	2,065
1959-60	1,181	26	197	51	279	151	58	19	..	46	242	2,250
1960-61	1,277	27	212	52	289	177	66	11	..	48	291	2,429
1961-62	1,365	27	218	61	251	186	68	10	..	50	287	2,502
1962-63	1,445	29	219	81	272	194	74	6	..	52	324	2,695
1963-64	1,554	30	229	88	315	204	76	9	8	56	369	2,939
1964-65	1,723	32	235	99	320	216	84	10	2	58	407	3,186
1965-66	1,883	34	244	115	330	229	88	2	4	58	440	3,419
1966-67*	2,055	38	253	121	314	236	90	8	4	60	458	3,613

*Provisional.

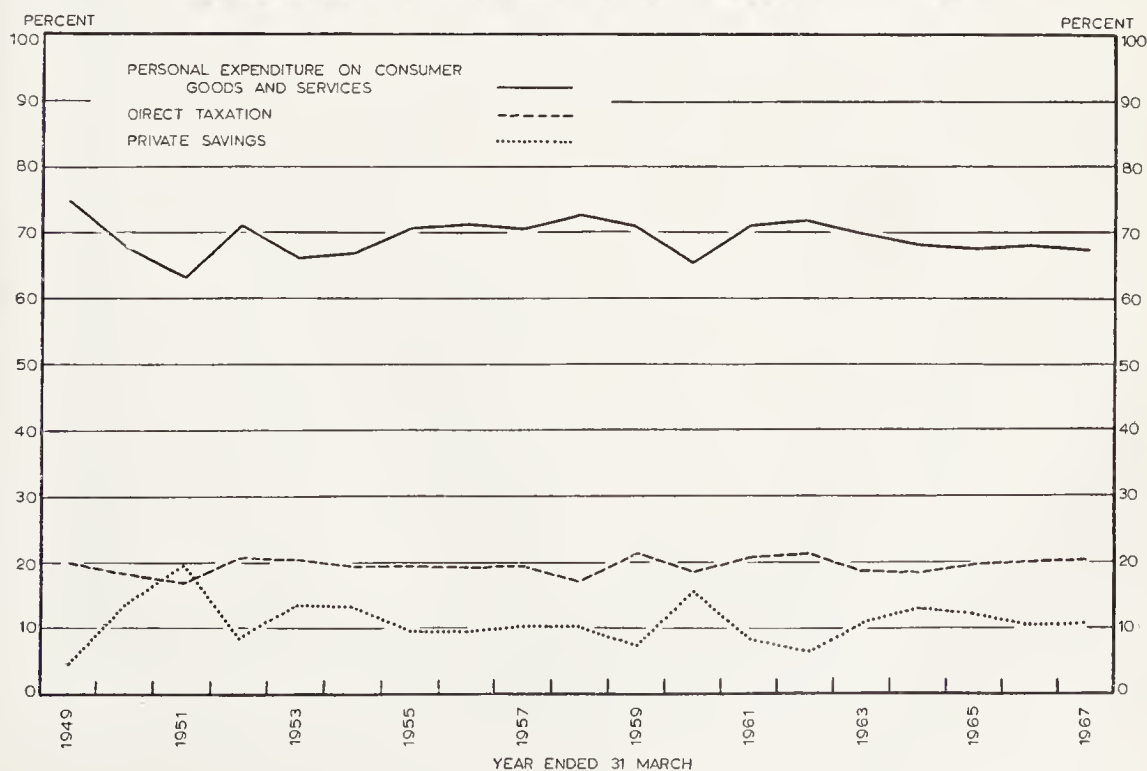
PRIVATE INCOME AND OUTLAY—*continued*

March Year	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	Net Transfers to Rest of World	Direct Taxation	Private Savings		Private Outlay
				Undis-tributed Profits of Companies	Other Private Savings	
OUTLAY \$(million)						
1938-39	322	2	48	28		400
1947-48	581	2	154	42	115	894
1948-49	697	2	188	17	24	928
1949-50	709	4	192	36	107	1,048
1950-51	831	4	226	57	201	1,319
1951-52	958	-- 4	284	49	63	1,350
1952-53	940	-- 3	292	39	152	1,420
1953-54	1,050	1	308	58	155	1,572
1954-55	1,202	2	336	57	109	1,706
1955-56	1,279	--	348	42	125	1,794
1956-57	1,329	--	370	46	146	1,891
1957-58	1,447	-- 1	345	45	161	1,997
1958-59	1,463	3	442	64	93	2,065
1959-60	1,477	6	420	77	270	2,250
1960-61	1,721	8	494	85	121	2,429
1961-62	1,798	8	532	60	104	2,502
1962-63	1,883	8	505	87	212	2,695
1963-64	2,003	7	543	108	278	2,939
1964-65	2,154	10	632	100	290	3,186
1965-66	2,344	17	691	128	239	3,419
1966-67*	2,442	18	756	126	271	3,613

*Provisional.

The following diagram presents the distribution of private outlay (shown in the second part of the preceding table) in graphical form.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE OUTLAY



REVENUE ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES)

March Year	Taxation		Trading Income	Less Direct Taxes Paid by Public Authority Trading Undertakings	Lump Sum Payments From United Kingdom Government	Total Revenue
	Direct	Indirect				
REVENUE \$(million)						
1938-39	48	41	18	--	-	107
1947-48	158	106	28	- 3	10	299
1948-49	190	92	26	- 3	-	305
1949-50	194	100	29	- 3	-	320
1950-51	229	111	34	- 3	-	372
1951-52	288	142	40	- 4	-	466
1952-53	296	134	39	- 5	-	464
1953-54	311	135	50	- 4	-	492
1954-55	342	161	60	- 5	-	558
1955-56	354	171	64	- 6	-	582
1956-57	376	168	61	- 6	-	599
1957-58	350	182	65	- 5	-	593
1958-59	447	208	74	- 5	-	724
1959-60	425	217	82	- 6	-	718
1960-61	499	226	91	- 6	-	811
1961-62	538	231	100	- 7	-	862
1962-63	512	228	106	- 7	-	839
1963-64	551	254	124	- 8	-	921
1964-65	640	276	138	- 8	-	1,046
1965-66	702	289	148	-11	-	1,128
1966-67*	767	301	145	-11	-	1,202

*Provisional.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES)—*ctd.*

March Year	Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	Transfer Income			Subsidies	Balance of Revenue Over Expenditure	Total Expenditure Plus or Minus Revenue Balances
		Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Net Transfers to Rest of World	Interest on Public Debt Paid in New Zealand			
EXPENDITURE \$(million)							
1938-39	63	15	--	14	1	14	107
1947-48	123	74	3	31	27	41	299
1948-49	127	78	2	31	23	45	305
1949-50	140	84	2	32	29	33	320
1950-51	153	94	2	34	19	70	372
1951-52	186	105	4	35	32	104	466
1952-53	212	107	3	34	30	78	464
1953-54	226	115	3	37	31	81	492
1954-55	227	122	4	41	27	138	558
1955-56	249	128	3	42	25	135	582
1956-57	274	132	4	47	27	116	599
1957-58	287	139	4	53	27	82	593
1958-59	302	160	4	57	27	174	724
1959-60	324	197	4	59	26	108	718
1960-61	346	212	4	65	31	153	811
1961-62	363	218	5	70	28	178	862
1962-63	395	219	4	77	29	115	839
1963-64	416	229	5	89	30	152	921
1964-65	459	235	5	95	35	217	1,046
1965-66	513	244	6	105	39	221	1,128
1966-67*	560	253	6	113	39	231	1,202

* Provisional.

COMBINED CAPITAL ACCOUNT

March Year	Private Savings	Revenue Balances of Public Authorities	Depreciation Allowances			Total Savings	Gross Capital Formation in New Zealand			Changes in Stocks	Net Investment Overseas	Total Investments
			Private	Central Government Trading Undertakings	Local Authorities Trading Undertakings		Private	Central Government	Local Authorities			
SAVINGS \$(million)												
1938-39	28	14		34		77	35	32	12	10	- 12	77
1947-48	157	41		58		254	89	51	14	112	- 12	254
1948-49	41	45		64		151	101	62	16	-38	10	151
1949-50	143	33		70		246	116	76	18	28	8	246
1950-51	258	70		78		405	152	80	20	98	55	405
1951-52	112	104		86		303	186	81	25	74	- 63	303
1952-53	191	78		96		365	202	109	38	26	- 10	365
INVESTMENTS \$(million)												
1953-54	213	80	92	11	3	400	215	114	44	-42	69	400
1954-55	166	138	106	14	3	425	277	115	49	58	- 74	425
1955-56	167	135	114	15	3	433	266	129	58	38	- 58	433
1956-57	192	115	127	16	4	455	256	138	65	20	- 24	455
1957-58	206	82	135	18	4	446	287	140	74	32	- 87	446
1958-59	157	175	141	20	5	497	290	137	77	31	- 38	497
1959-60	347	108	141	22	5	623	297	141	84	12	- 89	623
1960-61	206	153	155	24	6	544	366	149	85	49	-105	544
1961-62	164	178	174	24	6	548	392	148	93	23	-108	548
1962-63	299	115	186	26	7	633	390	154	101	33	- 45	633
1963-64	386	152	197	27	8	768	430	180	107	84	- 33	768
1964-65	390	217	213	27	8	855	497	196	116	94	- 49	855
1965-66	367	221	229	30	10	856	555	218	124	142	-183	856
1966-67*	397	231	242	33	10	912	561	243	124	145	-161	912

*Provisional.

REST OF WORLD ACCOUNT

March Year	Exports of Goods and Services	Imports of Goods and Services	Net Factor Payments	Net Transfers		Surplus on Current Account
				Private	Public Authorities	
\$(million)						
1938-39	6		-16	- 2	- -	- 12
1947-48	6		-12	- 2	-4	- 12
1948-49	26		-12	- 2	-2	10
1949-50	20		- 6	- 4	-2	8
1950-51	428	-353	-13	- 4	-2	55
1951-52	525	-575	-14	+ 4	-4	- 63
1952-53	515	-513	-12	+ 3	-3	- 10
1953-54	523	-438	-11	- 1	-3	69
1954-55	507	-556	-19	- 2	-4	- 74
1955-56	565	-602	-17	- -	-3	- 58
1956-57	595	-596	-20	- -	-4	- 24
1957-58	593	-657	-19	+ 1	-4	- 87
1958-59	576	-578	-28	- 3	-4	- 38
1959-60	671	-549	-23	- 6	-4	89
1960-61	630	-683	-41	- 8	-4	-105
1961-62	633	-694	-35	- 8	-5	-108
1962-63	669	-651	-50	- 8	-4	- 45
1963-64	788	-761	-47	- 7	-5	- 33
1964-65	829	-798	-64	-10	-5	- 49
1965-66	822	-923	-59	-17	-6	-183
1966-67*	866	-939	-65	-18	-6	-161

*Provisional.

CONSTANT PRICE ESTIMATES OF THE MAIN AGGREGATES—National accounting aggregates are, by their nature, summations of the values of all goods and services produced or consumed in a particular year. If the values of goods and services are expressed in current prices (i.e. the market prices prevailing in each particular year) then any comparison between two or more years is affected not only by changes in the volume of production between those years but in annual price movements as well. The effect of annual price movements is eliminated if all annual values are expressed in the average prices of a base period; the base used is the year 1954–55. By expressing the aggregates in constant prices, and not in current values as in the previous sections of this Report, their real value in terms of goods and services, either produced or available for use can be better appreciated.

Three of the principal national accounts, gross national product, gross domestic product, and gross domestic expenditure, are expressed in current as well as 1954–55 prices in the following table:

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant 1954–55 Prices		
	Gross National Product	Gross Domestic Product	Gross Domestic Expenditure	Gross National Product	Gross Domestic Product	Gross Domestic Expenditure
\$(million)						
1954–55	1,860	1,879	1,928	1,860	1,879	1,928
1955–56	1,965	1,982	2,019	1,931	1,949	1,964
1956–57	2,061	2,081	2,082	1,966	1,986	1,957
1957–58	2,184	2,203	2,267	2,070	2,089	2,104
1958–59	2,270	2,298	2,300	2,122	2,148	2,034
1959–60	2,434	2,457	2,335	2,212	2,232	2,082
1960–61	2,622	2,663	2,716	2,333	2,369	2,361
1961–62	2,721	2,756	2,817	2,416	2,448	2,396
1962–63	2,924	2,974	2,956	2,480	2,523	2,420
1963–64	3,200	3,247	3,220	2,641	2,678	2,638
1964–65	3,483	3,547	3,516	2,790	2,841	2,857
1965–66	3,736	3,795	3,896	2,966	3,014	3,133
1966–67*	3,937	4,002	4,075	3,099	3,149	3,246

*Provisional.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE INCOME—The following table gives an analysis of private income, direct taxes paid on that income, and private disposable income over the years. In the two following tables the items of private income and private disposable income are shown as percentages of the whole, and as index numbers on base 1938–39 (= 100).

PRIVATE INCOME AND INCIDENCE OF DIRECT TAXATION

March Year	Salary and Wage Payments	Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces	Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Rental Value, Owner-occupied Houses	Other Personal Income† (Excluding Company Dividends)	Company Income (Before Distribution)	Private Income
PRIVATE INCOME \$(million)							
1938-39	222.5	1.8	14.8	12.8	109.0	39.2	400.1
1939-40	221.5	5.8	22.3	13.4	118.8	49.5	431.3
1940-41	235.6	31.2	24.4	14.8	116.5	47.2	469.7
1941-42	241.5	51.0	25.2	15.4	124.4	55.2	512.7
1942-43	253.7	92.0	27.8	16.2	133.9	65.7	589.3
1943-44	281.1	116.6	30.9	17.2	144.2	72.8	662.8
1944-45	294.3	96.9	34.3	17.8	159.4	75.8	678.5
1945-46	323.9	78.7	41.1	18.8	174.6	83.4	720.5
1946-47	373.1	16.4	68.6	20.2	221.0	95.9	795.2
1947-48	420.1	12.8	74.1	21.8	259.8	105.5	894.1
1948-49	454.3	9.0	77.6	23.2	267.6	96.6	928.3
1949-50	500.1	9.2	83.9	25.4	313.8	115.7	1,048.1
1950-51	557.0	11.8	93.6	27.2	487.0	142.1	1,318.7
1951-52	655.6	16.9	105.4	29.6	382.5	160.2	1,350.2
1952-53	696.0	21.1	106.8	32.6	408.2	155.3	1,420.0
1963-54	768.8	23.9	114.7	36.6	447.6	180.8	1,572.4
1954-55	862.2	24.2	122.1	39.6	463.0	194.7	1,705.8
1955-56	936.9	24.1	128.2	43.2	472.9	188.4	1,793.7
1956-57	990.2	24.1	131.9	46.4	502.0	196.7	1,891.3
1957-58	1,068.4	25.8	139.4	48.2	503.9	211.3	1,997.0
1958-59	1,115.8	24.5	159.6	50.0	496.5	219.0	2,065.4
1959-60	1,181.1	25.9	197.4	51.4	552.6	241.9	2,250.3
1960-61	1,277.4	26.9	212.4	51.8	569.1	291.0	2,428.6
1961-62	1,364.9	27.3	217.6	60.8	544.5	287.1	2,502.2
1962-63	1,445.2	28.8	218.6	80.8	598.0	324.0	2,695.4
1963-64	1,553.6	30.0	229.4	88.4	668.3	369.1	2,938.8
1964-65	1,723.3	32.0	235.0	99.4	689.5	406.5	3,185.7
1965-66	1,883.4	34.5	243.6	115.0	702.9	439.7	3,419.1
1966-67*	2,054.7	38.2	253.0	120.8	688.3	458.0	3,613.0

*Provisional.

† Includes charges in primary-produce reserve accounts

PRIVATE INCOME AND INCIDENCE OF DIRECT TAXATION—*continued*

March Year	Salary and Wage Payments	Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces	Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Other Personal Income (Including Rental Value of Owner-occupied Houses)	Company Income (Before Distribution)	Total
DIRECT TAXES† \$(million)						
1938-39	9.8	--	...	23.7	14.1	47.6
1939-40	16.0	--	...	26.6	18.4	61.0
1940-41	25.0	1.6	...	37.6	27.0	91.2
1941-42	31.0	2.2	...	41.4	28.0	102.6
1942-43	39.0	6.4	...	48.1	39.3	132.8
1943-44	46.8	7.0	...	51.7	45.5	151.0
1944-45	48.6	7.6	...	52.9	53.3	162.4
1945-46	53.2	6.6	...	59.2	50.8	169.8
1946-47	47.6	2.4	...	58.4	48.0	156.4
1947-48	47.2	0.8	...	61.8	45.0	154.8
1948-49	49.4	1.0	...	75.5	61.1	187.0
1949-50	53.0	1.0	...	79.0	58.2	191.2
1950-51	65.0	1.0	...	96.0	64.2	226.2
1951-52	72.0	1.2	...	131.9	78.9	284.0
1952-53	87.8	1.6	...	120.2	81.8	291.4
1953-54	92.8	1.6	...	131.1	81.7	307.2
1954-55	99.8	2.0	...	142.9	91.9	336.6
1955-56	104.4	2.0	...	141.6	99.8	347.8
1956-57	122.9	2.0	...	143.8	101.0	369.7
1957-58	93.4	2.2	...	147.2	102.3	345.1
1958-59	133.7	2.6	...	200.3	105.7	442.3
1959-60	146.0	3.0	...	164.6	106.3	419.8
1960-61	147.7	3.2	...	218.5	124.3	493.7
1961-62	167.6	3.0	...	213.5	147.4	531.5
1962-63	173.3	3.3	...	186.7	141.5	504.8
1963-64	176.6	3.2	...	202.1	161.1	543.1
1964-65	206.1	3.5	...	226.6	194.2	630.4
1965-66	234.7	4.0	...	244.0	208.7	691.4
1966-67*	270.2	4.2	...	250.0	230.8	755.3

*Provisional.

†Excludes direct taxes on Government trading profits.

PRIVATE INCOME AND INCIDENCE OF DIRECT TAXATION—*continued*

March Year	Salary and Wage Payments	Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces	Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Other Personal Income (Including Rental Value of Owner-occupied Houses)	Company Income (Before Distribution)	Total
DISPOSABLE INCOME \$(million)						
1938-39	212.7	1.8	14.8	98.1	25.1	352.5
1939-40	205.5	5.8	22.3	105.6	31.1	370.3
1940-41	210.6	29.6	24.4	93.7	20.2	378.5
1941-42	210.5	48.8	25.2	98.4	27.2	410.1
1942-43	214.7	85.6	27.8	102.0	26.4	456.5
1943-44	234.3	109.6	30.9	109.7	27.3	511.8
1944-45	245.7	89.3	34.3	124.3	22.5	516.1
1945-46	270.7	72.1	41.1	134.2	32.6	550.7
1946-47	325.5	14.0	68.6	182.8	47.9	638.8
1947-48	372.9	12.0	74.1	219.8	60.5	739.3
1948-49	404.9	8.0	77.6	215.3	35.5	741.3
1949-50	447.1	8.2	83.9	260.2	57.5	856.9
1950-51	492.0	10.8	93.6	418.2	77.9	1,092.5
1951-52	583.6	15.7	105.4	280.2	81.3	1,066.2
1952-53	608.2	19.5	106.8	320.6	73.5	1,128.6
1953-54	676.0	22.3	114.7	353.1	99.1	1,265.2
1954-55	762.4	22.2	122.1	359.7	102.8	1,369.2
1955-56	832.5	22.1	128.2	374.5	88.6	1,445.9
1956-57	867.3	22.1	131.9	404.6	95.7	1,521.6
1957-58	975.0	23.6	139.4	404.9	109.0	1,651.9
1958-59	982.1	21.9	159.6	346.2	113.3	1,623.1
1959-60	1,035.1	22.9	197.4	439.5	135.6	1,830.5
1960-61	1,129.7	23.7	212.4	402.4	166.7	1,934.9
1961-62	1,197.3	24.3	217.6	391.8	139.7	1,970.7
1962-63	1,271.9	25.5	218.6	492.1	182.5	2,190.6
1963-64	1,377.0	26.8	229.4	554.6	208.0	2,395.8
1964-65	1,517.2	28.5	235.0	562.3	212.3	2,555.3
1965-66	1,648.7	30.5	243.6	573.9	231.0	2,727.7
1966-67*	1,784.5	34.0	253.0	559.1	227.2	2,857.7

*Provisional.

PRIVATE INCOME

March Year	Salary and Wage Payments	Pay and Allowances of Armed Forces	Social Security Benefits and Pensions	Rental Value, Owner-occupied Houses	Other Personal Income† (Excluding Company Dividends)	Company Income (Before Distribution)	Private Income
AS PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE INCOME							
1938-39	55.6	0.5	3.7	3.2	27.2	9.8	100.0
1939-40	51.4	1.3	5.2	3.1	27.5	11.5	100.0
1940-41	50.2	6.6	5.2	3.2	24.8	10.0	100.0
1941-42	47.1	9.9	4.9	3.0	24.3	10.8	100.0
1942-43	43.1	15.6	4.7	2.8	22.7	11.1	100.0
1943-44	42.4	17.6	4.7	2.6	21.7	11.0	100.0
1944-45	43.4	14.3	5.0	2.6	23.5	11.2	100.0
1945-56	45.0	10.9	5.7	2.6	24.2	11.6	100.0
1946-47	46.9	2.1	8.6	2.5	27.8	12.1	100.0
1947-48	47.0	1.4	8.3	2.4	29.1	11.8	100.0
1948-49	48.9	1.0	8.4	2.5	28.8	10.4	100.0
1949-50	47.7	0.9	8.0	2.4	30.0	11.0	100.0
1950-51	42.2	0.9	7.1	2.1	36.9	10.8	100.0
1951-52	48.6	1.2	7.8	2.2	28.3	11.9	100.0
1952-53	49.0	1.5	7.5	2.3	28.8	10.9	100.0
1953-54	48.9	1.5	7.3	2.3	28.5	11.5	100.0
1954-55	50.6	1.4	7.2	2.3	27.1	11.4	100.0
1955-56	52.2	1.3	7.2	2.4	26.4	10.5	100.0
1956-57	52.3	1.3	7.0	2.5	26.5	10.4	100.0
1957-58	53.5	1.3	7.0	2.4	25.2	10.6	100.0
1958-59	54.0	1.2	7.7	2.5	24.0	10.6	100.0
1959-60	52.5	1.1	8.8	2.3	24.6	10.7	100.0
1960-61	52.6	1.1	8.8	2.1	23.4	12.0	100.0
1961-62	54.5	1.1	8.7	2.4	21.8	11.5	100.0
1962-63	53.6	1.1	8.1	3.0	22.2	12.0	100.0
1963-64	52.9	1.0	7.8	3.0	22.7	12.6	100.0
1964-65	54.1	1.0	7.4	3.1	21.6	12.8	100.0
1965-66	55.1	1.0	7.1	3.3	20.6	12.9	100.0
1966-67*	56.9	1.0	7.0	3.3	19.1	12.7	100.0

*Provisional.

†Includes changes in primary-produce stabilisation accounts and wool retention moneys.

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY SECTOR—The Revenue account of public authorities shown on page 714 is a consolidation and simplification of a separate and more detailed Central Government Revenue Account on pages 722 and 723 and the local authorities Revenue Account on page 723. The consolidated account eliminates all transfers between the two levels of Government and aggregates the respective totals of economically significant flows.

The publication *The Accounts of the Government Sector 1962-63 to 1966-67* contains an integrated Government account which will ultimately replace the account presented herein. There are certain differences between the two which are due to differences in coverage, concepts employed in analysis, and improved methods. The new account is a preferable description of Government transactions, being more complete and exact. In the meantime, it cannot be used here for several important reasons. The new account is available for a limited number of years and as yet it has not been possible to revise earlier years. Furthermore, the national accounting concepts employed in the new Government account have not been extended to the rest of the national accounts and its introduction into the present system would cause incompatibilities in the various flows between the Government and private sector. Finally, the organisational work of obtaining primary information for the new account has not improved sufficiently to obtain the data in time for inclusion in national income and expenditure estimates.

It is for these reasons that the existing presentation has been retained for the time being. Although the account on pages 722–723 is incomplete, its present advantage is that it can be speedily compiled.

(a) *Central Government*—The Revenue Account of the Central Government has been obtained by an analysis of the various accounts within the Public Account. In the case of trading Department operations, which are treated separately, profits only are brought into the main account as a revenue item. Expenditure has been taken “net” in all cases, sundry departmental receipts being set off against departmental expenditure. The account covers only current revenue items and therefore excludes capital receipts and payments of all kinds, thus accounting in part for the differences between the details given here and those given in the published statement of the Public Accounts in parliamentary paper B. 1 [Pt. I].

Government current expenditure on goods and services (shown as item 6 on page 722) increased from \$381.0 million in 1965–66 to \$418.2 million in 1966–67, i.e., by 9.8 percent. The proportion of Government expenditure to gross national product provides, however, a better measure of its significance. In 1965–66 this expenditure amounted to 10.2 percent of gross national product but it increased to 10.6 percent in 1966–67. The average for the post-war period of 21 years is 10.2 percent.

Although all Government transfer expenditure—social security cash benefits and pensions, interest on public debt, and subsidies—is also paid from the Government’s taxation revenue and trading profits, it is not part of Government final consumption. It only becomes final consumption in the hands of recipients, or, in the case of subsidies, can be looked upon as an offset to indirect taxation which reduces prices to consumers. For this reason the best measure of transfers is the national income itself on which they are a charge and which they redistribute.

Social security benefits and pensions, the most important item of the transfer group, increased from \$244.0 million in 1965–66 to \$253.0 million in 1966–67, i.e., by 4.2 percent. However, the 1966–67 figure shows a decrease when expressed as a percentage of national income, this being 7.5 percent against 7.6 percent in 1965–66. The average for the 21 post-war years is 8.3 percent. Advances on capitalisation of family benefits, a portion of this item, started to decline in 1961–62 and have continued to do so since.

Subsidies are of much lesser importance than social security benefits, both absolutely and relatively. The subsidy bill was \$39.2 million in 1965–66 and remained constant at \$39.2 million in 1966–67, remaining at 1.2 percent of national income. Interest on Government debt paid in New Zealand (interest paid overseas being treated as a factor payment to non-residents and is included in current expenditure totals) increased from \$79.3 million to \$88.7 million, amounting to 2.6 percent of national income in 1966–67 compared with 2.3 percent in the previous year. The figure for the last pre-war year was 2.4 percent.

Transfers to local authorities is a flow which can be most usefully measured against current Government revenue from taxation and trading profits as it represents a shift from local to national taxation. In 1966–67, \$131.4 million was transferred to local authorities against \$124.6 million in the preceding year, constituting a decrease from 12.2 percent of Government revenue in 1965–66 to 12.0 percent in the latest year.

The balance of revenue over expenditure is the Government’s surplus on current transactions and is, together with the depreciation provisions of Government trading undertakings, available for capital formation, lending, and debt repayment. Its magnitude changes appreciably from year to year both absolutely and in relation to total current revenue and is the result of short-term changes in fiscal and economic policies pursued by the administration. Year to year changes in the Government’s surplus are, however, complementary to changes (in the opposite direction) in private savings. This is of course, merely a reflection of the fact that changes in taxation policies are a major cause of the redistribution of total savings as between the private and Government sector. From a long-term point of view, however, it is important to observe the changes in Government fiscal policy from pre-war to present days: in 1938–39, 4.8 percent of the Government’s revenue was saved, but in 1966–67 the figure stood at 14.3 percent.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—REVENUE ACCOUNT

	1938-39	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
1. TAXATION—	REVENUE \$(million)						
(a) Direct:							
Income tax	18.6	296.2	268.2	288.7	362.3	401.2	443.4
Social security taxation ..	11.0	160.8	164.6	177.8	185.4	204.7	221.0
Land tax	2.2	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.5
Death duties	3.6	26.0	21.6	21.5	20.5	22.3	23.1
Other	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35.6	487.2	456.8	490.3	570.8	631.4	691.0
(b) Indirect:							
Sales tax	7.2	51.2	52.4	64.2	77.0	76.6	78.9
Customs and excise duties	23.4	108.8	103.8	111.6	114.4	121.6	126.8
Motor vehicles taxation ..	6.2	51.6	52.2	56.8	61.0	65.8	70.0
Other	3.4	17.8	17.6	18.8	20.4	22.0	21.8
Totals	40.0	229.4	226.2	251.4	272.8	286.0	297.4
2. Totals, all taxation	75.6	716.4	683.0	741.7	843.6	917.4	988.2
3. TRADING INCOME	11.6	75.8	81.9	96.9	110.8	118.6	114.4
4. Less direct taxation paid by trading departments	—0.4	—6.9	—7.4	—7.8	—8.2	—10.8	—11.2
Totals	11.2	68.9	74.5	89.1	102.6	107.8	103.2
5. TOTAL REVENUE	86.8	785.3	757.5	830.8	946.3	1,025.1	1,091.4
6. CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON GOODS AND SERVICES—	EXPENDITURE \$(million)						
(a) General administration ..	4.4	39.4	40.6	42.4	45.0	52.0	53.5
(b) Interest	13.6	10.2	13.0	14.0	15.2	15.2	17.2
(c) Law and order	1.6	7.6	8.6	9.2	10.4	10.6	12.8
(d) Development of primary and secondary industries	1.4	23.0	25.6	26.6	32.2	35.4	38.4
(e) Health	1.6	63.4	67.4	70.2	58.8	64.2	69.2
(f) Education	8.4	71.0	78.8	87.0	99.0†	110.4	124.4
(g) Other social services ..	6.6	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.6	3.4
(h) Defence	4.2	53.4	54.2	56.2	72.2	79.4	86.2
(i) Rehabilitation	...	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
(j) Maintenance of public works and services	4.6	6.8	7.8	8.4	7.4	7.8	12.0
Totals	46.4	280.4	302.2	320.2	346.8	381.0	418.2
7. TRANSFER INCOME—							
(a) Monetary Social Security benefits and pensions	14.8	206.4	208.6	220.8	225.6	234.8	246.1
(b) Family benefit advances ..	—	11.2	10.0	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.2
(c) Net transfers to rest of world	0.2	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.5
8. Interest on central Government debt paid in New Zealand	9.4	53.2	58.7	67.8	71.9	79.3	88.7
Totals	24.4	275.4	281.5	302.2	310.3	327.3	346.7

*Provisional.

†In 1964-65 the Government stopped paying hospital benefits and made direct grants to hospital boards instead. Items 6 (e) and 9 (a) are affected in this year.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—REVENUE ACCOUNT—*continued*

	1938-39	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
9. TRANSFERS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES—	EXPENDITURE \$(million)						
(a) Hospital Boards	1.8	40.6	45.6	51.0	73.2†	83.8	92.5
(b) Other	8.8	29.8	32.6	33.8	36.4	40.8	38.9
Totals	10.6	70.4	78.2	84.8	109.6	124.6	131.4
10. SUBSIDIES	1.2	28.4	29.4	30.2	35.4	39.2	39.2
11. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	82.6	654.6	691.3	737.4	802.1	872.1	935.6
12. Balance of revenue over expenditure	4.2	130.7	66.2	93.4	144.1	153.1	155.9
13. TOTAL EXPENDITURE PLUS REVENUE BALANCES	86.8	785.3	757.5	830.8	946.3	1,025.1	1,091.4

*Provisional. †In 1964-65 the Government stopped paying hospital benefits and made direct grants to hospital boards instead. Items 6 (e) and 9 (a) are affected in this year.

(b) *Local Authorities*—The revenue account of local authorities is in all respects similar to that of the Central Government and has been obtained by an analysis of the accounts of all local authorities including hospital boards. The Central Government contributed 54.3 percent of the local revenue of local authorities through transfers. Of the remainder, 12.8 percent was derived from trading profits and 32.9 percent from rates and licence fees. For 1965-66 the proportions were 54.9, 12.9 and 32.2 percent respectively. Over the 21 post-war years, the averages are 46.9, 15.2 and 37.9 percent respectively. The limitations in the scope of local government activities as compared with those of the Central Government do not call for a detailed analysis of expenditure items and therefore current expenditure on the provision of goods and services by local authorities is shown as a single total.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES—REVENUE ACCOUNT

	1938-39	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
14. TAXATION—	REVENUE \$(million)						
(a) Direct: Rates	12.4	51.2	55.4	60.6	68.8	70.3	76.7
(b) Indirect: Licence fees ..	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.1
Totals	13.6	53.2	57.4	62.8	71.6	73.2	79.8
15. Trading income	6.8	23.8	24.2	26.9	27.0	29.2	31.0
16. Transfers from central Government	10.6	70.4	78.2	84.8	109.6	124.6	131.4
17. TOTAL REVENUE	31.0	147.4	159.8	174.5	208.2	227.0	242.2
18. Current expenditure on goods and services	17.0	82.8	92.2	96.3	112.5	132.4	142.3
19. Interest on local authority debt paid in New Zealand	4.6	17.0	18.6	20.8	22.8	26.0	24.4
20. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	21.6	99.8	110.8	117.1	135.3	158.4	166.7
21. Balance of revenue over expenditure	9.4	47.6	49.0	57.4	72.9	68.6	75.5
22. TOTAL EXPENDITURE PLUS REVENUE BALANCES	31.0	147.4	159.8	174.5	208.2	227.0	242.2

*Provisional.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR—The accounts of the Government sector as set out in the preceding pages 722–723, have now been complemented by the publication *The Accounts of the Government Sector 1962–63 to 1966–67* available from the Government Printer. The publication of these accounts is the first stage in a major revision of the national accounts, but until this revision is completed it will not be possible to integrate the accounts of the Government sector into the overall national accounting structure.

The accounts of the Government sector present the first comprehensive and consistently classified statement of all central Government transactions. In preparing these accounts coverage has been extended to all Government accounting units, and all transactions have been classified according to a consistent economic analysis of receipts and payments. As it stands, the new system of accounts is a valuable addition to the material on Government finance available to the public and to the policy maker. The bulk of Government accounting material hitherto available has been of a detailed nature designed to permit parliamentary and audit control of various departmental expenditures. Although this detailed presentation is essential for these purposes, it has had the undesirable effect of obscuring the broad pattern of Government operations.

The assumption by Governments of overall responsibility for the health of the national economy has created a need for a presentation of Government accounts in a form which reveals the broad types of financial flows through which the Government can influence the growth and stability of the economy. Although most of the main items included in such flows as direct taxation, subsidies, and Government transfer payments are easily obtainable by any person familiar with the public accounts, it has not been possible to obtain total figures for any of these flows. The accounts of the Government sector enable such a view to be obtained.

In addition to providing improved measures of the current account transactions as recorded in the central Government Revenue Account, the new accounts include a full analysis of the Government's capital transactions. Details of Government lending and borrowing are classified according to changes in claims on, and in liabilities to, local authorities, the private sector, and the rest of the world.

A major problem encountered in the preparation of the new accounts has been the elimination of numerous transfers between the many separate Government accounting units. The existence of these interaccount transfers has made it difficult for the public to understand the net effect of Government transactions. For example, public attention is frequently drawn to changes in the public debt, which is usually regarded as measuring changes in Government borrowing from non-Government sources. In fact the Government is one of the main holders of New Zealand Government securities and what appear as changes in the public debt may in fact reflect no more than the transfer of Government money from one Government account to another.

It is hoped that the new Government accounts by eliminating all such internal transactions and by classifying transactions in a consistent manner will, in addition to assisting those concerned with policy, improve general understanding of the nature of Government transactions.

25 B—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

GENERAL—A balance of payments account is a statement in money terms of economic transactions, over a period, between one country and the rest of the world. An economic transaction may consist of goods and services supplied and received for some valuable consideration; transfers of goods and services supplied and received without some such consideration; and changes in a country's foreign assets and liabilities. The balance of payments is part of the national accounting system and describes the economic link between the domestic economy and the rest of the world. The present series of New Zealand balance of payments estimates is largely based on the principles set out in the *Balance of Payments Manual* published by the International Monetary Fund and is in conformity with the methods used in other countries. For a more detailed description of statistical concepts and methods used in preparing balance of payments estimates, refer to the *Report on the Balance of Payments for the year 1966–67* obtainable from the Government Printer.

The statement is divided into a current and capital account. The balances on both accounts are, by definition, the same; the capital account shows how the surplus or deficit on current account was financed.

Current Account—The current account records all transactions between New Zealand and the rest of the world other than changes in overseas assets and liabilities. As far as possible transactions are recorded on a gross credit-debit basis rather than on the basis of net settlements. The current account includes credits and debits for goods, services (invisibles), and transfers (donations). The difference between current credits and current debits is the balance of payments surplus (deficit) on current account. This is the measure of the extent to which a country does or does not live within its current income and it is the most significant datum emerging from a balance of payments compilation.

Capital Account—The capital account records changes in claims on, or liabilities to, the rest of the world. These may consist of overseas private investment in New Zealand and New Zealand private investment overseas; borrowing or repayments overseas by the Government and official institutions and changes in Government overseas cash balances, net overseas assets and monetary gold, multilateral transfers, and other short-term capital movements. Of the items comprising the capital account, the category of net overseas assets (the overseas exchange holdings of New Zealand's banking system) is most widely known and appreciated. Its importance lies in the fact that it records changes in overseas liquid resources which by their nature can be made immediately available for purposes of imports, public debt repayments, capital investments, etc. But within the confines of the balance of payments capital account the movement in net overseas assets is only one of several other capital movements with which it forms an integral part; it is the combination of all these capital changes which must be studied in order to understand the financing of the current surplus or deficit.

MERCHANDISE TRANSACTIONS: Exports—The source of export figures is Customs information on total exports (exclusive of ships' stores) at f.o.b. valuation; exports from New Zealand to its island territories have been excluded from Customs figures, but exports from island territories to other countries have been added to New Zealand totals. The remaining adjustments are for items which are either omitted from Customs statistics (relief supplies, ships and aircraft sold and leaving under their own power), items where the valuation requires correction, e.g. parcel post, or items which are accounted for elsewhere in the balance of payments (export of gold).

Imports—The basic import figures also originate in Customs statistics. Aircraft and ships arriving in New Zealand under their own power are added. New Zealand imports from its island territories have been excluded from the Customs figures, but imports into island territories from other countries have been included.

It is necessary to comment here on the valuation method adopted for imports. Balance of payments accounts treat freight and marine insurance payments on imports (as far as they are made to non-residents) as invisible payments. As a result, merchandise transactions are shown on a f.o.b. valuation basis for imports and exports alike. This method of treatment has many advantages, and international comparability of merchandise movements is one of them.

There is, however, no provision in New Zealand statistics for a f.o.b. valuation of imports; imports are valued either on the basis of "current domestic value" or c.i.f. A special estimate is therefore made of imports f.o.b. for balance of payments purposes.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND EXCHANGE RECORD—There are several very important differences between a balance of payments statement and the statistics of overseas receipts and payments which are included in an exchange record, such as is given in Section 29, Banking and Currency. The main differences are:

- (i) The balance of payments attempts to show all economic transactions between residents of one country and residents of other countries, whereas the exchange record shows only transactions involving remittances.

- (ii) The import and export figures in the balance of payments are based on trade (Customs) statistics, which enable goods to be valued at a definite and uniform valuation boundary—viz, f.o.b. country of export; the exchange record, on the other hand, records remittances for imports and exports whenever these are made and without adhering to any valuation boundary (f.o.b. or c.i.f.). The result is a difference both in timing and valuation between the two statements.
- (iii) Whereas exchange statistics record net settlements resulting from a number of possible contra-entries or off-sets, the balance of payments shows these transactions as far as possible on a gross basis.

Other differences arise from the fact that the balance of payments is constructed on a basis of country of purchase for imports and country of destination for exports, country of residence of remitter or remittce, and nationality in the case of shipping companies, whereas the record of exchange transactions is based on the country of monetary settlement.

In essence, the exchange record is a statement of cash flows, or using the terminology of commercial accounting it is the "cash book" of the nation's transactions with other countries; the balance of payments statement on the other hand is based on the accrual principle and approaches an "income and expenditure" account.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION—The regional break-up of the balance of payments is on a geographical, as distinct from a currency, basis. This means that it is not the currency in which any economic transaction is settled but the residence of New Zealand's immediate partner in the transaction which determines in which regional column the transaction is recorded. Any exception to this rule is due to statistical necessity—insufficiency of basic data, etc., rather than choice.

The New Zealand figures include transactions of New Zealand's dependent island territories. In this respect they differ from the rest of the world account included in the national income and expenditure estimates, where the rest of the world account refers to New Zealand only, and does not cover the island territories. However, this difference in coverage only slightly affects the gross figures, and the final outcome of the balance of payments current account differs very little from that of the rest of the world account.

The regional areas and countries comprising them have been defined as follows:

Other Sterling Countries—Commonwealth countries (excluding the United Kingdom and Canada) and their trustee and dependent territories, the colonies, protectorates, and trustee territories, etc., of the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Iceland, and South Africa.

EEC Countries—The six members of the European Economic Community which formed a common market in 1958; Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Italy, and West Germany, together with their associated and dependent overseas territories.

Other Countries—All countries not included in any other group.

International Organisations—Transactions with the United Nations and its agencies, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, South Pacific Air Transport Council, and other international organisations are included here.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD—All estimates are for financial years ended 31 March.

RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS—The balance of payments is a record of economic transactions between residents and non-residents.

Residents are all people living permanently in New Zealand (or for a period exceeding 12 months), subsidiaries and branches of overseas companies being treated as residents, while subsidiaries and branches of New Zealand companies operating overseas are regarded as residents of the country in which they operate.

In order to simplify the rather complex operations of overseas shipping companies, the shipping transactions of their branches in New Zealand (such as their receipt of freights, port disbursements, administrative expenses in New Zealand) are regarded as transactions of non-residents, by way of exception to the general rule stated above; on the other hand, their investment activity is included in the data on New Zealand branches of overseas companies and conforms to the general rule.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1966-67: CURRENT ACCOUNT—For the year ended 31 March 1967, New Zealand's transactions on current account with other countries resulted in a balance of payments deficit of \$169.9 million. This can be compared with deficits of \$50.2 million in 1964-65 and \$187.4 million in 1965-66.

Some marked changes are apparent from an analysis of transactions by trading areas. The usual current account deficit with the other sterling countries (principally Australia) was \$172.4 million in 1966-67 compared with \$153.9 million in 1965-66 and the usual surplus on current account with the European Economic Community fell from \$69.7 million to \$49.0 million. The deficit with the United Kingdom was \$42.8 million in 1965-66 and \$46.2 million in 1966-67. A large improvement in transactions with Other Countries (principally Japan) changed a deficit of \$0.9 million in 1965-66 to a surplus of \$37.4 million in 1966-67. There was also an improvement in transactions with the United States and Canada where the deficit was \$54.2 million in 1965-66 but only \$32.3 million in 1966-67.

(a) **Merchandise Transactions**—The improvement in the balance of payments in 1966-67 as compared with 1965-66 was principally due to increased exports. These rose in value by \$34.7 million from \$747.2 million in 1965-66 to \$781.9 million in 1966-67. Imports (valued f.o.b. in the supplying country) rose by only \$0.6 million to \$719.4 million.

Although the pattern of import trade in 1966-67 was much the same as in 1965-66, there was a noticeable shift in the pattern of exports. The United Kingdom took 44.5 percent of all exports in 1966-67 compared with 45.8 percent in 1965-66; other countries in the sterling area took 9.6 percent compared with 12.0 percent in 1965-66; the European Economic Community took 13.5 percent compared with 16.1 percent. On the other hand, the United States and Canada bought 16.5 percent of exports as against 14.5 percent in 1965-66; the share of Other Countries, mainly Japan, rose from 11.6 percent to 16.0 percent in the latest year.

The following table gives a short analysis of total merchandise transactions by defined geographical areas and shows the comparative changes that occurred in 1966-67.

TRADE BY AREAS

Item	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other* Countries	Total, All Countries
Exports (f.o.b. New Zealand ports)—	NZ\$ (million)					
1. 1965-66	342.3	89.5	108.2	120.2	86.9	747.2
2. 1966-67	347.8	74.8	128.9	105.2	125.3	781.9
Imports (f.o.b. exporting country)—						
3. 1965-66	284.7	189.4	134.4	43.0	67.3	718.8
4. 1966-67	283.0	193.8	130.6	45.6	66.4	719.4
Net trade—						
5. 1965-66	57.6	— 99.9	—26.2	77.2	19.7	28.4
6. 1966-67	64.9	—119.0	— 1.7	59.6	58.9	62.5
Annual changes, 1965-66 to 1966-67—						
7. Exports	5.5	— 14.7	20.6	—15.0	38.3	34.8
8. Imports	— 1.7	4.5	— 3.8	2.6	— 0.9	0.6
Net trade (6-5 or 7-8)	7.2	— 19.2	24.5	—17.6	39.2	34.1

*Includes International Organisations.

(b) **Invisibles**—Although New Zealand traditionally has a deficit on invisible items, the gap between payments and receipts has increased sharply in the last few years—from \$139.5 million in 1963–64 to \$177.0 million in 1964–65, \$193.1 million in 1965–66, and \$209.0 million in 1966–67. The two items which contribute most to the invisible account are the cost of transporting goods to New Zealand and the servicing, in the form of profits, dividends and interest, of overseas direct investment and Central Government borrowing. Other types of invisible transactions—travel expenditures, miscellaneous business transactions and Government expenditures—also yield a permanent deficit, but are of less importance individually.

Gross payments on transportation account (import freights and passenger fares to non-resident shipping lines and air operators, and port disbursement of New Zealand operators overseas) fell from \$94.8 million in 1965–66 to \$91.8 million in 1966–67. Transportation receipts, a large portion of which are port expenditures of non-resident shipping operators, increased from \$34.8 million to \$36.7 million.

Payments of dividends, profits and interest on private investment and Government borrowing increased from \$78.0 million in 1965–66 to \$83.6 million in 1966–67. (Of this total Government interest payments were \$15.4 million and \$18.3 million respectively.) The largest component of this group of outgoings concerned direct private investment.

The following table illustrates the distribution of payments by areas:

INVESTMENT INCOME RELATING TO OVERSEAS PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

Year	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other Countries	Total, All Countries
NZ\$ (million)						
1965–66 ..	21.0	18.5	12.9	0.5	1.2	54.3
1966–67 ..	26.0	18.8	11.3	0.3	0.6	57.0

The following table gives a concise picture of invisible transactions by areas.

NET DEFICITS ON INVISIBLES ACCOUNT BY AREAS

Year	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other Countries	International Organisations	Total, All Countries
NZ\$ (million)							
1965–66	100.3	39.9	27.3	7.1	18.4	–	193.1
1966–67	114.1	36.6	29.2	10.0	19.2	–	209.0
Increase(+)or decrease (–) in deficit ..	+13.8	– 3.3	+ 1.9	+ 2.9	+ 0.8	–	+15.9

In 1966–67 transactions with the United Kingdom accounted for 54 percent of the invisible deficit; the other sterling area countries accounted for 18 percent; and the United States and Canada for 14 percent.

Transfers—Transfers, in the form of Government contributions to international agencies, migrants' funds, gifts and donations in cash or kind, differ from other current account items in that a good or service is not received in exchange. In recent years transfer receipts have shown a steady increase and they rose from \$23.2 million in 1965–66 to \$27.3 million in 1966–67; transfer payments rose from \$45.8 million to \$50.7 million, principally due to a rise in personal remittances and emigrants' funds.

Capital Account—The capital account of the balance of payments represents changes in claims on and liabilities to other countries; such changes have direct reference to current transactions and the net difference between acquisition of new claims and the increase in liabilities must be capable of explaining the current outcome of the balance of payments.

A concise picture of the 1966-67 capital account is now presented.

Nature of Capital					Net Outflows of Capital (Increase in Claims)	Net Inflows of Capital (Increase in Liabilities)
Long term—					NZ\$ (million)	
Private	..	..	..	..	—	49.4
Government	..	..	..	..	—	59.7
Official and banking	..	..	..	..	—	44.5
Short term—						
Private (including errors and omissions)	..				—	11.3
Government	..	..	..	..	— 5.3	—
Net exchange reserves	..	..	..	..	0.3	—
Excess of capital outflows over inflows (equals balance on current account)	..	..			169.9	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	164.9	164.9

The preceding table serves the purpose of placing the decrease in net overseas assets (i.e. liquid exchange reserves of the banking system) within its proper context. There is no necessary connection between the balance of payments current outcome (surplus or deficit as the case may be) and movements in exchange reserves. The latter constitute only one of the items in the capital account and they may be directly affected by other capital transactions (e.g., long-term Government borrowing) rather than by current account transactions.

The most important category of private capital movements is that of direct investment by overseas firms. In 1966-67 the amount invested was \$26.4 million compared with \$62.6 million in 1965-66. This decrease of \$36.2 million was the result of substantially lower direct investment by firms in the United Kingdom (\$1.4 million, a fall of \$21.6 million), other sterling countries (\$14.2 million, a fall of \$11.2 million) and the United States and Canada (\$10.9 million, a fall of \$4.3 million). By residence of suppliers of direct investment capital, the United Kingdom supplied about 5 percent, other sterling countries about 54 percent and the United States and Canada about 41 percent of the total.

Private capital inflows other than direct investment were \$25.3 million, the largest portion of which was in the form of liquidation of assets held overseas by New Zealand residents in order to pay for no-remittance and free funds imports and transfers of shares to the New Zealand register.

Inflows of capital on Central Government account consisted of net long-term borrowing of \$58.5 million added to public debt and a reduction in overseas investments of \$0.3 million.

A reconciliation of movements in the external public debt with actual amounts raised is given in the following statement.

	NZ\$ (million)			
Public loans raised in the United Kingdom	..	..	..	58.4
Public loans raised in the United States	..	..	..	7.2
Loan raised in Australia repayable in New Zealand	..	..	..	1.1
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan	..	..	..	15.7
Total loans raised	..	..	..	82.4
Less—				
Debt repayment in the United Kingdom	..	..	..	—13.4
Debt repayment in the United States	..	..	..	— 3.2
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development repayment	..	..	..	— 0.8
Transfer of securities from United Kingdom to New Zealand register	..	..	..	— 6.5
Net addition to external public debt	..	..	..	58.5

SUMMARY TABLES, CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—The following table summarises current transactions with all countries.

Current Account	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
NZ\$ (m)					
<i>Credits</i>					
Exports f.o.b.	606.0	718.4	757.1	747.2	781.9
Non-monetary gold	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation	30.7	30.4	36.0	34.8	36.7
Travel	8.6	11.1	12.6	13.5	14.5
Insurance	0.2	—	—	—	0.4
International investment income—	14.1	16.0	19.4	18.6	17.0
Income from direct investment ..	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.5	5.6
Other private investment ..	2.3	4.5	6.4	4.5	4.5
Government and official institutions	6.5	7.3	8.1	8.6	6.9
Government transactions—	5.9	7.8	6.3	4.8	5.6
Foreign Government expenditure ..	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.2
New Zealand Government receipts ..	2.7	4.7	2.5	1.7	2.4
Miscellaneous receipts	17.8	17.9	14.3	17.0	20.6
Transfers—	17.7	20.7	22.0	23.2	27.3
Government transfers	0.1	—	—	—	—
Personal remittances and other donations and transfers	11.0	11.9	12.9	14.7	16.4
Migrants' funds	4.5	6.3	6.6	5.9	8.4
Legacies	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Total credits	701.1	822.3	867.7	858.9	904.0
NZ\$ (m)					
<i>Debits</i>					
Imports f.o.b.	508.6	600.5	615.3	718.8	719.4
Non-monetary gold	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	68.8	74.9	85.9	94.8	91.8
Travel	28.2	30.2	35.1	41.0	44.9
Insurance	2.6	2.9	5.7	5.0	6.1
International investment income—	64.2	63.3	84.0	78.0	83.6
Income from direct investment ..	46.0	46.8	61.4	54.3	57.0
Other private investment	5.1	3.0	7.3	8.3	8.3
Government and official institutions	13.0	13.5	15.2	15.4	18.3
Local authority interest	--	0.1	--	—	—
Government transactions—					
New Zealand Government expenditure	15.4	19.9	19.0	22.5	29.7
Miscellaneous payments	29.3	31.6	36.0	40.3	47.7
Transfers—	30.3	32.9	37.0	45.8	50.7
Government transfers and contribution to Colombo Plan	4.2	5.1	4.7	5.9	6.3
Personal remittances and other donations and transfers	11.3	11.8	12.6	15.1	15.8
Migrants' funds	10.7	11.2	14.6	19.1	22.4
Legacies	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.2
Total debits ..	747.4	856.2	918.0	1,046.3	1,073.9
Balance on current account ..	— 46.3	— 33.8	— 50.2	—187.4	—169.9

The consolidated capital account shown below summarises capital transactions with all countries; some of the items are presented in simplified form (by adding or offsetting capital movements where these have occurred in respect of equally defined items).

Capital Account	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67*	
	Increase in		Increase in		Increase in		Increase in		Increase in	
	Assets	Lia- bilities	Assets	Lia- bilities	Assets	Lia- bilities	Assets	Lia- bilities	Assets	Lia- bilities
Long-term capital (private)—	NZ\$ (thousand)									
Overseas direct investment in New Zealand	...	55.3	...	38.1	...	44.2	...	62.6	...	26.4
New Zealand direct investment overseas	4.0	...	3.7	...	- 0.3	...	2.6	...	2.3	...
Other long-term capital movements ..	-	12.3	-	12.8	-	26.7	-	21.0	-	25.3
Long-term capital (Government)—										
Government investments	13.2	...	-10.7	...	2.8	...	-11.4	...	- 0.3	...
Public debt	...	34.8	...	7.8	...	9.1	...	2.4	...	58.5
Local authority debt	...	-	...	- 0.7	...	- 0.3	...	-	...	-
Other	-	- 1.3	-	- 1.6	-	- 0.8	...	20.0	...	0.9
Long-term capital (official and banking institutions)—										
International Monetary Fund—										
Holdings of New Zealand currency ..	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	67.6	...	-
New Zealand subscription ..	-	...	-	...	-	...	23.0	...	-	...
Asian Development Bank—										
Holdings New Zealand securities ..	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	0.8
New Zealand subscription ..	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1.6	...
Reserve Bank borrowing	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	45.6
New Zealand Wool Commission ..	0.3	...	0.3	...	0.4	...	1.3	...	0.3	...
Short-term capital (Government)—										
Government cash balances	- 0.5	...	24.7	...	-24.5	...	1.2	...	- 1.0	...
Other	-11.3	-	-	-	27.5	-	0.4	-	- 4.3	-
Short-term capital and monetary gold (official and banking institutions)—										
Net overseas assets ..	59.0	...	- 6.2	...	- 7.2	...	-43.0	...	0.2	...
Monetary gold ..	-	...	-	...	-	...	- 0.2	...	0.1	...
Other short-term capital movements including errors and omissions	-	9.9	10.7	-	29.9	-	12.4	-	-	11.3
Balance on capital account	-46.3		-33.8		-50.2		-187.4		-169.9	

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

(*) Provisional.

DIRECTION OF TRADE—The following table shows exports and imports by areas as percentage of the total and reveals the direction of New Zealand's trade for financial years.

Percentage of the total and reveals the direction of trade							Percent	
—		United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other OEEC Countries	Other Countries	Total, all Countries
Exports (f.o.b.)—								
1950-51	..	64.2	3.6	12.6	14.2		5.4	100.0
1955-56	..	64.9	5.7	8.9	16.2		4.3	100.0
1960-61	..	52.9	8.1	15.3	15.9	7.8		100.0
1962-63	..	50.8	7.7	14.8	17.9	8.8		100.0
1963-64	..	47.7	8.3	18.1	16.9	9.0		100.0
1964-65	..	49.1	9.3	16.9	15.6	9.1		100.0
1965-66	..	45.8	12.0	14.5	16.1	11.6		100.0
1966-67*	..	44.5	9.6	16.5	13.5	16.0		100.0
Imports (f.o.b.)—								
1950-51	..	60.1	20.5	9.9	4.6		4.9	100.0
1955-56	..	55.6	21.2	11.8	8.2		3.2	100.0
1960-61	..	46.1	25.2	13.6	7.5	7.6		100.0
1962-63	..	45.0	27.3	12.0	6.9	8.8		100.0
1963-64	..	42.2	28.6	13.0	6.0	10.2		100.0
1964-65	..	41.2	28.4	14.7	6.2	9.5		100.0
1965-66	..	39.6	26.3	18.7	6.0	9.4		100.0
1966-67*	..	39.3	26.9	18.2	6.3	9.2		100.0

*Provisional.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS—The tables on the following pages give detailed figures relating to the overall current and capital accounts in the balance of payments as well as particulars for each of the main countries and currency regions. The accounts are divided into current credits (gross), current debits (gross), and the capital account.

Current Credits—The item non-monetary gold represents the purchase by the Reserve Bank of gold produced in this country. Transportation represents mainly port disbursements of overseas shipping companies operating in New Zealand; their establishment expenses, however, are included in miscellaneous receipts. The regional break-up of travel receipts is subject to revision; at present it is still shown on the basis of currency received rather than residence (nationality) of traveller. The all-countries total is, however, not affected.

International investment income consists of net (after overseas taxes) earnings of New Zealand companies operating overseas, irrespective of whether these have been remitted to New Zealand or reinvested overseas.

Current Debits—Transportation consists mainly of freight and marine insurance on imports paid to non-resident shipping companies and port disbursements by New Zealand companies overseas and charters. Travel is exclusive of fares paid in New Zealand, which are included in the transportation account. International investment income is based on total earnings of overseas companies operating in New Zealand, irrespective of whether these are remitted or re-invested in New Zealand. (Refer also to Summary of Overseas Direct Investment in New Zealand.) Transfers is the general term for donations or transactions where there is no *quid pro quo*; the item in the tables consists both of monetary payments as shown in the exchange record and Government and private supplies in kind, such as the estimated value of gift parcels, relief supplies, etc. Migrants' funds and legacies are included in the same group because, from a country's point of view, there is no "consideration" in the ordinary meaning of the word.

Capital Account—The capital account explains how the current surplus or deficit has been financed or, in other words, what changes have occurred to various overseas assets and liabilities (long term, short term, gold reserves) to account for the balance on current account. The tables are largely self-explanatory, but one or two points require mention. The item "Net overseas assets" (of official and banking institutions) is shown in the column for the United Kingdom, although this is not strictly correct. Gross overseas assets and gross overseas liabilities of the Reserve Bank and trading banks arising out of New Zealand business are to a small extent owned or due in currencies other than sterling. At present it has been found impossible to separate movements in other than net sterling assets, but the resulting error is believed to be not very significant. There is another point in connection with this item which should be explained: Net overseas assets are shown here under the description of "Short-term capital and monetary gold—official and banking institutions". It is well known, of course, that a portion of what is commonly known as sterling exchange is held in the form of investments in United Kingdom stock or short-dated United Kingdom Government paper; these are purchased or sold according to whether there is need for liquidity or not. It is largely a matter of interpretation whether these investments should be treated as short term or long term. The treatment according to the item in the table is largely one of convenience.

Attention is drawn to the items "Other short-term capital movements (including errors and omissions)" and "Multilateral transfers". At the present stage it is impossible to separate the two items on an area-by-area basis, and they are bracketed together. They are shown in one figure in the regional columns, and are merely the residual between the balance on capital account for each area and the capital items which are estimated and shown separately in the same area column.

In the way in which these are shown in the regional columns, they represent (a) short-term capital movements between each respective area and New Zealand, (b) multilateral transfers, i.e., the differences between current account transactions between New Zealand residents and the residents of the respective areas and the movement of financial assets or liabilities in the same area. To give an example, a difference of this kind would arise in the following instance: New Zealand imports of oil from say, Indonesia may be settled by a remittance to the United Kingdom. While the current account between New Zealand and Indonesia (included in the regional column "Other countries") would show a debit in that column, the decrease in our overseas assets (from which the payment is made) is shown in the column for the United Kingdom. The purpose of the multilateral transfer entry is to credit the capital account of the United Kingdom, and debit the capital account of the "Other countries" column, in order to compensate the divergent movement in the current and capital accounts.

Because all multilateral transfers, as included in the area column, necessarily cancel each other out, the entry for multilateral transfers in the "Total, All Countries" column is nil; the amount shown in this column represents other short-term capital movements (including errors and omissions) only.

REGIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1966-67*

A. CURRENT ACCOUNT

Item	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other Countries	International Organisations	Total, All Countries
NZ\$ (million)							
<i>Credits</i>							
Exports f.o.b.	347.8	74.8	128.9	105.2	125.3	--	781.9
Non-monetary gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	--
Transportation	24.5	7.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	...	36.7
Travel	3.2	7.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	...	14.5
Insurance	--	--	0.3	--	--	...	0.4
International investment income—							
Income from direct investment overseas	1.1	3.5	0.9	0.2	--	...	5.6
Other private investment income	1.9	2.4	0.1	--	0.1	...	4.5
Interest on investments of Government and official institutions	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
Government transactions—							
Expenditure by foreign governments in New Zealand	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	...	3.2
New Zealand Government current receipts from overseas	1.7	0.2	0.5	--	--	...	2.4
Miscellaneous receipts	10.8	5.5	2.7	0.8	0.8	...	20.6
Transfers—							
Government transfers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal remittances and other donations and transfers	9.4	4.2	1.9	0.3	0.5	...	16.4
Immigrants' funds	6.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	--	...	8.4
Legacies	1.8	0.5	0.2	--	--	...	2.5
Total credits	416.0	109.0	142.2	108.1	128.6	--	904.0
<i>Debits</i>							
Imports f.o.b.	283.0	193.8	130.6	45.6	66.4	...	719.4
Transportation	62.0	3.1	4.6	8.7	13.3	...	91.8
Travel	17.8	19.9	5.0	0.9	1.3	...	44.9
Insurance	4.5	1.6	--	--	--	...	6.1
International investment income—							
Income from direct investment in New Zealand	26.0	18.8	11.3	0.3	0.6	...	57.0
Other private investment income	4.5	1.7	1.9	-- 0.1	0.3	...	8.3
Interest on Government debt	12.1	0.5	3.5	--	2.1	...	18.3
Interest on Local Authority debt	--	--	--	--	--	...	--
Government transactions—							
Government transactions—							
Current Government expenditure	14.5	7.2	4.8	0.6	2.8	...	29.7
Miscellaneous payments	23.6	11.6	8.9	2.0	1.6	...	47.7
Transfers—							
Government transfers and contribution to Colombo Plan	0.3	0.5	--	--	--	5.5	6.3
Personal remittances and other donations and transfers	4.6	7.4	0.9	0.4	2.5	--	15.8
Emigrants' funds	6.2	13.0	2.4	0.5	0.3	...	22.4
Legacies	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	...	6.2
Total debits	462.2	281.3	174.5	59.1	91.3	5.5	1073.9
Balance on current account (minus sign (—) denotes deficit)	-- 46.2	-- 172.4	-- 32.3	49.0	37.4	-- 5.5	-- 169.9

*Provisional.

REGIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1966-67*—continued

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Item	United Kingdom		Other Sterling Countries		U.S.A. and Canada	
	Increase in		Increase in		Increase in	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
NZ\$ (million)						
Long-term capital (private)—						
Overseas direct investment in New Zealand	...	1.4	...	14.2	...	10.9
New Zealand direct investment overseas	- 2.4	...	2.1	...	2.4	...
Other long-term capital movements	-14.3	-	- 7.0	- 0.9	- 0.8	3.2
Long-term capital (Government)—						
Government investments	- 0.5	...	-	...	0.2	...
Public debt	...	38.5	...	1.1	...	4.0
Local Authority debt	...	-	...	-	...	-
Other	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.6
Long-term capital (official and banking institutions)—						
International Monetary Fund—						
Holdings of New Zealand currency	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand subscription	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asian Development Bank—						
Holdings New Zealand securities	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand subscription	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve Bank borrowing	...	-	...	24.0	...	-
New Zealand Wool Commission	0.3	...	-	...	-	...
Short-term capital (Government)—						
Government cash balances	- 0.9	...	- 0.1	...	-	...
Other	- 4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term capital and monetary gold (official and banking institutions)—						
Net overseas assets	0.2	...	-	...	-	...
Monetary gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other short-term capital movements including errors and omissions }	15.9	-	-	129.0	-	15.4
Multilateral transfers						
Balance on capital account	-46.2		-172.4		-32.3	

Item	EEC Countries		Other Countries		International Organisations		Total, All Countries	
	Increase in		Increase in		Increase in		Increase in	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
NZ\$ (million)								
Long-term capital (private)—								
Overseas direct investment in New Zealand	...	0.2	...	- 0.2	...	...	...	26.4
New Zealand direct investment overseas	†	...	0.2†	...	...	...	2.3	...
Other long-term capital movements	-	0.6	-	0.4	...	...	-22.1	3.2
Long-term capital (Govt.)—								
Government investments	-	...	-	...	-	...	- 0.3	...
Public debt	...	-	...	-	...	14.9	...	58.5
Local Authority debt	...	-	...	-	...	...	...	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Long-term capital (official and banking institutions)—								
International Monetary Fund—								
Holdings of New Zealand currency	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	-
New Zealand subscription	...	...	...	...	-	...	-	...
Asian Development Bank—								
Holdings New Zealand securities	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	...	0.8
New Zealand subscription	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	1.6	...
Reserve Bank borrowing	...	-	...	-	...	21.6	...	45.6
New Zealand Wool Commission	-	...	-	...	...	...	0.3	...
Short-term capital (Govt.)—								
Government cash balances	-	...	-	...	...	...	- 1.0	...
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 4.3	-
Short-term capital and monetary gold (official and banking institutions)—								
Net overseas assets	-	...	-	...	...	...	0.2	...
Monetary gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1§	...
Other short-term capital movements including errors and omissions }	49.8	-	37.4	-	30.2	...	-	11.3
Multilateral transfers							...	...
Balance on capital account	49.0		37.4		-5.5		-169.9	

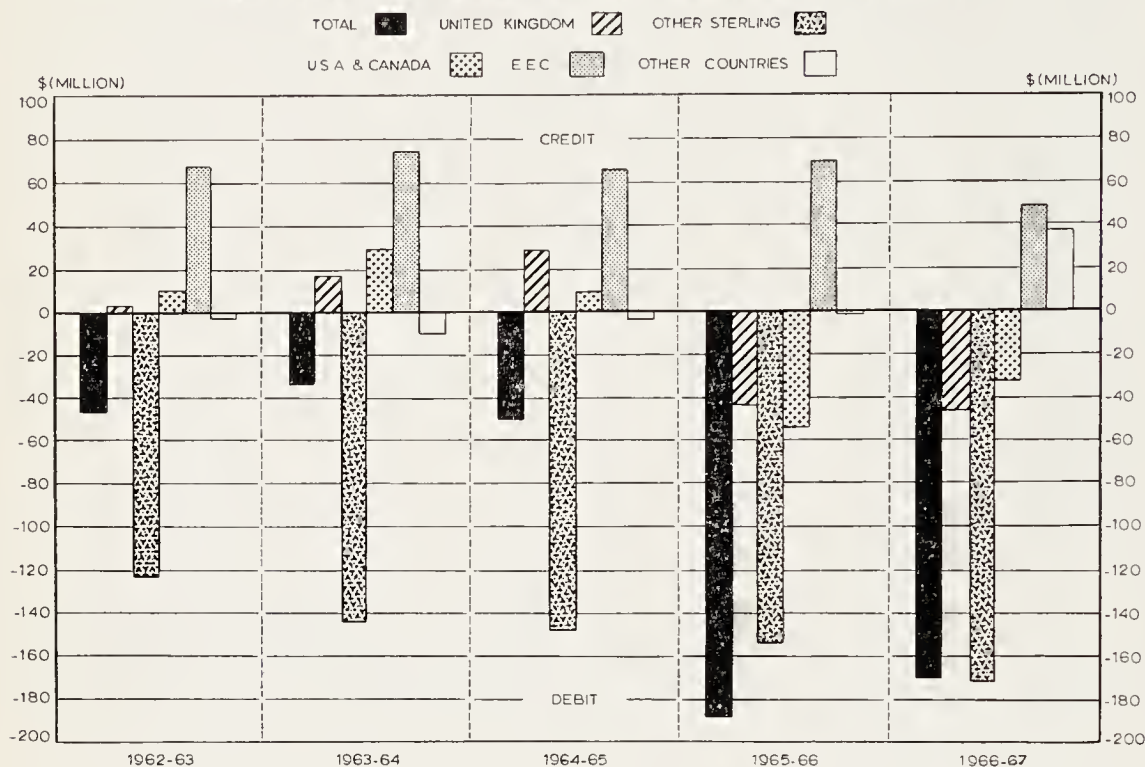
* Provisional. Minus (—) sign denoted, amounts from companies in E.E.C. countries.

(†) Included with Other Countries, (§) Monetary gold in total. All countries only.

(‡) Includes small

The following diagram shows New Zealand's balance of payments by monetary areas for the latest five years.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY MONETARY AREAS



SURVEY OF COMPANIES WITH OVERSEAS AFFILIATIONS—The picture of international capital movements would be incomplete without the consideration of investment flows originating with private commercial firms. While such investment takes place in response to usual economic motivations, its effect on a country's balance of payments differs in no respect from other capital movements, such as Government lending or borrowing abroad, investment or repatriation of assets from abroad by private individuals, etc.

The type of investment referred to here is that defined as direct private investment. Subsidiaries under control of an overseas company, branches of overseas companies, companies where the majority of shareholders reside overseas, or any other companies where overseas shareholders exercise a controlling interest, fall under this category. The question of control is decided in some cases on the strength of the parent company's holdings (a 25 percent holding of the subsidiary's ordinary share capital is deemed as the qualifying minimum), in others on the actual circumstances of the case. The same criteria apply for direct investment by New Zealand companies and residents overseas.

Direct investment flows assume various forms: they may be by remittances of cash, the provision of plant, machinery, or goods without corresponding payments, charging up of services rendered by the parent company, the reinvestment in New Zealand of undistributed profits, or the partial remittance only of declared dividends and branch earnings. The inclusion of undistributed profits may require some explanation: the non-remittance abroad of the whole of the current year's earnings, or any portion of them involves, where no statutory constraints exist on remittances of current profits, a decision to invest which is in every

respect equal to a decision to bring additional investment capital into the country. By treating, as already mentioned previously, total New Zealand earnings of subsidiaries and branches as a current account debit or payment to the rest of the world, the unremitted portions of such earnings are treated as an inflow of investment capital which, together with other forms of investment capital (cash, goods, services), make up the total of the private direct investment item in the capital account.

The information tabulated in the following tables is based on an annual survey of companies with overseas affiliations in which the companies report on the distribution of paid-up capital and its changes, dividends and dividend remittances, intercompany accounts with the parent company or affiliated company, and head office accounts in the case of branches.

It should be noted that investment figures given in the following four tables are in terms of annual changes at current prices. The total worth of direct investment assets is extremely difficult to establish in view of the fact that book values may bear little relationship to what such investments would realise on sale; annual changes on the other hand are capable of precise expression, and define exactly their relationship to other capital movements.

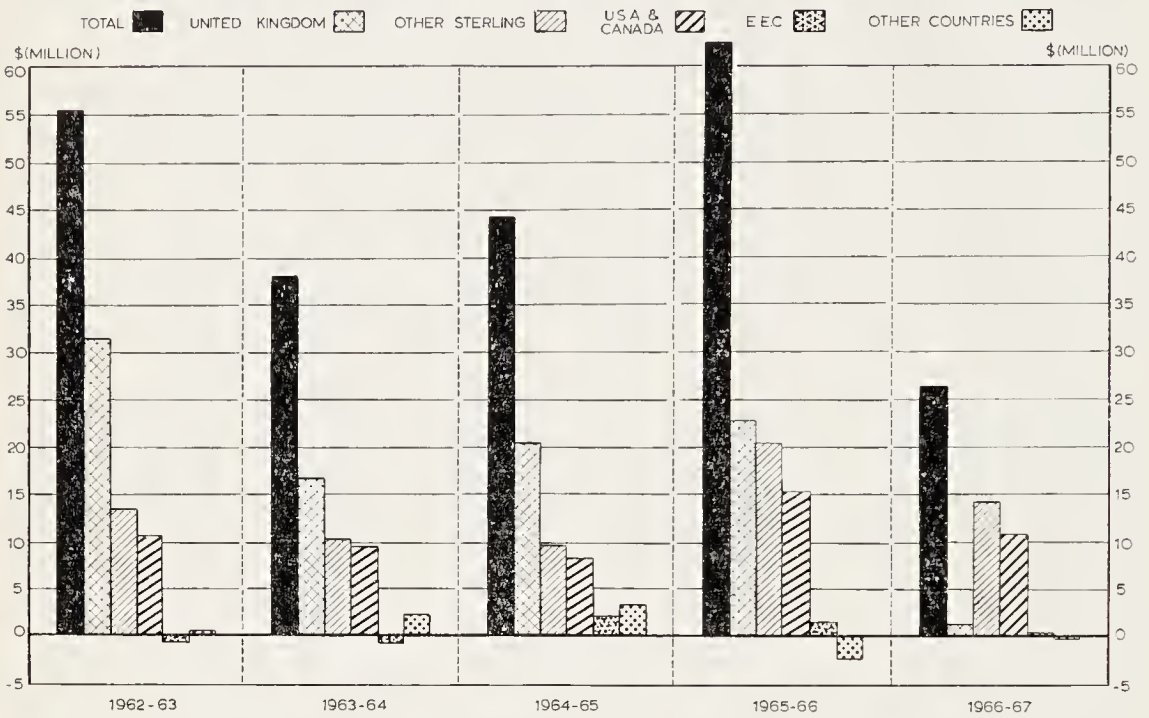
Overseas Private Direct Investment in New Zealand—Data on overall private direct investment in New Zealand are shown in the following table. The figures are totals reflecting investment changes in firms resident in New Zealand and controlled from overseas irrespective of their legal organisation. They include therefore subsidiaries incorporated in New Zealand, companies incorporated in New Zealand which have a majority of shareholders resident overseas or are controlled by overseas residents, and New Zealand branches of overseas companies.

The figures shown in the country or regional area columns refer to the country of incorporation of the New Zealand firm's parent company, head office, or associate company from which the investment flow originates, or the country of residence of individual shareholders who either individually or collectively hold a major interest in the New Zealand company or who exercise *de facto* control.

Year	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other OEEC Countries	Other Countries	Total, All Countries
NZ\$ (thousand)							
1950-51 ..	9,940	— 310	1,110	520		—	11,250
1955-56 ..	26,930	3,080	1,680	—200		--	31,490
1960-61 ..	20,690	9,280	2,360	710	1,210		34,250
1962-63 ..	31,630	13,310	10,730	— 720	420		55,380
1963-64 ..	16,800	10,240	9,650	— 750	2,160		38,110
1964-65 ..	20,570	9,880	8,380	2,030	3,380		44,240
1965-66 ..	22,980	25,370	15,220	1,370	—	2,380	62,560
1966-67 ..	1,350	14,170	10,930	170	—	190	26,440

The graph now presented shows changes in the overseas direct investment in New Zealand for the latest five years.

CHANGES IN OVERSEAS DIRECT INVESTMENT IN N Z



Income from Direct Investment in New Zealand—The following table provides a subdivision of total direct investment income derived by all enterprises controlled from overseas and operating in New Zealand. The investment income is given net (after payment of New Zealand taxation). The regional totals as well as the “all countries” total correspond to the “Income from Direct Investment” debits shown in the regional current accounts.

Year	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other OEEC Countries	Other Countries	Total, All Countries
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NZ\$(thousand)
A. Dividends

1950-51	1,200	870	1,180	50	--		3,310
1955-56	1,770	1,030	3,540	10	--		6,360
1960-61	4,690	3,110	5,390	50	200		13,440
1961-62	5,750	3,460	5,550	60	160		14,970
1962-63	6,260	3,890	5,930	210	200		16,490
1963-64	5,520	5,700	3,960	130	260		15,570
1964-65	4,440	5,180	7,260	80	270		17,230
1965-66	5,720	4,490	6,890	120	960		18,170
1966-67*	5,530	5,620	7,430	130	280		18,980

B. Undistributed Profits

1950-51	2,660	680	2,300	120	--		5,740
1955-56	4,800	2,300	2,040	60	--		9,180
1960-61	6,810	3,480	2,780	- 40	300		13,320
1961-62	3,940	2,800	1,870	40	170		8,820
1962-63	8,130	4,510	1,920	- 10	190		14,730
1963-64	8,110	3,210	6,670	870	230		19,080
1964-65	12,470	7,620	6,620	1,470	140		28,310
1965-66	7,710	9,690	4,930	420	320		23,070
1966-67	11,150	8,440	2,850	200	290		22,930

Year	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	EEC Countries	Other OEEC Countries	Other Countries	Total, All Countries
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C. Net Earnings of Branches

1950-51	3,080	2,340	170	20	...		5,610
1955-56	5,180	1,640	130	120	...		7,070
1960-61	8,740	3,240	450	860	30		13,320
1961-62	5,200	3,330	560	340	100		9,530
1962-63	11,340	2,850	660	170	110		14,790
1963-64	7,620	3,580	840	-	130		12,170
1964-65	11,350	3,670	790	-	80		15,890
1956-66	7,580	4,350	1,150	-	40		13,040
1966-67*	9,340	4,770	1,000	-	20		15,130

D. Total Income from Direct Investment in New Zealand

1950-51	6,950	3,900	3,640	190	--		14,660
1955-56	11,750	4,960	5,710	200	--		22,620
1960-61	20,240	9,830	8,620	870	530		40,090
1961-62	14,890	9,590	7,980	450	430		33,330
1962-63	25,730	11,240	8,510	30	500		46,010
1963-64	21,250	14,490	11,460	1,000	620		46,820
1964-65	28,260	16,460	14,670	1,550	490		61,440
1965-66	21,010	18,530	12,940	540	1,240		54,270
1966-67*	26,020	18,820	11,280	330	600		57,050

*Provisional.

Industrial Classification of Overseas Private Direct Investment and Income from Direct Investment in New Zealand—The following table shows details of overseas direct investment and income from overseas direct investment classified by major industry groupings.

Industry	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
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NZ\$(thousand)

Direct Investment

Farming, hunting, fishing	— 220	— 400	--
Forestry and logging	1,220	— 670	410
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing—			
Food, drink, and tobacco	—2,120	6,410	— 750
Meat and dairy products	5,580	1,820	— 660
Textiles, clothing, and footwear ..	2,260	730	670
Wood, cork, and furniture production	— 20	— 270	--
Pulp, paper, and printing	1,820	1,430	1,090
Leather and rubber products	260	1,060	— 40
Chemical and mineral products ..	2,860	3,870	5,160
Metalworking	880	2,630	1,010
Engineering and transport equipment ..	8,740	10,250	3,090
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,680	2,510	— 210
Building and construction	— 120	1,050	1,010
Electricity, gas, water	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	15,240	24,260	17,230
Banking, insurance, and ownership of property	4,760	6,010	—3,350
Transport and communications	1,720	1,740	1,310
Services	— 300	120	470
Totals	44,240	62,560	26,440

Industry	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
<i>Income from Direct Investment</i>			
Farming, hunting, fishing }	80	30	40
Forestry and logging }			
Mining and quarrying	420	— 140	— 200
Manufacturing—			
Food, drink, and tobacco	4,360	3,960	5,810
Meat and dairy products	7,720	—2,020	3,480
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	1,860	1,960	1,090
Wood, cork, and furniture production	800	540	110
Pulp, paper, and printing	1,920	4,440	4,020
Leather and rubber products	1,160	1,230	870
Chemical and mineral products	4,780	6,580	6,950
Metalworking	1,400	2,300	2,000
Engineering and transport equipment	12,120	9,680	6,760
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,400	1,480	1,400
Building and construction	— 280	— 20	370
Electricity, gas, water	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	14,620	15,200	16,130
Banking, insurance, and ownership of property	7,380	7,620	7,390
Transport and communications	1,300	340	230
Services	400	1,070	600
Totals	61,440	54,270	57,050

*Provisional.

Investment by New Zealand Companies Overseas—The following table presents the converse picture of those immediately preceding, viz., direct investment and income for direct investment by New Zealand companies in their overseas subsidiaries and branches.

Year	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	U.S.A. and Canada	Other Countries†	Total, All Countries
NZ\$(thousand)					
<i>Direct Investment</i>					
1950-51	— 310	3,030	540	— 30	3,230
1955-56	1,670	— 910	630	110	1,510
1960-61	110	1,900	70	50	2,120
1961-62	60	1,020	410	—	1,500
1962-63	1,970	3,770	—1,690	— 30	4,020
1963-64	4,330	710	—1,460	150	3,730
1964-65	2,060	—1,530	— 510	— 270	— 250
1965-66	— 480	3,180	— 130	30	2,610
1966-67*	—2,350	2,070	2,360	170	2,250
<i>Income from Direct Investment</i>					
1950-51	1,150	2,410	560	— 150	3,980
1955-56	1,190	2,390	440	50	4,060
1960-61	1,220	1,290	— 20	250	2,730
1961-62	660	450	730	270	2,110
1962-63	1,290	2,920	1,000	160	5,370
1963-64	820	3,110	130	170	4,230
1964-65	1,160 _x	3,310 _x	310	60	4,850 _x
1965-66	1,760	3,400	210	170	5,530
1966-67*	1,120	3,510	870	130	5,630

*Provisional.

†Includes small amounts from companies in E.E.C. Countries.

25 C – INTER-INDUSTRY STUDIES AND SECTOR ACCOUNTS

As a background to economic policy formation, intensive studies are required of patterns and relationships in the New Zealand economy. The Department of Statistics has completed its third inter-industry study. This concerns the year 1959–60 and has been published in four parts. Commodities and services in New Zealand have been classified and then analysed into current inputs, capital and current outputs for some 110 industries. It is possible to read from an input-output table what proportion of a particular industry is derived from imports, which other industries have supplied materials or services and, finally, what contribution the particular industry has made to national income in the form of wages, profits and interest paid.

The publications are available from the Government Printer.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

26A—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

GENERAL—Central Government is concerned with the future of the nation and therefore with the economic and social development of the people as a whole. In New Zealand the State is fairly broadly concerned in national development and social welfare and therefore Central Government finance is an important sector of the economy. The Central Government raises money by way of taxation and loans. It controls expenditure on capital works such as electricity supply, land settlement, housing, public buildings, forest development, railway, road, and telegraph construction, and on other functions such as social security, other social services, defence, administration, teaching, interest on the public debt and development of industry. The Public Revenues Act 1963 is the governing legislation on the administration of public money.

The extended interpretation of the role of the Central Government in the welfare State has greatly complicated the problem of presenting comprehensive accounts covering all Government activities. In New Zealand the Department of Statistics has published a consolidated review of Government transactions, described in terms of economic flows, in the publication *The Accounts of the Government Sector 1959–60 to 1966–67*. In this, the Government sector of the economy is divided into two broad sections—the Public Account, including dependent administrative bodies; and Government enterprises and life accounts, outside the Public Account. In turn, each of these sections is divided into three subsections. The Public Account section is subdivided into Public Account non-trading, Public Account enterprises, and dependent administrative bodies. The Government enterprises section is subdivided into life accounts (the Government Superannuation Fund, the National Provident Fund, and the Government Life Insurance Office); financial enterprises; and trading enterprises. Details of these comprehensive accounts are given in the various sections of the *Yearbook* dealing with the relative activity.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT—The present subsection of the *Yearbook* deals only with those accounts included within the framework of the Public Account as such. This is a single financial account held at the Reserve Bank, but the records of the Public Account in the books of the Treasury consist of a number of ledger accounts for separate funds and accounts within the Public Account. The bank balance is apportioned among these. The following funds and accounts are included in the Public Account: the Consolidated Revenue Account, Works and Trading Account, Trust Account, Loans Redemption Account, National Development Loans Account, Reserve Fund, and National Roads Fund. The Trust Account represents only lodgments or withdrawals of (mainly) non-Government money. The Loans Redemption Account is dealt with in the subsection on indebtedness.

Simplification of the Public Accounts—From 1 April 1964 a number of major changes were made in the presentation of the public accounts. These changes were:

- (a) A new account, called the Consolidated Revenue Account, was substituted for the Consolidated Fund, the Social Security Fund, and the Gas Industry Account, which were abolished.
- (b) A further new account, called the Works and Trading Account, amalgamated in one account the transactions formerly recorded in the Public Works Account, the Electric Supply Account, the Land Settlement Account, the State Coal Mines Account, and the Working Railways Account.
- (c) Further changes were the renaming of the Deposits Account as the Trust Account, and the removal of the Earthquake and War Damage Fund outside the Public Account.

The receipts and payments of the Consolidated Fund over a long period will be found in the Statistical Summary near the end of this volume.

Financial Year—The financial year commences on 1 April and ends on 31 March. The expenditure of public money is authorised by an annual Appropriation Act, which lapses at the end of the financial year. However, the Minister of Finance is authorised to pay money for services for a period of three months from the commencement of the next financial year, pending the granting of supplies by Parliament, which normally meets in June.

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT—The figures shown under the various headings in this subsection are on the basis of receipts and payments. In some sections devoted to the operations of various Departments, the figures are given on an income and expenditure basis, and accordingly differ to some extent from those appearing here.

Receipts	Years Ended 31 March		Expenditure	Years Ended 31 March	
	1966	1967		1966	1967
\$ (million)					
Consolidated Revenue Account					
Taxation receipts—			Expenditure—		
Income tax	401.2	443.4	Social services	534.2	571.4
Social security income tax	204.7	221.0	Defence	81.2	88.6
Customs duty	88.9	92.0	Administration, etc.	85.2	94.4
Beer duty	32.8	34.7	Stabilisation	37.2	35.8
Sales tax	76.6	78.9	Maintenance of works, etc.	37.8	38.8
Stamp, racing, and estate duties	44.4	44.6	Development of industry	55.0	60.0
Other taxation	3.5	3.8	Interest and management of public debt	95.4	107.0
Total taxation	852.2	918.6		926.0	996.0
Other receipts—			Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Account to—		
Interest	59.3	66.4	Loans Redemption Account	38.0	
Profits from trading undertakings	11.6	12.4	National Development Loans Account	4.0	53.6
Departmental receipts	51.3	54.0	National Roads Fund	-	-
Total receipts	974.5	1,051.4	Trust Account	3.0	1.0
			Total expenditure	971.0	1,050.6
Other Accounts Within the Public Account					
Transfers from Consolidated Revenue Account to—			Miscellaneous expenditure—		
Loans Redemption Account	38.0	53.6	National Roads Fund	69.8	70.6
National Roads Fund	-	-		69.8	70.6
Trust Account	3.0	1.0	Works and other capital expenditure—		
National Development Loans Account	4.0	-	Expenditure from Works and Trading Account for—		
	45.0	54.6	Housing	14.6	16.0
Miscellaneous receipts—			Forest development	9.0	9.2
Highways revenue	66.6	70.8	Public buildings	12.6	13.2
Sinking Fund contributions, etc.	9.4	9.6	Airport development	3.0	1.6
Miscellaneous capital receipts	10.4	11.8	University and technical institute building	8.8	12.0
Excess receipts of trading accounts, etc., within the Public Account	- 5.8	- 5.8	Railway construction	0.4	0.6
	80.6	86.4	Transfer from National Development Loans Account for—		
Receipts from borrowing—			Electric supply	43.0	67.0
In New Zealand—			Land settlement	13.0	16.0
Public and departmental	150.4	140.2	State coal mines	0.6	0.8
Post Office Savings Bank	15.6	6.0	Railways	4.4	6.4
Overseas—			Post Office	9.2	9.8
United Kingdom	19.4	57.0	State Advances Corporation	46.0	46.8
United States of America	23.8	6.8	Other	3.2	5.0
IBRD Interisland Transmission Project, Railways, and Marsden Point	11.8	15.4		167.8	204.4
IBRD Port Development Loan	0.8	0.4	IBRD Port Development Loan	0.8	0.4
T & G Loan, Australia	-	1.0	International Finance Agreements Act 1961—		
Total—Borrowing	221.8	226.8	Further subscription to IMF	5.8	-
International Finance Agreements Act 1961—			Further security in favour of IMF	17.2	-
Securities issued to IMF	17.2	-	Subscriptions to Asian Development Bank	-	0.8
International Finance Agreements Act 1966—			Securities in favour of Asian Development Bank	-	0.8
Securities issued to Asian Development Bank	-	0.8		-	1.6
			Repayment of loans—		
			In New Zealand	73.0	36.6
			Overseas	37.8	17.4
				110.8	54.0
			Net purchase of miscellaneous investments—		
			In New Zealand	-	+20.6
			Overseas	-5.6	- 5.0
				-5.6	+15.6
			Balancing items—		
			Reserve Bank: Purchase (+) or sale (-) of Government securities	-	+20.0
			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in cash balances in the Public Account	+1.4	+ 2.8
				+1.4	+22.8
Totals	1,339.0	1,420.0	Totals	1,339.0	1,420.0

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—Tables are now given to show receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Account.

By including the receipts of both the Consolidated Revenue Account and the National Roads Fund the following table shows the total receipts of direct and indirect taxation during the latest five years.

Item	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Direct taxation—	\$ (million)				
Income and social security income tax ..	432.8	466.5	547.7	605.9	664.4
Estate and gift duty	22.7	22.1	21.0	23.0	23.1
Land tax	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.5
Total—Direct taxation ..	457.8	490.9	571.3	632.1	691.0
Indirect taxation—					
Customs duty	72.7	80.3	83.4	88.9	92.0
Beer duty	31.2	31.3	31.1	32.8	34.7
Sales tax	52.4	64.2	76.9	76.6	78.9
Racing duty	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.5	12.0
Stamp and other duties	7.5	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6
Highways taxation	52.9	57.4	61.1	65.8	70.1
Other taxation	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total—Indirect taxation ..	226.7	252.0	273.0	285.9	297.9
Total—Taxation receipts ..	684.5	742.8	844.3	918.0	988.9
Interest—					
On capital liability—					
Electric supply	18.1	19.0	20.3	21.7	24.0
Post Office	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.3	10.8
Other	17.8	20.0	21.1	24.1	27.8
On other public moneys	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.7
Total—Interest ..	47.2	51.2	54.0	59.3	66.3
Profits from trading undertakings ..	11.9	12.5	10.6	11.6	12.3
Departmental receipts	44.5	49.2	56.5	52.0	54.7
Transfer from Reserve Fund	—	10.0	—	—	—
Total—Other	103.6	123.0	121.2	123.0	133.3
Total—Receipts ..	788.1	865.8	965.5	1,041.0	1,122.2
Total taxation as percentage of national income	27.3%	27.1%	28.1%	28.5%	29.2%

The following table shows expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

Item	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Permanent appropriations—					
Under special Acts of Legislature—					
Civil List	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Debt services—					
Interest	71.2	81.8	87.1	94.5	106.0
Transfer to Loans Redemption Account—					
New Zealand Loans Act 1953—					
Section 59	10.0	18.0	23.2	24.7	26.3
Section 57 (c)	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.3	11.3
Administration and management ..	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total—Debt services ..	83.7	102.0	112.6	131.5	144.6
Special Acts—					
Superannuation Act 1956	12.5	13.8	13.9	15.1	17.2
Miscellaneous	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.5
Total—Special Acts ..	15.4	16.3	15.9	17.9	19.7
Total—Permanent appropriations	99.6	118.8	129.1	150.0	164.9
Annual appropriations—					
Vote—					
Legislative	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Prime Minister's Office	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
External Affairs	7.1	7.6	8.2	9.6	9.9
Finance—					
Audit	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Customs	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3
Inland Revenue	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.9
Stabilisation	28.5	29.5	34.7	37.2	35.8
Treasury	1.3	1.4	1.5	4.6*	3.0*
Total—Finance ..	36.8	38.4	44.5	50.1	47.7
General Administration—					
Broadcasting	--	--	--	--	--
Government Printing Office	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.8	6.9
Internal Affairs	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.5
Island Territories	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.8
Labour	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9
Maori Affairs	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1
Marine	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.3
State Advances Corporation	--	--	--	--	--
State Services Commission	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Statistics	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6
Valuation	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Total—General Administration	23.2	23.7	25.8	28.8	32.2
Law and Order—					
Crown Law Office	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Justice	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.8	9.2
Police	7.7	8.1	9.3	9.7	11.1
Total—Law and Order ..	13.8	15.2	16.7	17.6	20.4

*Includes amount for transfer to Decimal Currency Account.

Item	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Annual appropriations— <i>continued</i>					
Vote— <i>continued</i>					
Defence—			\$ (million)		
Air	18.1	18.6	73.9	81.2	88.6
Army	19.6	20.4			
Defence	—	—			
Defence Construction and Maintenance	4.4	4.8			
Navy	14.1	14.5			
Total—Defence ..	56.2	58.2	73.9	81.2	88.6
Maintenance—					
Public Works and Services ..	26.3	28.5	33.3	35.7	36.8
Roads, etc.	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.9
Total—Maintenance ..	30.5	32.6	37.4	37.7	38.7
Development of Primary and Secondary Industries—					
Agriculture	12.7	13.6	15.8	17.8	20.3
Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services	10.5	12.2	8.5*	9.3*	9.1*
Forest Service	7.3	7.5	5.3†	5.6†	6.3†
Industries and Commerce	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5
Lands and Survey	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.0
Mines	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2
Scientific and Industrial Research ..	4.8	5.2	6.1	7.1	7.5
Tourist and Publicity	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7
Transport	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3
Total—Development of Primary and Secondary Industries	46.6	50.4	49.5	54.9	60.0
Social services—					
Social Security Monetary Benefits—					
Age	49.0	49.4	51.0	51.5	55.1
Invalids	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1
Widows	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5	11.3
Sickness	3.1	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.5
Family	64.6	68.5	65.9	70.2	66.8
Miners	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Orphans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployment	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Universal superannuation	50.2	54.4	59.3	62.6	70.2
Education	103.6	114.4	122.9†	132.8†	146.4†
Family benefit capitalisation ..	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.6
Health	9.6	10.6	11.6	11.5	12.2
Health benefits	30.0	30.1	32.9	35.4	37.5
Hospitals	75.4	82.7	91.6	103.8	115.0
Social security expenses and emergency benefits	5.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.5
War and other pensions	28.3	29.7	29.9	30.5	30.9
Total—Social services ..	444.1	475.0	500.7	534.1	571.4
Total—Annual appropriations	659.0	701.7	757.4	814.9	869.7

*Expenditure on Airport Development now charged to Works and Trading Account. †Trading activities (Departmental sawmills) now included in Works and Trading Account. ‡University and Technical Institute buildings now charged to Works and Trading Account.

Item	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Unauthorised expenditure—	\$ (million)				
Services not provided for	0.1	0.3	3.0	--	--
Transfer to Loans Redemption Account ..	—	—	5.0	2.0	16.0
Transfer to National Development Loans Account	—	—	—	4.0	—
Total expenditure ..	758.7	820.8	894.5	970.9	1,050.6

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS ACCOUNT—Particulars of receipts of the National Development Loans Account were as follows.

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Receipts \$ (thousand)</i>			
Stock issued	149,344	152,928	195,193
Advance subscriptions	1,970	—	—
Securities issued to IMF—			
Non-negotiable non-interest-bearing notes	—	17,260	—
Securities issued to Asian Development Bank—			
Non-negotiable non-interest-bearing notes	—	—	811
Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Account	—	4,000	—
Totals ..	151,314	174,187	196,004
<i>Payments \$ (thousand)</i>			
International Finance Agreements Act:			
Encashment of securities in favour of I.M.F.	8	4	—
Charges and expenses on raising and repaying loans	176	2,188	1,939
Transfers to Works and Trading Account—			
Public Works	38,000	37,000	42,000
Electric Supply	31,000	43,000	67,000
Land Settlement	12,000	13,000	16,000
State Coal Mines	500	600	800
Working Railways	10,000	4,477	6,381
Advances to—			
Post Office	8,500	9,200	9,800
New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation ..	—	—	—
New Zealand Steel Ltd.	—	1,182	1,213
State Advances Corporation	51,400	46,000	46,800
Tourist Hotel Corporation	1,746	1,058	1,142
Calls on shares in New Zealand Steel Investigating Co. Ltd.	176	25	—
Calls on shares in New Zealand Steel Ltd. .	—	—	1,487
Acquisition of shares in Air New Zealand Ltd.	—	859	1,200
Loans to Harbour Boards*—			
Auckland	302	221	301
Lyttelton	318	192	—
Napier	38	20	78
Timaru	50	160	—
Whangarei	420	179	—
Further subscription to IMF	—	5,754	—
Further security in favour of IMF	—	17,260	—
Currency subscription to Asian Development Bank	—	—	811
Security in favour of Asian Development Bank	—	—	811
Advance subscriptions from previous year allocated	600	1,970	—
Totals ..	155,232	184,349	197,765

*IBRD harbour projects.

The balance in the account at the end of each of the last three years was as follows: 1964-65, \$41.3 million; 1965-66, \$31.1 million, and 1966-67 \$29.3 million.

WORKS AND TRADING ACCOUNT—The Works and Trading Account receipts and payments are shown in the following table.

Item					1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Receipts</i>					\$ (thousand)		
Airport development					550	762	790
Electric supply					56,274	65,071	66,799
Forest development					9,275	10,498	11,195
Housing construction					2,480	1,723	2,160
Land settlement—							
Crown lands					18,784	19,131	19,184
Maori land settlement					8,903	8,729	8,517
Public buildings					10	1,217	1,607
State coal mines					14,743	14,355	14,558
University and technical institute buildings					2	1	1
Working railways					86,300	89,292	90,449
Miscellaneous					209	293	222
Sub-totals ..					197,531	211,072	215,482
Contributions from National Development Loans Account ..					91,500	98,077	132,181
Contributions from Consolidated Revenue Account—							
From vote "Maori Affairs"					100	90	—
From vote "Mines"					350	600	800
Totals ..					289,481	309,839	348,463
<i>Expenditure</i>					\$ (thousand)		
Annual Appropriations—							
Vote—							
Airport development					4,419	3,040	1,584
Electric supply					63,268	84,348	104,683
Forest development					11,681	12,918	13,561
Housing construction					15,340	14,686	15,918
Land settlement—							
Crown lands					18,258	19,393	21,121
Maori land settlement					11,406	12,087	10,975
Public buildings					12,162	12,534	13,299
Railway construction					—	418	505
State coal mines					15,905	16,004	16,187
University and technical institute buildings					7,047	8,753	12,078
Working railways					90,950	94,771	99,279
Sub-totals ..					250,436	278,954	309,190
Subsidies to Government Superannuation Fund					1,178	1,304	1,239
Interest on capital liability paid to Consolidated Revenue Account—							
Electric supply					20,287	21,695	24,057
Land settlement					7,212	7,906	9,118
Working Railways (IBRD loan)					—	—	272
Contribution to Loans Redemption Account					3,097	3,489	4,601
Land acquired other than from annual votes					2,555	2,006	1,759
Miscellaneous expenditure					295	285	267
Totals ..					285,061	315,639	350,503

NATIONAL ROADS FUND—The National Roads Act 1953 established a National Roads Fund within the Public Account, the revenue of the Fund being derived mainly from motor taxation together with an annual contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Account. Expenditure from the Fund is for the purpose of developing State highways to modern standards and of subsidising the roading programmes of local authorities.

Receipts and payments of the National Roads Fund were as follows.

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Receipts \$ (thousand)</i>			
Highways revenue	61,056	65,804	70,071
Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Account	2,000	10	10
Miscellaneous	694	619	599
Interest	42	85	39
Totals ..	63,792	66,518	70,719
<i>Payments \$ (thousand)</i>			
State Highways maintenance	8,972	9,326	9,532
State Highways construction	21,648	29,182	26,673
Local authorities' subsidised works	24,218	26,887	28,426
Administration and general expenses	4,346	4,488	5,922
Unauthorised expenditure	6	5	3
Totals ..	59,192	69,888	70,556

The balance of this account at the end of March was: 1964, \$1,632,692; 1965, \$6,234,030; 1966, \$2,863,660, and 1967, \$3,025,606.

SUMMARY OF BALANCES—A summary of the balances in the Public Accounts is given in the following table.

Account	Balance at 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
		\$(000)	
Consolidated Revenue Account	16,866	20,387	21,112
Works and Trading Account	28,852	23,052	21,013
Loans Redemption Account	14,500	24,079	46,792
National Development Loans Account	41,278	31,117	29,357
National Roads Fund	6,234	2,864	3,026
Reserve Fund	27,760	28,582	29,504
Suspense Account*	650	106	1,134
Trust Account	21,392	23,634	20,894
Totals ..	157,530	153,820	172,833

*Cash received but not yet allocated.

The composition of the total balances is shown in the following table.

Nature	At 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
		\$(000)	
Cash	41,758	43,060	45,808
Imprests	5,986	6,588	7,143
Investments in New Zealand	42,682	42,684	63,315
Investments overseas	67,104	61,488	56,567
Totals ..	157,530	153,820	172,833

26 B—TAXATION

TOTAL TAXATION—A summary of taxation revenue during the last 11 March years is given in the following table. In addition to total taxation the amounts received from direct taxes on income are also shown.

Year Ended 31 March	Direct Taxes on Income (i.e., Income Tax and Social Security Taxation on Income)			Total Taxation	
	Amount		Percentage of Total Taxation (All Sources)	Amount	
	Total	Per Head of Mean Population		Total	Per Head of Mean Population
	\$ (million)	\$		\$ (million)	\$
1957	319.5	145.60	63.2	505.7	230.50
1958	288.1	128.30	58.8	489.8	218.10
1959	380.0	165.30	62.1	610.4*	265.60
1960	351.8	150.00	59.2	594.6*	253.50
1961	413.8	173.30	61.9	668.9*	280.10
1962	457.0	187.20x	63.8	716.4*	293.40x
1963	432.8	173.20x	63.3	684.0*	273.80x
1964	466.5	182.90x	62.8	742.3*	291.10x
1965	547.7	210.55x	64.8	844.5	324.65x
1966	606.0	228.90x	66.0	918.2	346.85x
1967	664.4	246.50	67.2	988.9	366.90

*Excludes \$1,866,000 in 1958–59, \$4,652,000 in 1959–60, \$1,986,000 in 1960–61, \$798,000 in 1961–62, \$774,000 in 1962–63, and \$792,000 in 1963–64 of duty on motor spirits refunded under the Transport Act; this comprises refunds to persons entitled to exemption from the additional payment of Customs duty from 27 June 1958.

The following table shows receipts, under the various heads, of taxation during the latest five years.

Head	Revenue for Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(million)				
Consolidated Revenue Account—					
Income tax	268.1	288.7	362.3	401.2	443.4
Social security income tax ..	164.7	177.8	185.4	204.7	221.0
Customs revenue	77.0*	85.0*	83.4†	88.9†	92.0†
Beer duty	31.2	31.3	31.1	32.8	34.7
Sales tax	52.3	64.2	76.9	76.6	78.9
Estate and gift duty ..	22.7	22.1	21.0	23.0	23.1
Land tax	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.5
Duty on instruments ..	4.1	5.1	6.6	7.1	7.0
Racing taxation	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.5	12.0
Amusement tax	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	‡
Film-hire tax	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other taxation	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
National Roads Fund—					
Highways revenue (less rebates)	47.9	52.0	61.1	65.8	70.1
Totals	684.0*	742.3*	844.5	918.2	988.9
Taxation receipts per head of mean population	\$ 273.80x	\$ 291.10x	\$ 324.65x	\$ 346.85x	\$ 366.90

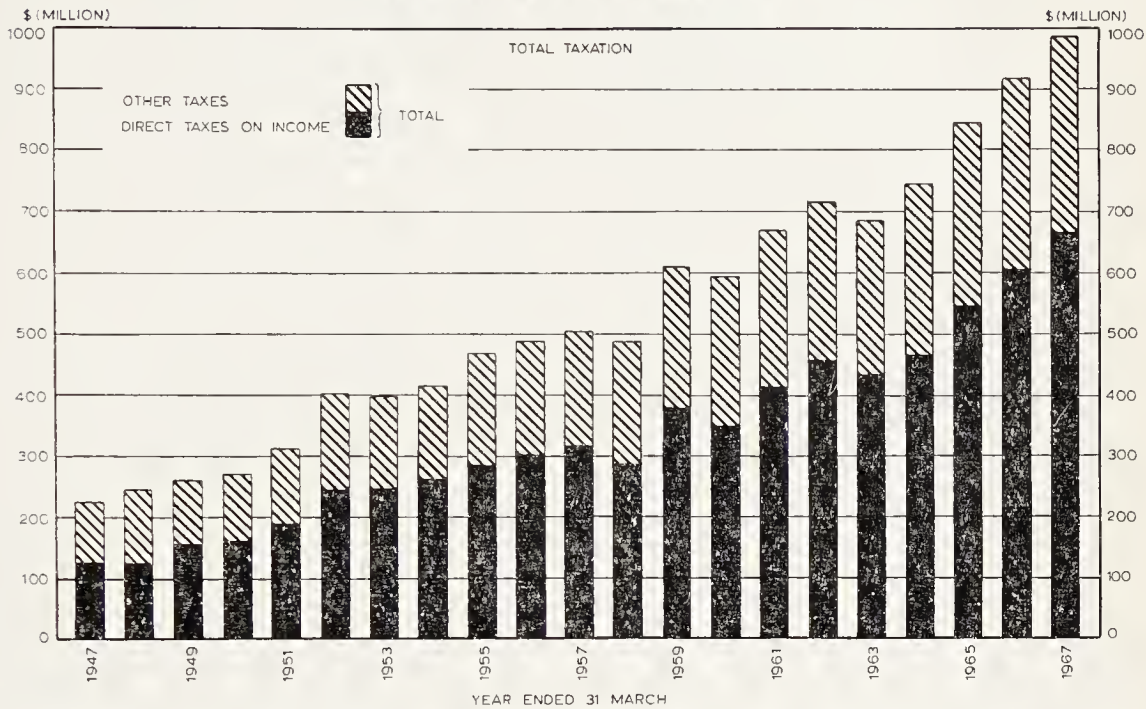
*Excludes \$ 774,000 in 1962–63, and \$792,000 in 1963–64 of duty on motor spirits refunded under the Transport Act; this comprises refunds to persons entitled to exemption from the additional payment of Customs duty from 27 June 1958.

†Excludes motor spirit duty now included in National Roads Fund.

‡Abolished 14 June 1965

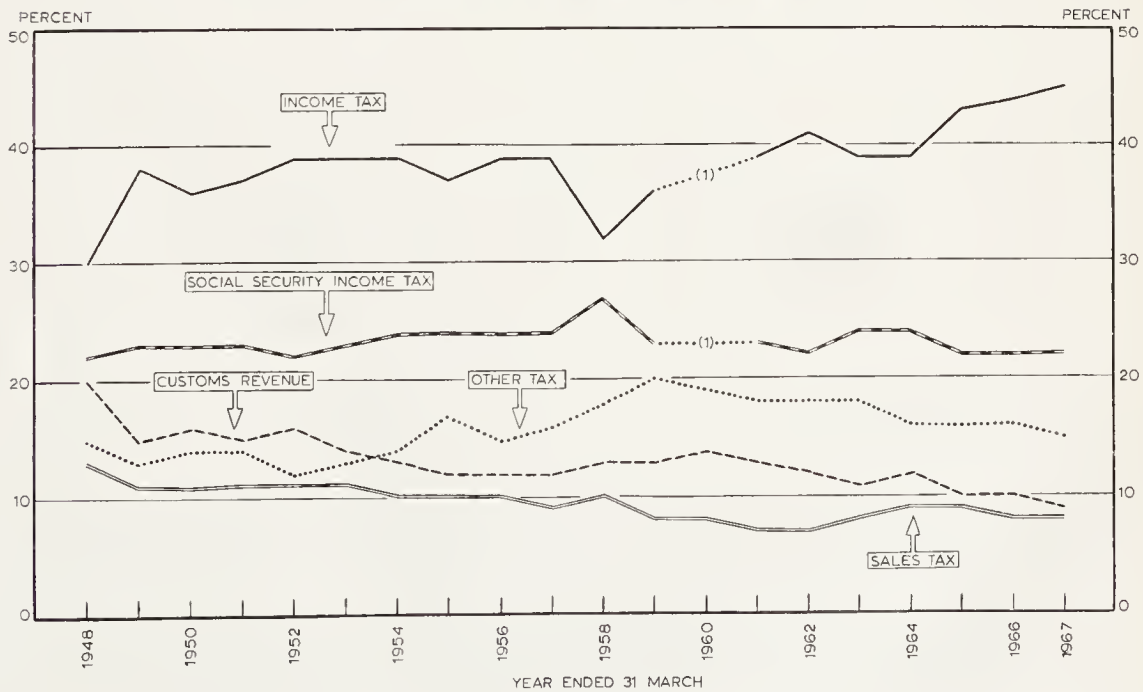
The sources of revenue are shown in the following diagrams.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION



REVENUE FROM TAXATION

-PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TAXATION-



(1) Not Available

Taxation receipts for roads purposes have been as follows during the latest five years, excluding rebates and collection expenses.

Year Ended 31 March	Petrol Tax	Milage Tax	Tyre Tax	Registra- tion and Licence Fees, etc., Under Transport Act 1962*	Heavy Traffic Fees	Total
\$(thousand)						
1963	34,646	1,314	52	5,381	5,701	47,094
1964	37,727	1,553	73	5,621	6,141	51,114
1965	45,417	1,905	74	6,107	6,627	60,130
1966	48,588	2,596	—	6,451	7,225	64,861
1967	50,756	2,893	—	7,358	7,225	68,232

*Diverted to Consolidated Revenue Account from 1 July 1967.

Although it does not affect the table until the 1964–65 year it should be noted that from 27 June 1958 an additional 10c a gallon tax (reduced to 7c a gallon on 4 November 1959, to 3c a gallon on 22 December 1959, and to 2c a gallon on 22 July 1960) was imposed on motor spirits, and this was credited not to the National Roads Fund but to the Consolidated Revenue account for general revenue purposes. From 1 April 1964 the remaining 2c a gallon has been credited to the National Roads Fund. On 4 May 1967 the tax was increased by 3.3c a gallon for general revenue purposes. From July 1967 registration and licence fees have been diverted to the Consolidated Revenue Account for general revenue purposes.

INCOME TAX—Income tax is levied under the Land and Income Tax Act 1954, the Income Tax Assessment Act 1957, and amendments

Income tax is divided into ordinary income tax and social security income tax. Social security income tax is payable by both individuals and companies. It is assessed at the rate of 1c in every 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents. The rates of ordinary income tax are given later in this Section.

Exemptions—Certain specified incomes and types of income are exempt from income tax. The incomes of local and public authorities (excepting for certain Government trading departments), building societies, co-operative dairy and milk treatment companies, trustees of superannuation funds, friendly societies, charitable societies, and others of similar character are exempt from income tax. The general principle is where any society or association carries on business exclusively for the purposes for which it was established and does not operate for the private pecuniary profit of any individual, the income is exempt from income tax. Monetary benefits from the Social Security Fund (excepting the universal superannuation benefit), sick benefits from friendly societies, workers' compensation payments, war pensions, etc., and for individuals the first \$60 of income from interest are exempt from income tax.

Deduction of Expenditure from Total Income—Any expenditure or loss exclusively incurred in the production of the assessable income may be deducted from the total income derived. Depreciation is allowed.

There are some special incentive measures. Taxpayers may claim a special deduction of one and a half times the amount of expenditure on export market development or tourist promotion.

Interest on convertible notes offered by a company after 8 September 1960 is not allowed as a deduction from the company's assessable income and is treated as a dividend in the hands of the holder, but since 28 June 1962 interest may be deducted up to the date of conversion (but not for longer than five years) in the case of a New Zealand company listed on the stock exchange.

Depreciation Allowances—On buildings the allowable depreciation rates vary from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of cost price for wooden-walled and framed buildings to 1 percent of cost price for buildings of reinforced concrete. There are higher rates for buildings used as cool stores, chemical works, glasshouses, etc. Various rates of depreciation allowances have been fixed by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for different classes of plant, machinery, and equipment. These are normally expressed as percentages of the diminishing value of the asset.

Special depreciation allowances are given on the cost of plant and machinery (excluding motor cars), employee accommodation for business and farm workers, and new buildings used wholly for farming or agricultural purposes. These are in addition to ordinary depreciation allowances, and the total allowances of 20 percent is: (a) where the cost of the asset is less than \$2,000, claimed in one sum; (b) where the cost of the asset is between \$2,000 and \$4,000, spread over a period of two years in equal amounts; (c) where the cost of the asset is over \$4,000, spread over a period of either five years or four years, the rates being respectively 6 percent, 5 percent, 4 percent, 3 percent, and 2 percent; or 10 percent, 5 percent, 3 percent and 2 percent.

In respect of farm buildings (other than residences erected for the accommodation of the taxpayer or his family), e.g., fodder sheds, roofing over stock yards, etc., farming taxpayers may claim in one sum in the year in which the building is first used, as an alternative to the special depreciation allowance, an initial depreciation allowance of 20 percent on the cost. This alternative allowance is also for employee accommodation provided for either farm workers or business workers.

Taxation of Companies: Rates—The rates of ordinary income tax in 1966 were as follows.

Resident Companies and Public Authorities—The rate of ordinary income tax for every \$1 of taxable income in the case of companies and public authorities is (1) where the taxable income does not exceed \$7,200, 12½c increased by $\frac{1}{48,000}$ of \$1 for every \$1 of taxable income; (2) where the taxable income exceeds \$7,200, tax on the first \$7,200 is calculated as given above, and there is a flat rate tax of 42½c for every \$1 of income in excess of \$7,200. Social security income tax at 1c in every 13½ cents is additional to these rates.

Non-resident Companies—(1) Where the taxable income does not exceed \$7,200, the rate of ordinary income tax for every \$1 of taxable income is 17½c increased by $\frac{1}{48,000}$ of \$1 for every \$1 of taxable income; (2) where the taxable income exceeds \$7,200, tax on the first \$7,200 is calculated as in (1) above and tax on the excess is charged at a flat rate of 47½c in the \$1. Social security income tax at 1c in every 13½ cents is additional to these rates of ordinary income tax.

Excess Retention Tax—A new feature in New Zealand income tax law was introduced by the 1958 Land and Income Tax Amendment Act. This was the taxation of company dividends in the hands of individual (but not company) shareholders, and the imposition of an excess retention tax on companies which applies if the amount of dividends is less than 40 percent of the income after taxation. The basic rate of excess retention tax is 35c per \$1 of the insufficient distribution of income.

Excess retention tax was abolished in 1961, except for companies of the privately controlled type, that is, companies in which the public is not substantially interested and where the company is under the control of not more than four persons. A subsidiary of a public company is not classed as a privately controlled company.

Excess retention tax is not payable if the Commissioner is satisfied that the income retained is required for essential development of buildings, plant, or machinery. Companies are given three years in which to expend or definitely commit such retained income.

Bonus Issue Tax—This was introduced in 1965. Bonus share issues made on or after 11 June 1965 are generally subject to a flat rate tax of 17½c in the dollar, which is payable by the company making the bonus share issue. Bonus issues arising from capitalisations of capital profits, share premium reserves, and the writing up of capital assets are exempt.

All companies which are, or are deemed to be, resident in New Zealand are liable for the bonus issue tax on bonus share issues they make. The sole exception is a petroleum mining company.

Non-resident Investment Companies—The 1959 Land and Income Tax Amendment Act limits the income tax payable by a non-resident investment company on income from investments or assets which are used wholly or principally for developing New Zealand.

Unit Trusts—Unit trusts are treated as companies, and income and other payments to unit holders are treated as dividends.

Livestock Values—A farmer's livestock is treated as trading stock. Apart from the usual valuation options for trading stock used in a business, farmers are permitted to use a "standard value" for each class of livestock thus reducing in some degree fluctuations in income which might occur if market prices or other valuations were used. The standard value system is universally used except for high-value stud stock. The value adopted for any

particular class of animal is usually somewhat below actual cost and also usually below sale value. If a farmer disposes of all or a substantial part of his livestock the result may be that his income for the year is unduly high. The tax law provides special measures designed to alleviate the tax burden if that happens in the following circumstances (1) Death of the farmer, (2) Retirement from farming, (3) Expiry of a lease or acquisition of the farm land by the Crown, (4) Forced sale of livestock due to an adverse event (e.g., fire, flood, drought, disease among livestock, etc.).

The term "adverse event" means any happening which is declared by the Minister of Finance to be an adverse event.

Increased Livestock Incentive—An optional incentive scheme aimed at maintaining and accelerating the growth of livestock numbers is available. It applies to sheep, cattle, and pigs in a farming business and provides for the establishment of base livestock numbers. Increases in stock above the base livestock number may, at the taxpayers option, be brought in at a nil value. Because there may be changes in the type of livestock carried from year to year a system of equivalents is provided, namely, one head of cattle equals six sheep, one head of cattle equals four pigs, and three sheep equal two pigs. The equivalents are not based on standard or market values but on food intake.

Penalty—The penalty for tax remaining unpaid at the expiration of one month after due date is 10 percent, subject to a remission, in the case of companies incorporated on or before 25 July 1957 which have not elected to be assessed on a PAYE basis, and land tax, of one-half of the additional tax if paid within three months after due date.

Board of Review—The Inland Revenue Department Act provides for the establishment of one or more Boards of Review. There is at present only one such board. Members of a board are appointed by the Governor-General and consist of a chairman who is a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of not less than seven years' practice, and two other members. The functions of a board are to sit as a judicial authority for hearing and determining such objections to assessments of tax or duty or the decisions or determinations of the Commissioner as are authorised by the Inland Revenue Acts. A determination of a board is final as to any question of fact, but subject to appeal to the Supreme Court on any question of law. However, questions of fact may be referred direct to the Supreme Court if both parties consent or if the Court considers it desirable that the objection be determined by it.

Taxation of Individuals: Rates—The basic rates of ordinary income tax are as follows: On so much of the taxable income as does not exceed \$1,000, the rate of tax per \$1 is 15c. For each succeeding \$200 or part thereof the rate of tax increases by 2½c until the taxable income reaches \$1,800. From this point the rate of tax increases by 1¼c in the dollar for each additional \$200 (or part thereof) of taxable income. The maximum rate of 60c in the dollar applies where the taxable income exceeds \$7,200. The effective rate of tax for any income is ascertained by calculating tax on that income in accordance with the above rates and dividing the tax so calculated by the number of dollars included in that income.

For the income year commencing 1 April 1967 there was a rebate of 10 percent of the amount of ordinary income tax with a maximum of \$200.

Social security income tax at 1c in every 13½ cents is additional to these rates, and the special exemptions do not apply to social security income tax with the exception of, since 1960, a special exemption of \$208 from income liable to social security income tax.

Dividends—Dividends received by individual shareholders are included as part of their assessable income. After deduction of any exemptions to which the taxpayer is entitled, he pays ordinary income tax at normal rates on the total taxable income. The dividend income is not liable for social security income tax, and ordinary income tax on the dividends is limited to an average rate of 35c per \$1. Where profits from the realisation of capital assets are distributed in cash, the amount of such profit may be exempted.

Farm Income Equalisation—This is a scheme whereby farmers may deposit up to a maximum 25 percent of their income, with a minimum deposit of \$200 in an income equalisation reserve account. Deposits are deductible in the year of deposit and withdrawals constitute assessable income in the year of withdrawal. The maximum period in which deposits may be held in the reserve is five years; thus the scheme offers a means whereby a farmer can reduce fluctuations in his income.

Taxable Income—In the case of individuals, ordinary income tax is assessed on the taxable income. This comprises the total income less (a) any income exempted from ordinary income tax, (b) any income classified as non-assessable income, (c) the amount of the special exemptions.

A summary of the changes in the principal special exemptions and in the rates of ordinary income tax for the last 11 years is given in the following table. The tax on 1957–58 incomes was remitted in full.

Income Year Ended 31 March	Special Exemptions					Ordinary Income Tax		
	Personal	Wife	Child	Gifts (Maximum)	Insurance (Maximum)	Basic Rates Employed	Rebates	
							Rate	Maximum
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$
1957	750	250	150	—	350	1954	\$200	200
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	676	324	150	—	350	1954	12½%	74
1960	600	400	150	—	350	1954	10%	60
1961	936	312	156	—	500	1961	—	—
1962	936	312	156	—	500	1961	—	—
1963	936	312	156	50	500	1961	5%	100
1964	936	312	156	100	500	1961	7½%	150
1965	936	312	156	100	500	1961	10%	200
1966	936	312	156	100	500	1961	10%	200
1967	936	312	156	100	500	1961	10%	200

The following points should be noted.

Basic Rates—The 1954 rates were 15c in the dollar on the first \$200 of taxable income plus 2½c in the dollar for each additional \$200 of taxable income. The maximum rate was 60c in the dollar. The current rates have been given earlier.

Insurance—In 1959 and 1960 the maximum was \$500 where contributions to superannuation funds for self-employed were included. For 1964 and 1965 the maximum was \$650 for persons who were not members of employer-insured and superannuation funds, and from 1966 the exemption included premiums paid in respect of policies on the lives of the taxpayer's wife and children.

Amendments to Legislation During 1967—Amendments during 1967 included:

Definition of New Zealand—New Zealand is defined to include the continental shelf as defined in the Continental Shelf Act 1964. The section extends the meaning of the words "in New Zealand" and "from New Zealand", and should income be derived from the shelf it will be deemed to have a source in New Zealand.

Special Exemption for Life Insurance Premiums and Superannuation Contributions and Similar Payments—The provisions of the section dealing with insurance were extended to allow premiums paid on policies of personal accident or sickness insurance to qualify for the special exemption. The extension applies to policies under which the benefits are payable only in respect of personal accident whether fatal or not, to, or the disease or sickness of the taxpayer, his wife, children, or a combination of them. The words "similar fund" are defined to mean "any fund which provides benefits solely in respect of personal accident, disease, sickness or death, and which is approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of the section." "Policy of life insurance" is defined so that policies which provide both life and sickness and accidents cover may qualify under Section 85. In respect of policies of life, sickness or accident insurance on children of the taxpayer, the children must be dependent on the taxpayer before the premium qualifies for the exemption.

Spread Forward of Revenue and Capital Costs Incurred as a Result of a Compulsory Survey to a Fishing Vessel—Where a taxpayer has incurred revenue expenditure as a result of a compulsory survey of his fishing boat he may elect to allocate that expenditure to the

year of expenditure and any one or more of the four succeeding years. This applies only to expenditure incurred on or after 15 October 1965, the date from which smaller fishing vessels became subject to compulsory survey by the Marine Department.

Capital expenditure incurred as a result of a compulsory survey may be written off as depreciation over the year of expenditure and the three succeeding years. The amount of depreciation that may be claimed in any one year is limited to 25 percent; thus, if a taxpayer elects to use this provision the survey costs will be written off over the four-year period.

Additional Depreciation on Buildings Used For Fish Processing or Storage—This is an incentive to encourage development of the fish export industry, and provides for an additional depreciation allowance of 30 percent on the total cost of a building which is used wholly for the processing or storage of fish, and which complies with export standards of hygiene. In general the deduction will be at the rate of 20 percent in the year of expenditure and 10 percent the following year.

Special Depreciation—The scope of this incentive has been extended to cover the cost of up-grading certain facilities in licenced hotels to a standard expected by overseas visitors and is expected to encourage the provision of more high-class tourist accommodation. The allowance of special depreciation generally has been extended to include assets purchased up to 31 March 1969. It has also been widened in scope to provide the right to claim the allowance on assets acquired after withdrawal of the allowance, provided the taxpayer has a development plan which has been approved by the Commissioner prior to termination of the legislation. The plan must involve the development or expansion of the taxpayer's business, and before assets can qualify under this extension they must form part of the plan.

Forestry—A new section designed to meet the requirements of new forests being established has been inserted in the Land and Income Tax Act 1954. It applies where the Crown, Maori owners of land, and a forestry company enter into an agreement whereby the latter agree to issue and the former to accept shares and debentures in satisfaction of the purchase price of land sold to the company for forestry purposes.

Increased Exports Incentive—The incentive was extended to 31 March 1969 and the deduction was increased from 15 percent to 20 percent of the value of increased export sales for the year ending 31 March 1968.

Pay As You Earn Income Tax—Payment of income tax on a "pay as you earn" basis came into operation on 1 April 1958 under the Income Tax Assessment Act 1957. It applies to salary and wage earners, to self employed individuals, to other incomes of individuals and to estates. It does not apply to companies, unless incorporated after 25 July 1957, or unless the company voluntarily elects to come within the provisions of the Act.

The main features of the scheme, as subsequently amended, are:

- (a) Income tax and social security income tax became one combined tax on income.
- (b) The combined tax on salary and wages is deducted by the employer. In the main, taxpayers whose income consists solely of salary and wages are required to furnish a return of income only where their income during the year exceeds \$2,600. However, they may furnish a return if they wish to have an adjustment made. In such cases the taxpayer is assessed on the basis of the annual return and receives a refund where tax assessed is less than the tax deducted by the employer.
- (c) All other individuals (including self employed except for certain classes of farmers), estates, and companies within the scheme, pay provisional tax in two instalments on a provisional declaration of the then current year's income. The actual income of the previous year is commonly used as a basis for computing the provisional tax. Farmers in some circumstances may pay in three instalments. There is a final adjustment at the end of the year when the return of income is furnished.

Tax Code Declarations—Employees are required to deliver a tax code declaration to the employer each year before 1 April. The tax code declaration specifies whether or not the taxpayer has a dependent wife, and the number of other dependants.

There is no obligation on the employer to check the accuracy of the tax code declaration. Except for cases where the employee ends and commences employment during the week, the employee must not have more than one tax code declaration current during the pay period. There is, however, provision for secondary tax code declarations where the employee has two or more employers at the same time.

If the employee does not wish to deliver the tax code declaration to the employer, he may deliver it to the Commissioner. The Commissioner may, on application by the employee, issue to the employer a tax code certificate which specifies the employee's tax code as determined on the basis that some or all of the employee's dependants are omitted. In such cases the Commissioner will make an appropriate tax adjustment at the end of the year. There are other circumstances such as, for example, where the employer is not the principal employer, where the Commissioner may issue a tax code certificate specifying the tax code or tax deduction rate applicable to the employee.

At the end of the year the employer completes the tax code declaration by entering the amount of wages and salary paid and the amount of tax deductions made, hands one copy to the employee, and sends the other copies to the Commissioner.

Alteration of Tax Code Declaration During Year—When the employee changes employment during the year, he must deliver a declaration to the new employer. If the declaration is delivered before the end of the first pay period, it applies from and including the first pay.

Employees who become entitled to claim allowances for new dependants during the year may deliver a new tax code declaration immediately the event occurs (e.g., marriage or the birth of a child). The new tax code applies to the pay period commencing after the pay period in which the declaration was delivered.

When it becomes apparent that a dependent wife's income will exceed \$312 for the year, the employee must deliver a new tax code declaration immediately and the new code applies to the pay period following that in which it was delivered.

In other cases where a dependant ceases to be a dependant during the year—i.e., where a dependent wife dies or a child dies or reaches the age of 18 years—the employee is entitled to retain the tax code including them as dependants until the following 31 March. This applies even when the employee delivers a new tax code declaration on a change of employment.

A housekeeper exemption may be claimed when the taxpayer is a widow, widower, divorced or separated person, or an unmarried person who employs a housekeeper to care for a child under the age of 18 years, or any child who by reason of mental or physical infirmity is unable to earn his own living. It may also be claimed when a housekeeper is employed to look after the taxpayer's home because of the mental or physical infirmity to the taxpayer or his spouse. The amount of the exemption is \$312 or the amount of wages (including keep) paid to the housekeeper. When the housekeeper is employed for part of the year the allowable exemption is scaled down by one $\frac{1}{12}$ th for every complete month during which no housekeeper was employed.

Tax Deduction Tables: Principal Tables—The tax code declaration bears a code (M, if the taxpayer is entitled to a wife's exemption; S if not so entitled; and a number which represents the number of other dependants) and the tax deduction tables specify for each code and number the amount of tax to be deducted from the salary or wage payment for the period.

The following principles have been observed in the calculation of the amounts of tax shown in the deduction tables which came into force on 10 July 1967.

- (a) The weekly income has been converted to an annual basis and after deduction of the special exemptions to which the taxpayer is entitled, the amount of ordinary income tax is computed. Social security income tax is computed on the annual income as above less special exemption of \$208. The sum of ordinary income tax and social security income tax is then divided by 52 to arrive at the weekly deduction.
- (b) Fortnightly, fourweekly, and monthly tables of deductions are based on multiples of the basic weekly tables.

Amounts paid by an employee to a superannuation fund are deducted from the gross salary for the period. The amount of the tax deduction is then the table deduction appropriate to the net payment to the employee, plus the social security income tax on the amount of the superannuation contribution.

When there is no tax code declaration or tax code certificate, the tax deduction is at the "no declaration" rate shown in the tables. This deduction is at the flat rate of 27½c in the dollar.

Special Tables—Special tables are provided for shearers and for casual agricultural employees. These are tables of deductions from daily earnings. There is also a table of deductions at a flat rate of 21c in the \$1. This applies to payments of extra emoluments and to secondary employment unless a special tax code is issued by the Commissioner.

Extra emoluments, e.g., end of year bonuses and retrospective wage increases, are treated as separate payments. Secondary employment exists where the taxpayer has two or more employers at the same time. The secondary employer deducts tax according to the flat rate table, while the principal employer uses the normal table.

Employer's Duties—The employer is required to keep a record for each employee showing the amount of the source deduction payment and the amount of tax deducted. Not later than 20 April each year he must deliver to each employee a signed certificate showing the total amounts of payments and tax deductions for the year (or period of employment if less than one year). A similar certificate must be given to the employee within seven days from the cessation of employment.

The aggregate amount of all tax deductions is to be remitted to the Commissioner each month. Not later than 15 May each year the employer must deliver to the Commissioner a reconciliation statement showing the total amount of tax deductions paid to the Commissioner in respect of deductions made during the year, and the total amount of tax deductions shown in the employee's certificates, together with an explanation if the two totals do not agree. The reconciliation statement is accompanied by signed copies of all tax deduction certificates and all tax code declarations.

Withholding Payments—These are payments made for services rendered, but in circumstances where there is no real employer-employee relationship. Instances are company director's fees, agricultural contract work, fees for free-lance journalists, etc. Tax is deducted from the gross amounts of such payments at flat rates which vary from 7½c to 25c in the dollar according to the nature of the work. The Commissioner may determine from time to time that a proportion of the withholding payment to specified classes is to be regarded as expenditure incurred in the production of the income. In such cases, tax is deducted from the balance of the payment. An exemption certificate may be issued by the Commissioner to any person specifying that no tax deduction is to be made from payments to that person. The income so exempted will later be included in the recipient's annual return of income.

Provisional Taxpayers—Provisional taxpayers are those who derive any assessable income which is not subject to tax at source. However, the first \$60 of interest is exempted from income tax, and is therefore not assessable income. Estates, trusts, and companies incorporated after 25 July 1957 are also provisional taxpayers. Companies existing at that date may voluntarily elect to become provisional taxpayers.

Tax on provisional incomes is payable in two instalments during the year—on 7 August and on 7 February. Normally the provisional income is an amount equal to the taxpayer's income for the preceding year. When the taxpayer anticipates that the income will be less than that of the preceding year, he may make an estimate of the provisional income and pay provisional tax on the estimated income. The taxpayer may estimate or re-estimate his provisional income at any time before one month after the due date for payment of any provisional tax instalment. If he does this and his estimate of his provisional income is less than the normal provisional income (actual income of the previous year) and less than 80 percent of his actual income for the year he may be liable to a penalty of 10 percent on the amount of provisional tax underpaid.

Employees who derive in addition to their income from employment, interest, dividends, or rents not exceeding \$100 in the aggregate are not required to pay provisional tax on this income which has not been taxed at source.

Provisional taxpayers are required to furnish returns of income, irrespective of the amount of income. The Commissioner makes an assessment of tax, and any difference between that assessment and the amounts of tax deducted at source or paid as provisional tax is payable by the taxpayer or credited or refunded to him.

Farmers who satisfy the Commissioner that they regularly derive more than half their income from an agricultural business and that more than half their gross cash income is derived after 7 February and whose balance date falls between 1 April and 30 September may pay provisional tax in three instalments.

Statistics relating to the incidence of income tax are given in Section 28 of this volume.

PAYE Tax Deductions—The tax rates for the purposes of PAYE tax deductions at source are actually the amounts shown in the tax deduction tables. These deductions are fixed according to the current amount of exemptions and tax rates. Some examples of these tax deductions are given for selected weekly incomes in the table which follows; social security income tax and ordinary income tax are combined to form one deduction.

Weekly Earnings	Not Entitled to Wife's Exemption	Entitled to Wife's Exemption	Entitled to Exemption for Wife and for—		
			One Child	Two Children	Three Children
<i>Operative from 1 October 1963</i>					
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
10	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
12	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
14	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
16	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
18	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
20	1.47	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
22	1.88	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
24	2.31	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
26	2.72	1.92	1.65	1.65	1.65
28	3.15	2.33	1.93	1.80	1.80
30	3.57	2.76	2.35	1.95	1.95
32	3.98	3.18	2.78	2.37	2.10
34	4.41	3.60	3.19	2.78	2.38
36	4.82	4.02	3.61	3.21	2.80
38	5.27	4.43	4.03	3.62	3.22
40	5.72	4.86	4.45	4.05	3.64
50	8.40	7.18	6.63	6.17	5.74
60	11.52	10.06	9.38	8.72	8.11
70	14.94	13.30	12.52	11.78	11.05
80	18.65	16.84	15.98	15.12	14.32
90	22.66	20.67	19.72	18.78	17.88
100	26.95	24.78	23.74	22.73	21.74

In considering the incidence of ordinary and social security income taxes in New Zealand as illustrated by the table it should be noted that under the provisions of the Social Security Act a family benefit of \$78 a year is paid, usually to the mother, for every child under 16 years of age irrespective of the income of the parents or the child. The allowance may continue to be paid up to age 18 years if the child is still attending school full time.

LAND TAX—Land tax is levied on the total unimproved value of land held at 31 March by each owner after making by way of special exemption from that value the following deduction: where the value does not exceed \$12,000, a deduction of \$12,000; where the value exceeds \$12,000, a deduction of \$12,000 diminished at the rate of \$1 for each \$1 of that excess, so as to leave no deduction when that value amounts to or exceeds \$24,000.

Where the land is subject to a registered mortgage an alternative exemption, generally called the mortgage exemption, is available. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the ordinary or the mortgage exemption, whichever is the greater.

The mortgage exemption is the smaller of \$20,000 or the amount of the mortgage outstanding at 31 March, subject to a limitation if the unimproved value of the land is more than \$20,000. In such a case the mortgage exemption may not exceed the sum of \$20,000 reduced by \$1 for every \$1 of unimproved value in excess of \$20,000. Thus no mortgage exemption is allowable if the unimproved value of the land is \$40,000 or more and no ordinary exemption is allowable either. The Commissioner has discretionary powers to grant relief in certain specified cases of hardship.

Subject to deductions provided, life tenants are liable to tax, and joint owners are assessed jointly as regards the land held in conjunction, and are liable severally in respect of each owner's interest in such land and any other land. This liability for joint assessment also applies to companies owning land if half of the paid-up capital or half (in nominal value) of the allotted shares of each company is held by or on behalf of shareholders in the other.

In case of default by a taxpayer in respect of land tax the amount of tax may be demanded from his successor in title, from a tenant of the taxpayer or his successor, or from a mortgagee of the estate or interest concerned. Land tax constitutes a charge on the land, and, notwithstanding any disposition of it, such land continues to be liable in the hands of a purchaser or other holder thereof for the payment of the tax so long as the charge remains in force. Registration of the charge is required and no disposition of the land or of any interest in it may be registered while the charge remains in force. Provision is made for relief in cases of hardship.

Where the unimproved value on which land tax is payable does not exceed \$20,000 the rate of land tax is one dollar for every 240 dollars. This rate is increased on a "step" system as follows:

Taxable value	Tax rate
\$ \$	
20,001-30,000	one dollar for every 120 dollars
30,001-40,000	one dollar for every 80 dollars
40,001 and over	one dollar for every 60 dollars

There is a rebate of a sum equal to 50 percent of the tax so assessed.

ESTATE AND GIFT DUTIES—The legislation dealing with estate duty and gift duty is contained in the Estate and Gift Duties Act 1955 and its amendments.

Where the final balance of the dutiable estate of a deceased person exceeds \$8,000, estate duty is levied on the amount thereof. Exemptions are provided for the successions of a wife, husband, or infant child of a deceased person. (For this purpose an infant child is widely defined to mean, a child or stepchild, of a deceased person, under the age of 21 years; and includes any other person, other than the wife of the deceased, who is living and under the age of 21 years, and is in the opinion of the Commissioner a dependant of the deceased). These exemptions are subject to the following limitations and operate by way of a deduction from the duty of so much as is attributable to the exempted succession or exempted portion of the succession. In the case of a wife, the exemption applies to the value of her succession or \$30,000 whichever is the less; in the case of a husband, to the value of his succession or \$14,000 whichever is the less; and in the case of an infant child to the value of the child's succession or \$1,000 whichever is the less.

There are also various exemptions which operate by way of the exclusion of certain property in computing the amount of the final balance of the estate as, for example, for an interest in a home settled under the Joint Family Homes Act 1964 which passes to the surviving spouse; the property in an outright gift made before death to a charity; certain superannuation allowances for widows and infant children; and the wood value of growing trees on any land, a proprietary interest in which forms part of the dutiable estate.

Relief is provided for quick successions where estate duty is payable twice on the same property by reason of the two deaths occurring within a short period. The duty is reduced in the second estate according to the interval between the two deaths as follows: second death within four months, 75 percent reduction; within eight months, 60 percent reduction; within one year, 50 percent reduction; within two years, 40 percent reduction; within three years, 30 percent reduction; within four years, 20 percent reduction; within five years, 10 percent reduction.

Ordinary income tax and social security income tax in respect of a deceased person up to the date of death are treated as a debt of the deceased in all cases.

Estate duty is due and payable to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue on the death of the deceased. Interest is charged on all duty unpaid within four months of date of death. The rate of interest is 4 percent where the duty is paid within 15 months of death and increased to 5 percent if not paid within 15 months of death. In addition a penalty of 5 percent is payable if duty is not paid within 3 months after notice of an assessment. The time for payment of duty without incurring a penalty may be extended in certain cases.

There is a right of appeal to the Board of Review constituted under the Inland Revenue Department Amendment Act 1960, against decisions of the Commissioner in the exercise of his discretion under certain sections of the Act. There is also a right of appeal on points of law or of fact by way of a case stated to the Supreme Court.

The following table gives the scale of rates of estate duty which applies to estates of persons dying on or after 25 June 1964.

Final Balance of Estate	Rate
Not exceeding \$8,000	Nil
\$ 8,001– 10,000	5 percent of excess over \$8,000
10,001– 12,000	100 plus 7 percent of excess over 10,000
12,001– 14,000	240 plus 9 percent of excess over 12,000
14,001– 16,000	420 plus 11 percent of excess over 14,000
16,001– 18,000	640 plus 13 percent of excess over 16,000
18,001– 20,000	900 plus 15 percent of excess over 18,000
20,001– 22,000	1,200 plus 17 percent of excess over 20,000
22,001– 24,000	1,540 plus 19 percent of excess over 22,000
24,001– 28,000	1,920 plus 15 percent of excess over 24,000
28,001– 32,000	2,520 plus 17 percent of excess over 28,000
32,001– 36,000	3,200 plus 19 percent of excess over 32,000
36,001– 40,000	3,960 plus 21 percent of excess over 36,000
40,001– 44,000	4,800 plus 23 percent of excess over 40,000
44,001– 48,000	5,720 plus 25 percent of excess over 44,000
48,001– 52,000	6,720 plus 27 percent of excess over 48,000
52,001– 56,000	7,800 plus 29 percent of excess over 52,000
56,001– 60,000	8,960 plus 31 percent of excess over 56,000
60,001– 64,000	10,200 plus 33 percent of excess over 60,000
64,001– 68,000	11,520 plus 35 percent of excess over 64,000
68,001– 72,000	12,920 plus 37 percent of excess over 68,000
72,001– 76,000	14,400 plus 39 percent of excess over 72,000
76,001– 80,000	15,960 plus 41 percent of excess over 76,000
80,001– 84,000	17,600 plus 43 percent of excess over 80,000
84,001– 88,000	19,320 plus 45 percent of excess over 84,000
88,001– 92,000	21,120 plus 47 percent of excess over 88,000
92,001– 96,000	23,000 plus 49 percent of excess over 92,000
96,001– 102,000	24,960 plus 43 percent of excess over 96,000
102,001– 108,000	27,540 plus 45 percent of excess over 102,000
108,001– 114,000	30,240 plus 47 percent of excess over 108,000
114,001– 120,000	33,060 plus 49 percent of excess over 114,000
120,001– 126,000	36,000 plus 51 percent of excess over 120,000
126,001– 132,000	39,060 plus 53 percent of excess over 126,000
132,001– 138,000	42,240 plus 55 percent of excess over 132,000
138,001– 144,000	45,540 plus 57 percent of excess over 138,000
144,001– 150,000	48,960 plus 59 percent of excess over 144,000
150,001– 160,000	52,500 plus 51 percent of excess over 150,000
160,001– 170,000	57,600 plus 53 percent of excess over 160,000
170,001– 180,000	62,900 plus 55 percent of excess over 170,000
180,001– 190,000	68,400 plus 57 percent of excess over 180,000
190,001– 200,000	74,100 plus 59 percent of excess over 190,000
Over 200,000	40 percent of the final balance

Gift Duty—A gift means any disposition of property (situate in New Zealand or of personal property outside New Zealand if the donor is domiciled in New Zealand at the time of the gift) which is made otherwise than by will, whether with or without an instrument in writing, without fully adequate consideration in money or its equivalent. There is provision for a

deduction from the value of the gift of money payments adequately secured to the donor which were fixed or ascertainable at the date of the gift. No duty is payable on a gift which, together with the value of all other gifts (not exempt from duty by reason of their nature) made at the same time or within 12 months previously or subsequently by the same donor to the same or any other beneficiary does not exceed the value of \$2,000. Gifts up to \$200 in any year to the same person are not taken into account for gift duty (or estate duty) if made as part of the donor's normal expenditure. Various other exemptions, including gifts to any charitable trust, are contained in the Act.

The amount of the gift duty is payable by either the donor or the beneficiary, but the beneficiary is entitled to be indemnified by the donor unless the terms of the gift provide otherwise. Particulars of any gift made exceeding \$2,000 (or the value of which when aggregated with the value of all gifts made by the donor within 12 months previously exceeds \$2,000) are required to be furnished for assessment of duty, if any, within one month of the date of the gift, and if not paid within one year of making of the gift a 10 percent penalty is imposed. Where duty is payable, the rate is based on the following scale.

Value of Gift (Together With Value of All Aggregated Gifts)	Rate
Not exceeding \$2,000	Nil
\$ \$	
2,001- 3,000	9 percent of excess over \$2,000
	\$ \$
3,001- 4,000	90 plus 10 percent of excess over 3,000
4,001- 6,000	190 plus 9 percent of excess over 4,000
6,001- 8,000	370 plus 11 percent of excess over 6,000
8,001-10,000	590 plus 13 percent of excess over 8,000
10,001-12,000	850 plus 15 percent of excess over 10,000
12,001-14,000	1,150 plus 17 percent of excess over 12,000
14,001-16,000	1,490 plus 19 percent of excess over 14,000
16,001-18,000	1,870 plus 21 percent of excess over 16,000
18,001-20,000	2,290 plus 23 percent of excess over 18,000
20,001-22,000	2,750 plus 25 percent of excess over 20,000
22,001-24,000	3,250 plus 27 percent of excess over 22,000
24,001-28,000	3,790 plus 23 percent of excess over 24,000
28,001-32,000	4,710 plus 25 percent of excess over 28,000
32,001-36,000	5,710 plus 27 percent of excess over 32,000
36,001-40,000	6,790 plus 29 percent of excess over 36,000
40,001-44,000	7,950 plus 31 percent of excess over 40,000
44,001-48,000	9,190 plus 33 percent of excess over 44,000
48,001-52,000	10,510 plus 35 percent of excess over 48,000
52,001-56,000	11,910 plus 37 percent of excess over 52,000
56,001-60,000	13,390 plus 39 percent of excess over 56,000
over 60,000	25 percent of the value less \$50

The net revenue received from estate duty and gift duty during each of the latest six years is given below.

Year Ended 31 March	Estate Duty	Gift Duty	Total Estate and Gift Duties
	\$(thousand)		
1962	23,430	2,543	25,973
1963	20,525	2,205	22,731
1964	20,286	1,784	22,070
1965	18,836	2,121	20,957
1966	20,928	2,102	23,031
1967	21,158	1,906	23,064

ESTATES PASSED FOR DEATH DUTY—Particulars of deceased persons' estates certified during the calendar year 1966 are given in the tables following. Comparative totals for the previous four years are appended. Estates of Maoris, in value a negligible proportion of the total, are included, other than hereditary interests in Maori land.

Size of Estate (Net Value)		Number of Estates		Aggregate Net Value of Estates		Estate Duties Assessed
		of Males	Total	of Males	Total	

Estates Passed for Duty, 1966

\$ (000)	\$ (000)				\$ (000)		
Under	2	644	1,306	771	1,605	- -	
2 and under	4	1,255	2,310	3,742	6,844	1	
4	6	1,104	2,015	5,481	10,046	2	
6	8	902	1,620	6,240	11,195	2	
8	10	655	1,048	5,856	9,389	29	
10	12	490	813	5,397	8,937	79	
12	14	354	568	4,612	7,380	107	
14	16	258	431	3,854	6,441	132	
16	18	218	351	3,699	5,970	162	
18	20	186	295	3,531	5,603	198	
20	22	145	235	3,043	4,936	206	
22	24	147	215	3,377	4,940	227	
24	30	309	474	8,312	12,725	747	
30	40	333	480	11,416	16,493	1,177	
40	50	223	327	10,020	14,596	1,397	
50	60	164	219	8,975	11,977	1,420	
60	70	124	146	8,022	9,480	1,264	
70	80	73	98	5,430	7,310	1,165	
80	90	72	88	6,103	7,466	1,406	
90	100	56	67	5,315	6,355	1,331	
100	120	63	75	6,901	8,237	1,964	
120	140	27	32	3,488	4,146	1,107	
140	160	24	29	3,622	4,348	1,280	
160	180	17	18	2,879	3,040	989	
180	200	13	14	2,471	2,668	926	
200 and over	..	27	37	8,196	12,632	4,510	
Totals, 1966		..	7,883	13,311	140,753	204,758	21,827
Totals, 1965		..	7,724	12,975	130,770	191,007	20,632
Totals, 1964		..	7,656	13,134	122,532	176,856	19,560
Totals, 1963		..	7,685	13,011	118,823	171,261	19,837

The average net value per estate certified in 1966 was \$15,383 (males, \$17,855; females, \$11,792) as compared with \$14,722 (males, \$16,930; females, \$11,472) in 1965; duty on estates of males amounted to \$15.4 million and on estates of females \$6.4 million, the respective figures for 1965 being \$14.8 million, and \$5.8 million.

The law relating to death duties is contained in the Estate and Gift Duties Act 1955. From 10 June 1965 the exemption for a widow has been \$30,000 and for a widower \$14,000.

The table of averages and percentages given below illustrates the increase in the amount of duty assessed in proportion to the final net value of the estate.

Size of Estate (Net Value)		Average Duty Assessed per Estate			Average Duty as Percentage of Average Value		
		of Males	of Females	Total	of Males	of Females	Total
\$ (000)	\$ (000)	\$	\$	\$	percent	percent	percent
Under	8	2	3	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 and under	10	19	43	28	0.2	0.5	0.3
10	12	65	147	98	0.6	1.3	0.9
12	14	132	281	188	1.0	2.2	1.4
14	16	198	467	306	1.3	3.1	2.0
16	18	297	729	461	1.8	4.3	2.7
18	20	515	936	671	2.7	4.9	3.5
20	22	626	1,280	877	3.0	6.1	4.2
22	24	814	1,577	1,055	3.5	6.9	4.6
24	30	1,266	2,159	1,577	4.7	8.1	5.9
30	40	1,984	3,510	2,451	5.8	10.2	7.1
40	50	3,701	5,499	4,273	8.2	12.5	9.6
50	60	5,985	7,975	6,485	10.9	14.6	11.9
60	70	8,191	11,307	8,660	12.7	17.1	13.3
70	80	10,885	14,804	11,885	14.6	19.7	15.9
80	90	15,244	19,276	15,977	18.0	22.6	18.8
90	100	19,261	22,939	19,865	20.3	24.3	20.9
100	120	25,408	30,302	26,191	23.2	27.2	23.8
120	140	33,260	41,726	34,583	25.7	31.7	26.7
140	160	43,319	48,141	44,150	28.7	33.1	29.4
160	180	54,785	57,808	54,953	32.3	36.0	32.5
180	200	65,640	72,554	66,134	34.5	36.9	34.7
200 and over	..	102,367	174,562	121,879	33.7	39.3	35.7
All estates, 1966		1,960	1,175	1,640	11.0	10.0	10.7
All estates, 1965		1,918	1,108	1,590	11.3	9.7	10.8
All estates, 1964		1,872	954	1,490	11.7	9.6	11.1
All estates, 1963		1,848	1,056	1,524	12.0	10.7	11.6

A summary showing gross assets, notional estate, and debts and charges, classified in broad groups according to size of estate, is now given. The small difference between the earlier table of aggregate net values of estates and the table showing a break-up of assets is due to rounding off to the nearest thousand in both tables.

ESTATES PASSED FOR DUTY 1966

	Under \$6,000	\$6,000– \$9,999	\$10,000 –\$19,999	\$20,000– \$23,999	\$24,000– \$39,999	\$40,000– \$99,999	\$100,000 –\$199,999	\$200,000 and Over	All Estates
Gross Assets—	\$(000), except average per estate \$								
Cash	6,335	5,439	8,565	2,213	5,193	7,488	2,568	1,904	39,706
Average per estate ..	1,125	2,039	3,484	4,917	5,444	7,924	15,286	51,471	2,983
Furniture, effects, etc. ..	1,792	1,629	2,146	405	984	1,347	419	189	8,911
Average per estate ..	318	611	873	900	1,032	1,425	2,493	5,112	669
Farm stock, implements, etc. ..	113	155	383	107	785	2,117	1,701	252	5,613
Average per estate ..	20	58	156	237	823	2,241	10,123	6,806	422
Private business interests ..	74	117	433	327	958	2,984	743	118	5,754
Average per estate ..	13	44	176	726	1,004	3,158	4,424	3,178	432
Assurance policies ..	1,389	1,367	2,645	777	1,839	3,496	1,007	294	12,814
Average per estate ..	247	512	1,076	1,726	1,928	3,699	5,996	7,953	963
Loans	874	1,288	3,481	1,425	4,920	8,784	3,409	1,368	25,548
Average per estate ..	155	483	1,416	3,166	5,157	9,295	20,292	36,966	1,919
Shares, stocks, etc. ..	841	1,213	3,589	1,478	5,631	13,084	5,616	5,282	36,734
Average per estate ..	149	455	1,460	3,285	5,902	13,845	33,426	142,758	2,760
Real property	7,694	8,746	11,494	2,551	7,511	13,699	5,170	1,901	58,766
Average per estate ..	1,366	3,278	4,676	5,670	7,873	14,496	30,771	51,390	4,415
Other property	741	829	1,688	461	1,488	2,430	1,046	133	8,816
Average per estate ..	132	311	687	1,024	1,559	2,572	6,225	3,607	662
Notional estate	1,362	1,349	1,839	458	1,402	2,707	1,320	589	11,026
Average per estate ..	242	506	748	1,018	1,470	2,864	7,856	15,913	828
Foreign property	90	103	432	163	461	2,072	864	947	5,132
Average per estate ..	16	38	176	363	483	2,192	5,144	25,599	386
Debts—									
Unsecured	1,249	710	1,081	259	989	1,511	1,023	271	7,093
Secured	1,563	940	1,280	230	966	1,514	399	74	6,967
Total	2,812	1,651	2,361	489	1,954	3,025	1,423	345	14,060
Average per estate ..	499	619	961	1,086	2,049	3,201	8,468	9,334	1,056

The number of estates in each age group for 1966 are classified below according to net value of estate.

Age Group of Deceased Person, in Years	Under \$2,000	\$2,000–\$3,999	\$4,000–\$5,999	\$6,000–\$7,999	\$8,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$19,999	\$20,000–\$23,999	\$24,000–\$29,999	\$30,000–\$39,999	\$40,000–\$59,999	\$60,000–\$79,999	\$80,000–\$99,999	\$100,000–\$199,999	\$200,000 and Over	Total
Under 20 ..	6	24	8	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
20–24 ..	8	30	21	13	7	20	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	106
25–29 ..	7	18	16	10	8	13	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	80
30–34 ..	13	10	6	21	8	27	1	2	6	5	–	–	–	–	99
35–39 ..	24	28	19	22	3	33	4	6	3	3	2	2	–	–	149
40–44 ..	27	28	33	20	15	43	7	3	10	9	6	3	2	–	206
45–49 ..	43	66	60	40	22	81	6	6	10	13	11	5	5	1	369
50–54 ..	58	96	71	64	54	101	27	17	25	25	16	8	12	3	577
55–59 ..	79	138	119	88	71	188	37	34	36	46	19	6	10	3	874
60–64 ..	96	196	157	149	72	254	48	38	51	47	31	21	27	–	1,187
65–69 ..	166	238	221	182	122	287	44	58	36	71	23	24	18	4	1,494
70–74 ..	169	319	293	211	164	305	59	68	69	82	31	17	20	5	1,812
75–79 ..	191	360	302	265	158	368	65	79	79	90	39	22	21	6	2,045
80–84 ..	181	362	358	259	166	373	71	77	78	70	31	29	26	7	2,088
85–89 ..	120	249	223	189	116	238	46	51	50	53	23	11	14	5	1,388
90–94 ..	72	100	69	65	45	91	19	22	20	23	9	4	7	2	548
95–99 ..	15	25	27	14	10	21	5	4	3	2	2	1	6	1	136
Unspecified ..	31	23	12	8	6	13	4	5	1	6	1	2	–	–	112
Totals ..	1,306	2,310	2,015	1,620	1,048	2,458	450	474	480	546	244	155	168	37	13,311
Percent ..	9.81	17.36	15.14	12.17	7.87	18.47	3.38	3.56	3.61	4.10	1.83	1.16	1.26	0.28	100.00

In the following table deceased persons' estates for 1966 are analysed by occupations.

Occupational Group	Under \$ 6,000	\$ 6,000 to 9,999	\$ 10,000 to 19,999	\$ 20,000 to 23,999	\$ 24,000 to 39,999	\$ 40,000 to 99,999	\$ 100,000 and over	Totals
<i>Males</i>								
Architects, engineers, chemists, etc. ..	16	16	38	7	14	13	5	109
Doctors, dentists, and medical workers ..	14	6	18	5	14	18	..	75
Teachers, clergy and jurists ..	43	35	54	11	23	20	4	190
Artists, draughtsmen, and related workers ..	35	23	48	9	13	14	..	142
Executive officials, directors, managers ..	92	78	140	33	83	126	44	596
Bookkeepers, typists, and clerical workers ..	241	141	151	24	21	20	..	598
Working proprietors, wholesale, and retail trade ..	113	88	98	26	36	44	..	405
Insurance, real estate, and all salesmen ..	95	64	64	14	19	14	..	270
Farmers and farm managers ..	288	207	307	90	300	398	104	1,694
Farm workers ..	95	24	23	..	4	..	..	146
Hunters, fishermen, and loggers ..	37	14	8	..	4	..	..	63
Miners, well-drillers, and quarrymen ..	53	10	7	3	..	..	..	73
Merchant marine officers and ratings ..	18	10	9	..	6	..	..	43
Aircraft crews ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Transport and communication workers ..	221	129	73	12	13	..	..	448
Spinners, cutters, tailors, etc. ..	43	27	12	3	..	..	..	85
Furnacemen and moulders ..	22	14	8	..	..	..	..	44
Instrument, tool makers, machinists ..	162	83	50	7	11	6	..	319
Electricians ..	70	37	23	3	6	9	..	148
Carpenters, painters, bricklayers ..	202	117	79	10	13	6	..	427
Compositors, bookbinders, etc. ..	21	13	10	3	6	..	..	53
Potters and clay workers ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Millers, bakers, and food workers ..	58	27	15	5	3	..	..	108
Chemical and tobacco workers ..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	10
Production processors, packers, etc. ..	21	..	8	..	..	..	..	29
Lifting equipment and freight handlers ..	134	66	42	..	4	..	..	246
Labourers, etc. ..	314	80	48	3	9	..	..	454
Firemen, policemen, guards ..	20	16	10	..	3	..	..	49
Housekeepers, cooks, waiters, cleaners ..	50	17	12	3	..	..	..	82
Hairdressers, launderers, and dry-cleaners ..	17	4	5	..	4	..	..	30
Athletes, recreation, and service workers ..	29	7	7	3	..	..	..	46
Occupation not stated or not working ..	448	183	135	19	34	16	4	839
All uniform personnel (services) ..	22	15	6	..	4	..	..	47
Totals ..	3,003	1,557	1,506	292	642	712	171	7,883
<i>Females</i>								
Occupation not stated or not working ..	2,553	1,090	914	152	304	224	33	5,270
Doctors, dentists, and medical workers ..	18	3	15	..	3	4	..	43
Teachers, clergy, and jurists ..	14	7	8	..	..	..	..	29
Bookkeepers, typists, and clerical workers ..	11	3	6	..	3	..	..	23
Housekeepers, cooks, etc. ..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	13
Spinners, cutters, tailors, etc. ..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	10
Others ..	23	1	2	6	2	5	1	43
Totals ..	2,628	1,111	952	158	312	233	34	5,428

NOTE—In this table for the separate occupation classes, Estates in any value group which has less than three in it have been included with the number for the value group below; where this was not possible, no net estate distribution has been shown. As the full distribution for each occupation or value group has been given in the totals, this procedure means that in some cases the sum of individual groups will not agree with the totals.

OTHER DUTIES—These cover a miscellany of items of taxation.

In the next table the receipts for the last five years are shown under the various heads; receipts under agreement on sales of overseas lottery tickets in New Zealand have been added to the revenue items handled by the Duties Division of the Inland Revenue Department.

Duty	Year Ended 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)				
Duty on instruments ..	4,108	5,148	6,644	7,073x	6,975
Duty on cheques ..	1,479	1,604	1,703	1,732	1,882
Racing taxation ..	9,497	10,242	10,632	11,510	12,029
Amusement tax ..	1,014	547	360	143x*	*
Lottery duty ..	948	681	807	896x	719
Overseas lottery duty ..	290	290	255	217	184
Totals	17,335	18,512	20,401	21,571	21,790

*Abolished as from 14 June 1965.

Some of the more important items included in the foregoing table are dealt with in more detail under subsequent headings.

RACING TAXATION—The Government taxation on totalisator turnover is, under the Stamp Duties Amendment Act 1967, effective from 10 July 1967, at the rate of 9.32 percent of gross turnover subject to a rebate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent on the first \$100,000 of gross investments received by a club in any one year. Total deductions from gross investments are as follows: (a) totalisator duty 9.32 percent; (b) club or Totalisator Agency Board's commission 7.5 percent; (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ percent levy as provided by the Gaming Amendment Act 1965, 0.50 percent; total 17.32 percent. Subject to the rebate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent on the first \$100,000 of gross investments of each club in any one year. Where the $\frac{1}{2}$ percent levy is deducted by a racing or hunt club it is paid to the New Zealand Racing Conference and where it is deducted by a trotting club it is paid to the New Zealand Trotting Conference. Each Conference pays the money received by it into a separate account, which is applied solely for the purpose of assisting clubs to provide, maintain, and replace amenities for the public and course improvements on their racecourses. The proceeds of the levy and the amounts paid to clubs are not subject to taxation. The legislation provides that the levy is to cease on 1 November 1970.

The Totalisator Agency Board, established by the Gaming Amendment Act 1949 to conduct off-course betting, receives $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the turnover made through the totalisator agencies. This is the same percentage as that retained by clubs for on-course turnover.

The Gaming Act 1908 and amendments provide for the Minister of Internal Affairs to grant totalisator licences for not more than 404 days in any racing year. Of these 404 days, 271 are allocated to racing and hunt clubs and 133 to trotting clubs. An amendment to the Act in 1963 enabled clubs to increase the number of races at a meeting from eight to nine.

The following table gives figures of Government taxes, and the amount of turnover retained by clubs or the Totalisator Agency Board.

Item	Year ended 31 July				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Government taxes—	\$ (thousand)				
On totalisator turnover	5,072	5,446	6,064	5,958	6,497 [‡]
On dividends	4,527	4,850	5,392	5,470	5,499
On stakes	34	36	40	*	*
Totals	9,633	10,331	11,497	11,428	11,995
Amount of totalisator turnover retained by clubs or T.A.B.	7,936	8,491	9,431	9,763	10,214
Unpaid fractions [†]	230	245	270	270	279
Levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent	520	557	620	629	659

*Tax abolished 1 August 1965.

[†]Retained by clubs and T.A.B.

[‡]Includes \$493,330 "Totalisator duty" from 10 July 1967 following the Stamp Duties Amendment Act 1967 which combines totalisator and dividend duty into one tax known as totalisator duty, equal to 9.32 percent of gross investments.

For the financial year ended 31 March 1967, Consolidated Revenue Account receipts from racing taxation amounted to \$12.0 million, as compared with \$11.5 million in 1965-66.

The following figures relate to the racing year, which ends on 31 July.

Item	Galloping			Trotting		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of racing days ..	271	271	271	133	133	133
Number of races	2,221	2,225	2,235	1,126	1,136	1,142
Amount of stakes \$(000)	2,781	2,888	2,894	1,252	1,248	1,291
Average per race \$	1,252	1,298	1,295	1,112	1,098	1,130
Totalisator turnover—	\$(million)					
On course	35.7	35.7	37.6	15.7	15.4	16.4
Off course	53.2	55.4	58.1	19.3	19.3	19.8
Totals	89.0	91.1	95.6	35.0	34.7	36.2
Doubles (included above) ..	35.9	37.9	40.4	11.6	12.0	13.2
Amount paid in dividends ..	73.4	75.1	78.8	28.8	28.6	29.8

On-course betting at galloping meetings in the 1966-67 racing year increased by 5.6 percent over the previous year. Off-course betting increased by 4.3 percent. On-course betting at trotting meetings rose by 6.5 percent in 1966-67 as compared with 1965-66, and off-course betting rose by 2.6 percent. Doubles investments at both galloping and trotting meetings were up in the latest year as compared with 1965-66, the increases being 6.9 percent and 9.9 percent respectively.

Of the amount placed on the totalisator in 1966-67, 82.4 percent was returned to bettors by way of dividends. Government taxes absorbed 9.1 percent, 8.0 was retained by the racing clubs, and a special levy amounted to $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

FILM-HIRE TAX—A film-hire tax is payable monthly by holders of renters' licences under Part IV of the Cinematograph Films Act 1928.

The film-hire tax payable is assessed on the net monthly receipts derived by the renter from renting sound-picture films. On British Commonwealth films the tax is 10 percent and on foreign films 25 percent of the net receipts. Films made wholly in New Zealand are exempt from the tax. The film-hire tax yielded a revenue of \$340,600 in 1962-63, \$343,070 in 1963-64, \$337,348 in 1964-65, \$374,500 in 1965-66, and \$378,000 in 1966-67.

SALES TAX—Sales tax is collected under the authority of the Sales Tax Act 1932-33 and its amendments. Numerous classes of goods were originally exempt from the tax, these being, in the main, commodities of primary production, articles used in the primary industries, machinery for use in manufacture, and the more important foodstuffs for household consumption. Goods exported from New Zealand were exempt, as were also certain commodities (e.g., motor spirits) which were subject to special taxation. In the post-war years a wide range of goods has been exempted from sales tax. The Sales Tax Exemption Order 1967 consolidates in one list all the existing exemptions from sales tax. Beer and manufactured tobacco were exempted from sales tax on 4 November 1959. The rate of tax is normally 20 percent; for motor vehicles it was increased to 40 percent in June 1958, reduced to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent in July 1960, and increased to 40 percent again in May 1967. The tax is not a turnover tax, being payable only once and, as far as possible, at the point where the goods pass to the retailer. The Sales Tax Act is administered by the Customs Department. The net amount yielded by the sales tax during each of the latest five March years has been: 1962-63, \$52,356,000; 1963-64, \$64,225,000; 1964-65, \$76,945,000; 1965-66, \$76,633,000 and 1966-67 \$78,926,000.

Monthly figures of sales tax collected by the Customs Department during recent calendar years have been as follows.

Month	Total Sales Tax Receipts				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)				
January ..	6,375	6,841	5,140	4,134	7,066
February ..	1,932	6,661	6,309	6,750	6,643
March ..	5,049	6,092	9,273	10,070	10,488
April } May }	5,888	9,139	6,901	7,378	7,138
June ..	4,365	6,157	6,174	6,421	6,865
July ..	5,509	6,142	6,179	6,461	7,201
August ..	4,523	6,192	6,751	6,587	5,941
September ..	5,490	6,683	6,567	6,470	6,807
October ..	5,965	6,513	6,569	6,843	6,880
November ..	6,228	6,852	6,925	7,318	6,965
December ..	6,660	8,546	9,613	7,250	6,830

The collections during a month relate in general to sales during the preceding month. Sales tax for any one month must be paid by the twenty-eighth of the following month to secure the discount. When the twenty-eighth falls on a Friday in a thirty-day month last-minute payments posted on the Friday are actually received in the succeeding month, e.g., sales tax on January sales posted on 28 February (when this is the last day of the month) is credited in March receipts.

The following table of receipts from the sales tax gives some indication of comparative trading operations in the principal centres. These figures and those in the preceding table are compiled from monthly departmental returns and in most cases differ slightly from the final Treasury figures shown earlier.

Year Ended 31 March	Auckland	Wellington	Rest of North Island	Christchurch	Dunedin	Rest of South Island	Total
	\$(thousand)						
1963	15,326	27,783	1,540	4,978	1,833	790	52,250
1964	17,600	35,926	2,086	5,750	1,956	903	64,221
1965	21,067	43,474	2,370	6,669	2,304	1,061	76,945
1966	19,706	43,823	2,808	6,788	2,437	1,070	76,633
1967	20,951	43,478	3,198	7,700	2,453	1,146	78,926

LOCAL TAXATION—Local governing authorities have power under various Acts of the Legislature to impose taxes for general or special purposes, as set out in Section 27 of this *Yearbook*. The amount of revenue collected by local authorities during the latest five March years was as follows.

Year Ended 31 March	General Rates	Other Rates	Licences and Inspection Charges	Per Head of Mean Population
	\$(thousand)			\$
1963	44,182	18,260	1,900	25.70
1964	46,116	22,224	2,284	27.60
1965	54,650	22,522	2,828	30.60
1966	55,778	24,678	2,888	31.40
1967	58,432	27,461	2,889	32.94

The figures are exclusive of wharfage dues, tolls, etc., received by harbour boards, such receipts being regarded as charges for services.

26 C—STATE INDEBTEDNESS

GENERAL—The principal legislative measure which is concerned with public indebtedness is the New Zealand Loans Act 1953.

The money composing the public debt has been borrowed on the security of the public revenues of New Zealand. No portion of the public estate is pledged for payment of either principal or interest.

Whereas in 1934, 56 percent of the public debt was owing to overseas investors, the percentage has now dropped to 15 percent. Almost 50 percent of the public debt is held by Government-owned institutions, and by reserve accounts set up for the benefit of the primary industries.

Most of the present public debt was borrowed for national development. There was established within the Public Account, as from 1 April 1942, a National Development Loans Account into which all moneys from loans for national development are paid. The amounts raised by loans since the inception of this account to 31 March 1967 totalled \$2,017,203,784, of which \$195,193,546 was raised in 1966-67. Moneys are transferred from this account as required, the amounts transferred during the last three years being given in Section 26A.

GROSS INDEBTEDNESS—The gross indebtedness of the central Government and the amount of indebtedness per head of population are given in the following table. Figures for previous years are shown in a table in the Statistical Summary.

At 31 March	Amount	Per Head of Population	At 31 March	Amount	Per Head of Population
	\$(000)	\$		\$(000)	\$
1951	1,334,466	688.60	1960	1,689,032	712.60
1952	1,307,324	658.70	1961	1,736,346	718.99
1953	1,335,376	655.40	1962	1,807,688	730.50
1954	1,408,742	674.80	1963	1,934,286	765.18
1955	1,457,186	683.80	1964	2,021,744	782.89
1956	1,470,402	675.90	1965	2,139,584	813.87
1957	1,514,240	681.70	1966	2,255,966	842.78
1958	1,564,222	687.40	1967	2,411,954	884.42
1959	1,633,104	702.20	1968	2,616,569	949.72

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—The table following shows contingent liabilities outstanding on 31 March 1967. In addition, the Government guarantees by statute the obligations of the Government Life Insurance Office and the State Insurance Office to their respective policy holders; the Reserve Bank is guaranteed against losses arising from variations in the rate of exchange of the \$(N.Z.) against other currencies (this guarantee was last exercised in 1948 when the £(N.Z.) was placed on a parity with the £(stg.)); and there are also certain contingent State liabilities in connection with the Government Superannuation Fund.

On becoming a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Monetary Fund, New Zealand in 1961 issued \$10,682,132 of non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable demand notes to the International Bank and \$66,520,000 of similar notes to the Fund.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OUTSTANDING ON 31 MARCH 1967

						\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
State Advances Corporation—								
Stock held by Government agencies	..	..	..	..	..	337,108		
Stock held by public	..	..	..	..	..	20,836		
							357,944	
Loans to industries	..	..	..	..	..		13,219	
								371,163
Hospital boards: Stock and debentures	..	..	..	..	..			83,512
Other local authorities—								
Stock and debentures	..	..	..	..	..		19,786	
Overdrafts up to	..	..	..	..	..		92	
								19,878
Licensed trade—								
Licensing trusts: Debentures and overdrafts up to	..	..	..	..	..		259	
Tourist Hotel Corporation: Overdraft up to	..	..	..	..	..		60	
Other loans	..	..	..	..	..		2,222	
								2,541
Marketing authorities:* Overdrafts up to	..	..	..	..	..			28,580
Primary production: Overdrafts up to	..	..	..	..	..			77
Secondary production: Timber and paper industry—								
Overdrafts up to	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Gas companies: Debentures	..	..	..	..	..		1,172	
Miscellaneous: Overdrafts up to	..	..	..	..	..		5,400	
								6,772
Aviation loan	..	..	..	..	..			20,261
Western Samoan Government loan	..	..	..	..	..			2,000
International Finance Organisation—								
Notes portion of subscriptions	..	..	..	..	..			95,253

*Excludes overdrafts of Dairy Industry and Apple and Pear Industry accounts secured on stocks, etc., in terms of statute.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DEBT—A broad classification of the public debt according to nature or purpose is contained in the following table, the distinction being made on the basis of whether raised for ordinary purposes, war purposes, or housing. It should be noted that the debt is expressed in terms of nominal amounts, these differing from figures in terms of New Zealand currency for the 1940 year only.

Class	Gross Debt at 31 March					
	1940	1950	1960	1965	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)					
Ordinary	490,434	716,534	1,170,828	1,753,828	1,888,012	2,089,998
Housing	23,118	114,662	239,658	280,520	289,134	299,930
War loans (1914–18)	73,708	53,514	—	—	—	—
War loans (1939–45)	6,172	403,052	278,546	105,236	78,819	22,026
Totals ..	593,432	1,287,762	1,689,032	2,139,584	2,255,965	2,411,954

A more detailed allocation of the public debt as at 31 March 1967 is now given.

Item	Loan Capital	Interest Rate on Loan Capital	Equity Capital*	Total Allocation
(a) Loans and investments in trading undertakings—	\$(000)	Percent	\$	\$(000)
Air New Zealand Ltd.	...	...	9,200	9,200
Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. ..	6,600	6½	4,000	
Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. ..	1,850	4½	2,000	14,450
New Zealand Steel Ltd.†	2,394	...	1,488	3,882
New Zealand National Airways Corpora- tion	...	...	5,000	5,000
Bank of New Zealand shares	...	...	12,656	12,656
Railways	...	...	179,200	
Railways (IBRD Railway project) ..	10,858	6½	...	190,058
State Advances Corporation	329,524	4½	...	329,524
Tourist Hotel Corporation‡	7,714	...	...	7,714
State coal mines‡	26,806	...	...	26,806
Electric power	541,776	4½	...	
Electric power (IBRD Inter-island Trans- mission project)	22,638	5½	...	
Electric power (IBRD Marsden Point power project)	7,238	6½	...	571,642
Post Office	227,726	5	...	227,726
Housing under construction and land development§	26,898	4½	...	26,898
Land settlement	167,834	4½	...	167,834
IBRD Harbour projects	4,146	5½	...	4,146
Earning interest but not at full rate—				
Housing account (S.A.C.)	273,032	3	...	273,032
Sub-total				1,870,568
(b) Not earning interest though represented by per- manent assets or development works—				
Airport development	...	...	...	6,942
Education buildings	...	...	...	56,670
Forests (State)	...	...	...	38,838
Roads and highways	...	...	...	112,704
General public works	...	...	...	59,406
International finance organisations—				
Cash portion of subscriptions	...	...	...	19,442
Sub-total				294,002
(c) Non-productive debt—				
War Loans 1939–45	...	...	...	22,026
Railway Capital written off	...	...	...	140,000
Reserve Bank exchange adjustment ..	...	...	...	40,000
New loan moneys on hand—				
National Development Loans Account	...	...	...	25,358
Loans Redemption Account	...	...	...	20,000
Sub-total				247,384
Total				2,411,954

*The following dividends have been received during 1966–67:

(a) Air New Zealand Ltd. \$162,380.

(b) Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. \$560,000.

(c) Bank of New Zealand \$1,260,938.

†Interest on loan capital deferred until such time as the industry has recovered its initial deficit and is operating profitably.

‡Interest on loan capital remitted each year.

§Includes \$5 million being excess development costs not represented by sale value and not bearing interest.

MOVEMENT IN PUBLIC DEBT—Movement of the public debt can be gauged from the following table.

Type of Debt	Amount Outstanding at 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)		
External debt: London ..	276,466	244,839	283,356
United States of America	36,882	58,402	62,392
IBRD ..	17,450	29,945	44,871
Internal debt—			
Long-term debt ..	1,794,586	1,908,579	2,007,135
Floating debt ..	14,200	14,200	14,200
Totals	2,139,584	2,255,965	2,411,954

A more detailed statement which shows also the main purposes for which loan moneys were raised during the year 1966-67 is now given.

External debt—		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
London—				
Increases—				
New issues—				
Loans Redemption Account ..	..	..	33,928	
National Development Loans Account	..	..	24,466	
				58,394
Decreases—				
Repayments from Loans Redemption Account—				
From loan moneys ..	..	..	13,392	
Transfers to New Zealand Register	..	..	6,485	
				19,877
Increase in London debt ..	..	..	38,517	
IBRD—				
Increases—				
New issues—				
National Development Loans Account	..	..	15,715	
Decreases—				
Repayment from Loans Redemption Account—				
From Revenue ..	..	..	787	
				14,926
				53,443
United States of America—				
Increases—				
New issues—				
National Development Loans Account	..	..	7,201	
Decreases—				
Repayments from Loans Redemption Account	..	..	3,212	
From revenue—				
Increase in U.S.A. debt ..	..	..		3,989
Increase in external debt ..	..	..		57,432

Internal debt—		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Increases—				
New issues—				
National Development Loans Account	147,813			
Loans Redemption Account	258,066			
Transfers from London Register	6,485			
Decreases—			412,364	
Repayments from Loans Redemption Account—				
From revenue	56,479			
From loan moneys	98			
New issues in New Zealand	257,231			
			313,808	
Increase in internal debt				98,556
Total increase in public debt				155,988

PUBLIC DEBT CONVERSION SCHEMES AND NEW LOANS—Details of conversions and loans for preceding periods are given in earlier issues of the *Yearbook*.

CONVERSION LOANS—In April 1967 a conversion loan of \$53.6 million was offered. Stock in conversion was 5 percent 15 June 1970, 5½ percent 15 June 1973 and 5½ percent 15 June 1983 at par. An amount of approximately \$44.0 million was converted.

In September 1967 a second conversion loan of \$4.9 million was offered. Stock in conversion was 5 percent 15 September 1970, 5¼ percent 15 September 1973 and 5½ percent 15 September 1983. Approximately \$3.4 million was converted.

London Loans—A loan of £20 million was raised in London in April 1958. It consisted of New Zealand Government 6 percent stock issued at £99 percent and maturing in 1976–80. In May 1961 a further loan of £20 million of New Zealand Government 6 percent stock issued at £98½ percent and maturing 15 November 1972 was raised in London.

A loan of £10 million was raised in London in August 1962, with 6 percent stock issued at £97 percent maturing 15 March 1975–76.

In January 1964 a loan of £15 million was floated on the London market with 5½ percent stock issued at £96½ percent maturing 28 February 1974.

In August 1965 a loan of £10 million was raised in London, with 6¾ percent stock issued at £98½ percent maturing 6 December 1971.

In October 1966 a loan of £(stg.) 12 million was raised in London with 7½ percent stock issued at £98 percent maturing 15 June 1983–86.

A £7.2 million sterling deutsche-mark loan was raised in London in March 1967, with 6¾ percent bonds issued at 97.70 percent maturing 14 March 1982.

A further sterling/deutsche-mark loan of £6 million was raised in London in January 1968, with 7½ percent bonds issued at 98½ percent maturing 5 February 1978.

In October 1967 a loan of £(stg.) 15 million was raised in London with 7¼ percent stock issued at 98 percent maturing 1 January 1988 to 1 July 1992.

United States Loans—New Zealand raised a public loan in the United States of America in December 1958. An amount of U.S.\$10,000,000 bearing interest at 5½ percent and maturing in 1970 was raised in New York.

In 1961 a loan of U.S.\$20,000,000 was raised in New York, with 5¾ percent bonds maturing 15 October 1971–76. In May 1962 a further loan of U.S.\$25,000,000 of 5¼ percent bonds maturing 1 May 1972–77 was raised.

In 1963 a loan of U.S.\$7,100,000 bearing interest at 5½ percent and maturing on 15 February 1989 was authorised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for port development; a loan of U.S.\$32,500,000 bearing interest at 5½ percent and maturing on 15 March 1984 for the inter-Island power transmission project was authorised in 1964; and at the end of 1965 a loan of N.Z.\$44.6 million bearing interest at 6¼ percent for 15 years was granted, two-thirds being for railways modernisation and one-third for power development.

In 1965 a loan of U.S.\$20,000,000 was raised in New York, with 5¾ percent bonds maturing 1 July 1985.

In March 1966 a loan of U.S.\$15,000,000 was raised in New York with 6½ percent bonds maturing 15 March 1986. In September 1966 a further loan of U.S.\$10,000,000 of 7 percent bonds maturing 15 September 1976 was raised.

A loan of U.S. \$20 million was raised in New York in July 1967, with 6¾ percent bonds maturing 15 July 1977–79.

Cash Loans—A cash loan was opened in June 1966 and the following stocks were offered: 4¾ percent 15 July 1969 at par, 5½ percent 15 July 1972 at par, and 5¼ percent 15 July 1982 at 98½ percent. An amount of \$46.2 million was subscribed. A further loan of \$50 million was opened in February 1967. The stocks offered were 5 percent 15 February 1970, 5¼ percent 15 February 1973, 5½ percent 15 February 1983, at par.

A second cash loan was floated in June 1967. Stocks offered were 5 percent maturing 15 September 1970, 5¼ percent 15 September 1973 and 5¼ percent 15 September 1983 at par. An amount of \$50.2 million was subscribed.

In November 1967 a further cash loan was opened and the following stocks were offered: 5 percent 15 November 1970, 5¼ percent 15 November 1973 and 5½ percent 15 November 1983. Approximately \$29.7 million was subscribed.

DOMICILE OF DEBT—The table following shows, for each of the latest 11 years ended 31 March, the amount of New Zealand's public debt domiciled in London, United States of America, and New Zealand. All amounts shown are exclusive of the contingent liability due to the United Kingdom Government to which reference has been made elsewhere in this subsection.

At 31 March	Amount				Percentage of Total on New Zealand Currency Basis			
	London	United States of America	IBRD	New Zealand	London	United States of America	IBRD	New Zealand
	\$N.Z. (thousand)				Percent			
1957	200,850	8,858	—	1,304,530	13.26	0.59	—	86.15
1958	199,152	7,926	—	1,357,144	12.73	0.51	—	86.76
1959	236,554	47,096	—	1,349,456	14.49	2.88	—	82.63
1960	235,528	37,930	—	1,415,574	13.94	2.25	—	83.81
1961	216,326	36,996	—	1,483,022	12.46	2.13	—	85.41
1962	254,026	25,084	—	1,528,578	14.05	1.39	—	84.56
1963	272,478	41,450	—	1,620,358	14.09	2.14	—	83.77
1964	279,906	39,952	1,868	1,700,018	13.84	1.98	0.09	84.09
1965	276,466	36,882	17,450	1,808,786	12.91	1.72	0.84	84.53
1966	244,838	58,402	29,946	1,922,780	10.85	2.59	1.33	85.23
1967	283,356	62,392	48,871	2,023,335	11.75	2.59	1.86	83.80

MATURITY YEARS OF DEBT—The maturity years of the debt outstanding at 31 March 1966 are shown in the following statement, which distinguishes between the various countries

of domicile. All amounts shown may be regarded as being either in New Zealand dollars or in nominal amounts.

Loans Maturing in Financial Year Ending 31 March*		Due in				Total Debt (Nominal Amount)
		U.S.A. (in New Zealand Currency)	London (in New Zealand Currency)	New Zealand		
				Public	Depart- mental and Other	
		\$(thousand)				
Treasury bills	..	—	—	—	14,200	14,200
1968	..	3,466	20,000	34,782	35,882	94,130
1969	..	4,862	30,430	79,066	47,694	162,052
1970	..	4,862	..	81,972	63,722	150,556
1971	..	6,368	..	44,560	55,082	106,010
1972	..	4,296	29,568	37,790	2,598	74,252
1973	..	4,296	38,806	82,018	63,360	188,480
1974	..	4,296	45,632	73,130	89,128	212,186
1975	..	4,296	..	7,372	80,704	92,372
1976	..	4,296	14,078	57,408	94,274	170,056
1977	..	6,046	..	28,388	99,304	133,738
1978	..	4,076	9,732	19,154	58,304	91,266
1979	..	1,396	14,090	20,928	63,014	99,428
1980	..	1,398	24,290	38,478	59,538	123,704
1981	..	19,492	..	..	70,000	89,492
1982	..	1,396	14,400	40,776	41,918	98,490
1983	..	1,396	6,384	71,158	60,158	139,096
1984	..	24,026	..	30,218	30,310	84,556
1985	..	1,398	12,080	72,904	38,490	124,870
1986	..	1,454	..	74,040	59,512	135,006
1987	..	..	23,866	..	..	23,866
1989	..	4,146	..	..	..	4,146
Totals	..	107,262	283,356	894,142	1,127,192	2,411,952

*In respect of many of the loans, the Government has the option to redeem the securities at an earlier date.

OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC DEBT—As shown in the preceding table, \$1,127,192,000 of the public debt outstanding at 31 March 1967 was held by various Government Departments and quasi-Government organisations. A summary of these investments for the latest two years is as follows.

	At 31 March	
	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)	
Investments held by accounts within the Public Account	42,692	61,816
Earthquake and War Damage Commission ..	68,608	76,854
Government Life Insurance	33,002	36,004
Government Superannuation Board	99,656	109,586
Maori Trustee	5,202	5,628
National Provident Fund	76,844	69,876
Post Office	452,590	458,590
Post Office: National Savings	78,338	78,338
Public Trustee	6,566	6,366
Reserve Bank	80,612	69,690
State Advances Corporation	22,876	26,512
State Insurance Office	9,266	8,766
Meat Industry Account	77,124	80,842
Wool Commission Account	63,808	38,324
Totals	1,117,184	1,127,192

Other holders of Government stock at 31 March 1967 included trustee savings banks (\$216.2 million), private savings banks (\$154.0 million), life insurance companies (\$165.4 million), and trading banks (\$38.3 million)—see Reserve Bank *Bulletin* of September 1967 for further details.

PRICES OF NEW ZEALAND STOCKS—The following table gives the quotations in London for the principal new stocks (excluding accrued interest).

Date	4½ Percent, 1970-73	5 Percent, 1956-71	6 Percent, 1976-80	6 Percent, 1972	6 Percent, 1975-76	5½ Percent, 1974
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1960 - 1 December	84 16 3	91 16 3	99 15 7½	...	...	...
1961 - 1 December	81 11 10½	89 19 4½	93 19 4½	95 5 0	...	...
1962 - 7 December	89 3 9	96 12 6	101 0 7½	101 2 6	100 19 4½	...
1963 - 6 December	91 10 0	97 5 7½	100 1 10½	100 3 1½	108 8 1½	...
1964 - 4 December	86 12 6	92 13 1½	97 15 0	98 7 6	98 0 0	94 5 7½
1965 - 2 December	85 7 6	90 18 9	96 6 3	96 6 10½	95 12 6	92 13 1½
1966 - 1 December	81 0 7	89 3 9	88 18 9	92 10 0	90 1 7	88 16 3
1967 - 2 March ..	85 8 9	92 4 4½	93 9 4½	95 7 6	94 3 1½	91 1 10½
1 June ..	86 1 10½	93 1 3	93 0 7½	95 16 10½	93 9 4½	91 6 10½
7 September	86 6 10½	92 16 10½	91 14 4½	95 1 10½	93 1 10½	91 9 4½
7 December	86 5 7½	90 10 0	86 6 10½	92 7 6	89 2 6	88 14 4½

INTEREST—The amount of interest on the public debt domiciled in the respective markets during the two latest years ended 31 March is given in the following table:

Domicile of Debt	Amount of Interest—Year Ended 31 March	
	1966	1967
	\$(000)	
London	12,094	} 17,214
United States of America	3,194	
New Zealand	79,218	88,744
All debt	94,505	105,958

The total amount of interest credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account on account of capital liability of various enterprises during 1966-67 was \$62,642,000. The contributing accounts were Post Office, \$10,823,000; Electric Supply, \$24,057,000; Housing, \$6,575,000; Housing Construction, \$990,000; Land Settlement, \$7,118,000; Land Settlement under Land Act, \$2,000,000; State Advances Corporation, \$9,770,000; and New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, \$31,000.

Interest is also received from the investment of other public moneys, the total under this heading being \$3,679,000—\$1,600,000 from the Public Account Cash Balance Investment Account; \$196,000 from the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission; \$36,000 from the British Phosphate Commission; \$592,000 from the Trust Account; \$54,000 from the Loans Redemption Account; and \$413,000 from the Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. The total interest receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Account were thus \$66,321,000, leaving the net interest charges for the year \$39,638,000.

The following table shows the gross payments of interest together with the net interest charges for the last eleven financial years.

Year Ended 31 March	Gross Payments	Receipts	Gross Payments Less Receipts	Net Interest as Percentage of Total Taxation (including Highways Tax)
\$N.Z. (thousand)				
1957	45,458	23,108	22,348	4.4
1958	50,632	24,784	25,848	5.2
1959	54,554	27,570	26,984	4.4
1960	57,518	29,954	27,564	4.6
1961	60,170	32,606	27,564	4.1
1962	63,356	40,388	22,968	3.2
1963	71,154	47,096	24,058	3.5
1964	81,818	51,242	30,576	4.1
1965	87,136	54,042	33,094	3.9
1966	94,506	59,342	35,164	3.8
1967	105,958	66,320	39,638	4.0

Administration and management charges in respect of debt services amounted to \$994,000 in 1966-67.

The following table shows the movement in external debt and annual interest charges on external debt expressed as percentages of export earnings.

Year Ended 31 March	External Debt		Interest Charges	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Public Debt	Amount	Percentage of Export Receipts
	\$(m)		\$(m)	
1931	264.4	52.9	11.0	15.9
1936	268.2	52.3	11.6	14.5
1941	266.0	42.5	13.4	11.8
1946	189.0	16.6	4.2	7.9
1951	155.6	11.7	5.2	1.3
1956	191.6	13.0	6.8	1.3
1961	253.4	14.6	10.4	1.8
1963	314.0	16.2	13.0	2.0
1964	321.8	15.9	14.0	1.9
1965	330.8	15.5	15.2	2.0
1966	333.2	14.8	15.2	2.0
1967	390.6	16.2	17.2	2.2

AMORTISATION OF DEBT: Public Debt Repayment—With certain exceptions, the repayment of the public debt is now subject to the provisions of the New Zealand Loans Act 1953. In 1925 provision was made to repay the public debt within 60 years from 1925 or from the date of raising subsequent loans.

An appropriation annual contribution is made to the Loans Redemption Account and is utilised to redeem such securities as the Public Debt Commission determines, which are a charge upon the public revenues of New Zealand. All other moneys raised or available for the purpose of repayment of any loan forming a charge on public revenues are similarly paid into the Loans Redemption Account and utilised for the redemption of such securities charged upon the public revenues as the Minister of Finance from time to time determines.

The repayment scheme provided for under the New Zealand Loans Act 1953 does not apply to the whole of the public debt, moneys borrowed on the security of Treasury bills issued under section 41 of the Public Revenues Act 1953 being excluded. The funded debt and a contingent liability linked with it are not part of the debt nor are they covered by the repayment provisions.

Amounts devoted to the repayment or redemption of the public debt during each of the last five years are set out below, together with a brief statement of the class of debt affected by redemption operations.

Year Ended 31 March	Repayments Section 58 (a) of 1953 Act	Amounts Utilised for Redemption			Class of Debt Affected by Redemption	
		Section 58 (b) of 1953 Act	Section 58 (c) of 1953 Act	Total Amount Utilised	Item	Amount

The following table shows the amounts available for redemption for each of the last five years under the repayment scheme provided for by the New Zealand Loans Act 1953, the amounts utilised, and the nominal value of securities redeemed and cancelled to date.

Year Ended 31 March	Balance of Amortisation Contributions Unspent at Beginning of Year	Transfers from Consolidated Revenue Account			Utilised to Redeem and Cancel Securities	Nominal Value of Securities Redeemed and Cancelled from 1 April 1925 to Date
		½ Percent of Public Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Year	4 Percent of Total Amount of Public Debt Redeemed or Repaid to Beginning of Year	Total		

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENTS—In the course of the year's financial transactions securities are bought and sold by Treasury accounts, and the investments held as at 31 March in each year, while forming part of the debt, do not represent amounts due directly or indirectly to the public. New Zealand Government investments held by Treasury accounts as at 31 March of the last five years have been: 1963, \$117,226,000; 1964, \$100,018,000; 1965, \$42,682,000; 1966, \$42,618,000; 1967, \$63,315,000.

In addition to the above, Government investments in corporations, etc., held at 31 March 1967 (shown in the return required by the Public Revenues Act 1953 and published in parliamentary paper B. 1 [Pt. I]) are given in the following table.

Investment	Amount at 31 March	
	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)	
Owned by New Zealand Government—		
Air New Zealand Ltd.	8,000	9,200
Bank of New Zealand	24,037	24,036
Commonwealth Fabric Corporation ..	1,000	—
Linen Flax Corporation	360	360
New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation ..	800	—
New Zealand National Airways Corporation	5,000	5,000
New Zealand Steel Ltd.	1,182	—
New Zealand Steel Investigating Co. ..	500	500
Reserve Bank of New Zealand	3,000	3,000
Tourist Hotel Corporation of New Zealand	9,347	10,483
Owned jointly with other Government—		
British Phosphate Commission	904	874
Christmas Island Phosphate Commission ..	4,535	4,185
Share holdings in limited companies—		
Bay of Plenty Co-operative Fertiliser Co. Ltd.	405	468
Dominion Salt Ltd.	300	300
East Coast Farmers' Fertiliser Co. Ltd. ..	110	135
Maramarua Coalfields Ltd.	188	187
New Zealand Steel Ltd.	—	1,487
New Zealand Woolpack and Textiles Ltd. ..	400	400
Southland Co-op. Phosphate Co. Ltd. ..	96	120
Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	6,400	6,400
Miscellaneous	141	97
International finance organisations—		
Cash portion of subscriptions	31,120	31,931
Totals	97,823	99,165

CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT—The statistics given throughout this subsection refer to the indebtedness of the Central Government only, and do not include the debt of local authorities, which is dealt with in the Section of this volume relating to local government finance.

Local authorities had at 31 March 1967 gross indebtedness equivalent to \$568 million and if this amount be added to the gross debt of the Central Government at 31 March 1967 (\$2,412 million) the aggregate becomes \$2,980 million.

The figures relating to local authorities' indebtedness in the foregoing paragraph are inclusive of hospitals boards, and to this extent differ from those generally given in the Section on local government. Hospital board gross indebtedness at 31 March 1967 totalled \$79 million.

Section 27

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

GENERAL—The constitution and franchise of local authorities are described in Section 2, History, Constitution, and Government.

Local government is concerned with the provision of facilities for the population of a limited area, with finances levied from that area. The major authorities are city, borough, and county councils. These authorities raise money mainly by rates on property and by loans. They expend it on the provision of roads, water supply, sewerage, transport, recreational, and other services. Electric power boards and harbour boards, among the larger of the other local authorities, collect revenue from consumers or users in payment for the facilities or services provided.

Detailed statistics relating to each local authority, other than hospital boards, are contained in the *Report on the Local Authority Statistics*, an annual publication of the Department of Statistics. Hospital boards, which supply their returns to the Department of Health, are omitted from most of the statistics contained in this section. A special note is made where they are included, while summarised data relating to them will be found in Section 5B.

In general, the local authority year ends on 31 March. Exceptions are harbour boards (other than Mokau and Greymouth) where the year ends on the preceding 30 September, the Hutt Valley Drainage Board where the year ends on the last day of February, and Chatham Islands County, where the financial year now ends on 31 December.

RATING—Local authorities are largely dependent on revenue from rates to carry out their activities, and even loans raised for special purposes are, except where the assets purchased provide revenue to meet the loan charges, ultimately liquidated by rate revenues—known then as special rates. Three broad classes of rates are distinguished:

- (a) General, for general purposes;
- (b) Special rates imposed to secure the repayment of loan money, being sufficient to produce interest and sinking fund, or interest and instalment of principal, as the case may be; and
- (c) Separate rates levied for the construction of public works, for the acquisition of land and buildings, or for the benefit of the whole or part of a local district.

There are three main systems of rating: (a) by capital (land and improvements) value; (b) by annual value; and (c) by unimproved value.

For rating on either the capital value or the unimproved value, the rating roll is based on the district valuation roll prepared annually by the Valuation Department. Where the rating is on the annual value, the local authority generally prepares its valuation roll on the basis of the valuations made by its own valuers. There is, however, provision that annual values may be prepared on the basis of the annual value being equal to 56 percent of the capital value, and also that a rate of 5c in the dollar on the annual value is equivalent to 0.31c in the dollar on the capital value. Provision is also made for the Valuer-General to act as a local authority valuer where an annual value roll is to be prepared.

For Chatham Islands county, import and export dues are charged in lieu of rates on land. In the case of rabbit boards the system normally used is by rating on an acreage basis, though occasionally some boards rate according to the number of sheep and/or cattle carried.

The system of rating normally attributed to a local authority is that applicable to the general rate, but it is stressed that, in many instances, subsidiary rates of the local authority are levied in accordance with other systems.

With harbour boards, two types of rates are applicable, namely: (a) harbour improvement rates, based on so much per ton of cargo by weight or measurement; and (b) harbour rates on rateable property, which are levied according to the system of rating in force by each of the local authorities within the harbour boards rating area. However, the Rating Act 1925 gives to harbour boards the power to have a system of rating different from that in force in all or some of its constituent local authority districts.

TERRITORIAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES—The following table shows the amounts levied under the various systems of rating and by annual fees or charges by the territorial local authorities for the year ended 31 March 1966. Amounts levied on behalf of other authorities are included.

System of Rating	Counties	Cities and Boroughs	Town Districts	Road Districts	Total
\$(thousand)					
Unimproved value ..	17,795	37,434	218	65	55,512
Capital value	6,380	2,513	47	—	8,940
Annual value	5	12,225	12	—	12,242
Uniform fees and charges ..	149	931	20	—	1,100
Totals ..	24,329	53,103	297	65	77,794

The total of all rates collected by counties was equal to \$6.82 per \$1,000 of rateable capital value at the beginning of the year. The corresponding figure for cities and boroughs was \$11.02; for independent town districts, \$9.43; for dependent town districts, \$5.53 (excluding rates levied by county councils).

Receipts and payments for counties, cities and boroughs, town districts, and road districts for the latest three years are shown in the following table.

Receipts	Year Ended 31 March			Payments	Year Ended 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967*		1965	1966	1967*
\$(000)				\$(000)			
Rates and levies ..	65,720	70,342	75,440	Construction and maintenance ..	163,538	177,599	184,942
Public utilities, licences, rents, and interest ..	72,592	77,056	80,460	Administration ..	11,074	12,762	13,208
Government grants and subsidies ..	30,764	33,456	34,065	Interest on loans ..	9,760	9,970	11,367
Loan money ..	35,428	30,455	32,423	Loans repaid ..	17,244	16,153	16,607
Other receipts ..	9,748	10,403	12,026	Other payments ..	13,086	14,846	15,032
Total receipts ..	214,252	221,712	234,414	Total payments	214,702	231,330	241,156

*Provisional.

RECEIPTS—The sources of revenue of all local authorities are shown by broad classes in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Rates and Levies	Inspection Charges and Licence Fees	Receipts from Public Utilities, Rents, and Interest	Government Grants and Subsidies	Other Receipts (Including Loan Money)	Total Receipts
\$(thousand)						
1956	37,766	1,496	75,296	20,718	30,128	165,404
1957	41,318	1,322	77,808	23,100	37,636	181,184
1958	45,416	1,398	83,288	23,942	47,192	201,236
1959	48,784	1,462	96,344	24,554	45,066	216,210
1960	51,488	1,870	99,846	25,428	58,132	236,764
1961	54,948	2,046	106,712	28,236	59,898	251,840
1962	57,914	1,914	116,970	30,488	48,288	255,574
1963	62,444	1,900	123,590	33,368	62,828	284,130
1964	68,342	2,284	150,908	34,400	85,596	341,530
1965	77,172	2,828	161,122	36,954	85,718	363,794
1966	80,456	2,888	173,486	40,076	78,916	375,822

During the financial year 1965-66 local authorities received by way of rates, inspection charges, and licence fees a total amount of \$83,343,536, which, for a total mean population of 2,658,081 is equivalent to \$31.35 per head.

Of the total receipts for 1965-66, rates yielded 21.4 percent; licences, etc., 0.8 percent; public utilities, rents, and interest, 46.2 percent; Government, 10.6 percent; and other receipts, 21.0 percent.

A fairly large proportion of the receipts of urban local authorities result from the sales of commodities or services, for instance, sales of electric light, power and gas, and fares collected for public transport. Government grants and subsidies to county councils were less than the amounts collected in rates.

The next table shows the receipts for 1965-66 (classified as in the preceding table) for each type of local authority.

Local Authority	Rates	Inspection Charges and Licence Fees	Receipts from Public Utilities, Rents, and Interest	Government Grants and Subsidies	Other Receipts (Including Loan Money)	Total Receipts
\$(thousand)						
Catchment boards ..	1,561	—	144	3,661	1,721	7,087
City and borough councils	49,127	1,954	60,571§	12,766	31,021	155,439
County councils ..	20,917	906*	13,478	20,566	9,706	65,573
Electric power boards ..	—	—	68,638	—	8,417	77,055
Fire boards ..	—	—	3,075	322	461	3,858
Gas boards ..	—	—	331	6	—	337
Harbour boards ..	3,124‡	—	19,187	76	15,541	37,928
Harbour bridge authority ..	—	—	1,880	—	830	2,710
Land drainage boards ..	311	—	7	169	99	586
Local railway board ..	—	—	66	—	1	67
Milk boards ..	11†	13	155	—	25	204
Museum authority ..	90	—	35	—	20	145
Nassella tussock boards ..	—	—	81	158	25	264
Plantation board ..	—	—	44	—	2	46
Rabbit boards¶	1,361	—	169	1,813	185	3,528
Rabbit boards¶ (county) ..	18	—	1	28	23	70
Regional authority ..	—	—	3,633	—	7,334	10,967
River boards ..	142	—	10	323	83	558
Road boards ..	65	2	44	55	3	169
Road tunnel authority ..	—	—	344	—	294	638
Town boards—						
Dependent ..	49	2	26	15	8	100
Independent ..	183	11	63	54	120	431
Underground water authorities	—	—	—	—	27	27
Urban drainage boards ..	3,120	—	187	5	2,803	6,115
Urban transport boards ..	359	—	1,318	—	64	1,741
Valley authority ..	—	—	—	59	103	162
Water supply board ..	18	—	—	—	—	18
Totals ..	80,456	2,888	173,487	40,076	78,916	375,823

* Fees received from classified licences issued amounted to \$803,020, the difference of \$103,352 representing other inspection charges, including income from fines and pounds, hydatids control fees, and fees for service rendered, e.g., testing fees.

† Levy on milk.

‡ Harbour improvement rate of \$2,267,074, and rates on land in harbour rating areas, \$856,568.

§ Of this total \$3,651,868 represented transport receipts, \$29,868,056 sales of electric light and power, and \$2,610,182 sales of gas. ¶ These have been re-named Pest Destruction Boards.

Of the total rates of \$80,455,578 collected during 1965-66, general rates levied brought in \$55,777,648 and other rates (including penalty on overdue rates) \$24,677,930. Of the latter, \$20,618,624 was received by cities and boroughs, and \$2,923,448 by counties. The whole of the rates collected by harbour boards, \$3,123,642, were classed as general rates.

Receipts from Central Government—In earlier issues of the *Yearbook* a detailed statement of revenue receipts by local authorities from the Central Government was given. This detailed breakdown is no longer available, the last analysis appearing on page 844 of the 1961 issue of the *Yearbook*.

EXPENDITURE—The expenditure of all local authorities during each of the latest 11 years has been as follows.

Year Ended 31 March	Maintenance and Construction	Hospital Boards Levies	Administration	Interest on Loans	Other	Total Expenditure
\$(thousand)						
1956	132,836	2,160	9,714	6,314	16,094	167,118
1957	145,502	1,320	10,856	7,318	16,480	181,480
1958	159,238	—	11,714	8,450	17,174	196,576
1959	171,738	—	12,382	10,266	18,814	213,198
1960	180,184	—	12,464	11,452	27,092	231,192
1961	190,450	—	13,248	13,150	28,162	245,010
1962	207,860	—	14,324	14,514	30,846	267,544
1963	222,840	—	15,420	15,816	32,400	286,476
1964	241,516	—	18,116	17,520	52,470	329,624
1965	262,838	—	19,974	19,178	59,116	361,106
1966	288,668	—	22,866	20,616	55,392	387,544

Included in the total of other payments for 1965–66 is an amount of \$35,488,980 in respect of loans repaid, which compares with the figure of \$39,445,906 in 1964–65.

The main items of expenditure of the various classes of local authorities during 1965–66 are shown below.

Local Authority	Maintenance and Construction	Adminis- tration	Interest on Loans	Loans Repaid	Other Payments	Total Expenditure
\$(thousand)						
Catchment boards ..	5,435	938	153	192	460	7,179
City and borough councils	123,230	8,596	8,551	13,970	9,970	164,317
County Councils ..	53,773	4,096	1,388	2,144	4,846	66,248
Electric power boards ..	63,532	4,920	2,842	5,028	3,014	79,335
Fire boards	3,084	155	162	327	23	3,751
Gas boards	330	19	4	20	18	392
Harbour boards ..	23,248	2,170	3,674	7,231	589	36,913
Harbour bridge authority	564	102	628	1,126	65	2,484
Land drainage boards ..	447	46	14	18	51	576
Local railway board ..	45	12	—	—	—	57
Milk boards	151	39	—	—	10	200
Museum authority ..	47	89	—	—	3	139
Nassella tussock boards ..	234	21	—	—	7	262
Plantation board ..	44	5	—	—	7	56
Rabbit boards	3,178	357	7	10	85	3,638
Rabbit boards (county) ..	47	12	—	—	2	61
Regional authority ..	5,383	589	1,770	3,430	370	11,542
River boards	490	33	14	23	14	574
Road boards	164	20	1	2	2	189
Road tunnel authority ..	352	32	148	—	111	642
Town boards—						
Dependent	78	14	2	3	5	102
Independent	353	36	28	33	23	473
Underground water authorities	21	8	—	—	—	29
Urban drainage boards ..	3,068	271	1,173	1,613	229	6,354
Urban transport boards ..	1,208	190	56	315	—	1,769
Valley authority	147	94	1	3	—	245
Water supply board ..	15	2	—	—	—	17
Totals ..	288,668	22,866	20,616	35,488	19,904	387,544

The next table shows the main items as percentages of total expenditure for some of the more important classes of local authorities for 1965-66.

Local Authority	Maintenance and Construction	Administration	Interest on Loans	Loans Repaid	Other Payments	Total Expenditure
	percent					
Catchment boards ..	75.7	13.1	2.1	2.7	6.4	100.0
City and borough councils	75.0	5.2	5.2	8.5	6.1	100.0
County councils ..	81.2	6.2	2.1	3.2	7.3	100.0
Electric power boards ...	80.1	6.2	3.6	6.3	3.8	100.0
Fire boards	82.2	4.2	4.3	8.7	0.6	100.0
Harbour boards ..	63.0	5.9	9.9	19.6	1.6	100.0
Rabbit boards	87.4	9.8	0.2	0.3	2.3	100.0
Town boards	74.9	8.7	5.2	6.3	4.9	100.0
Urban drainage boards ...	48.3	4.3	18.4	25.4	3.6	100.0
Urban transport boards ..	68.3	10.7	3.2	17.8	-	100.0
All authorities*..	74.5	5.9	5.3	9.2	5.1	100.0

*Includes authorities not listed.

The table following gives, in respect of cities and boroughs only, the expenditure on new works out of loan money during the latest 11 years, classified under various heads.

Year Ended 31 March	Roads, Streets, and Bridges	Drainage and Sewerage	Reserves, Domains, Halls, Community Centres, Libraries, Baths, and Recreational Facilities	Gasworks and Electrical Works	Water Supply	Other Public Works (Including Housing)	Total
	\$(thousand)						
1956	2,638	1,704	1,374	732	3,604	1,692	11,744
1957	3,406	1,626	1,454	682	4,018	2,520	13,706
1958	3,656	1,544	1,242	1,082	6,716	3,802	18,042
1959	3,606	1,972	1,410	1,456	3,046	4,270	15,760
1960	4,158	2,680	1,212	1,460	2,746	3,804	16,060
1961	3,672	2,440	526	1,518	2,550	2,718	13,424
1962	3,436	2,984	496	2,334	3,370	4,128	16,748
1963	2,608	3,354	1,230	1,368	4,032	4,566	17,158
1964	2,888	4,120	1,406	1,546	3,812	6,220	19,992
1965	3,246	5,140	1,900	1,122	4,122	9,418	24,948
1966	3,939	4,841	1,297	1,827	3,455	10,773*	26,132

*Includes \$1,155,736 for aerodromes; \$2,930,338 for housing construction; and \$1,228,050 for parking meters, buildings, and areas; and \$199,452 for central plant.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—The assets and liabilities of local authorities at the end of the financial year 1965-66 were as shown in the table following.

Local Authority	Assets		Liabilities		
	Cash and Investments,	Other (as Estimated by Authority)	Net Debt (Gross Public Debt, Less Sinking Funds Held)	Other	Total Net Liabilities
			\$(thousand)		
Catchment boards ..	1,929	17,863	3,073	483	3,556
City and borough councils	54,232	371,150	187,449	16,900	204,349
County councils ..	12,598	67,571	30,153	4,578	34,731
Electric power boards ..	18,679	186,635	57,585	13,269	70,854
Fire boards ..	1,062	9,774	3,216	131	3,347
Gas boards ..	—	646	169	132	301
Harbour boards ..	26,995	124,731	76,792	5,464	82,256
Harbour bridge authority ..	1,652	16,612	13,122	172	13,294
Land drainage boards ..	320	345	290	41	331
Local railway board ..	40	387	—	5	5
Milk boards ..	127	278	—	5	5
Museum authority ..	416	1,990	—	3	3
Nassella tussock boards ..	20	140	—	3	3
Plantation board ..	77	283	—	1	1
Rabbit boards ..	1,054	3,749	159	130	289
Rabbit boards (county) ..	10	22	—	2	2
Regional authority ..	4,184	45,686	34,740	1,635	36,375
River boards ..	406	372	219	24	243
Road boards ..	21	278	10	18	28
Road tunnel authority ..	150	5,991	5,998	37	6,035
Town boards—					
Dependent ..	112	417	47	6	53
Independent ..	153	1,663	619	55	674
Underground water authorities ..	7	16	—	1	1
Urban drainage boards ..	4,254	35,192	20,992	798	21,790
Urban transport boards ..	531	3,596	955	90	1,045
Valley authority ..	10	104	20	48	68
Water supply board ..	6	9	—	—	—
Totals ..	129,045	895,500*	435,608	44,031	479,639

*Includes works in progress.

The figures shown in the column "Other Assets" are taken from the annual statistical returns submitted by the authorities to the Department of Statistics, but are far from complete, inasmuch as no estimates are made for certain items. This applies particularly to roads which, although representing considerable wealth to the community, do not figure at all in the assets. The greater part of the expenditure of counties and road districts is made in this direction. For cities and boroughs, although the proportion is very much less, 19.23 percent of the loan-money expenditure during the last 11 years (as given in the lower table on the preceding page) was on roads, streets, and bridges. Assets of local authorities (excluding hospital boards) as returned for the latest available 12 years are as under.

As at 31 March	Cash Assets	Other Assets (Estimated)	As at 31 March	Cash Assets	Other Assets (Estimated)
	\$(000)			\$(000)	
1955	58,872	310,956	1961	90,518	596,770
1956	59,850	345,540	1962	90,014	653,820
1957	64,410	382,988	1963	99,278	712,362
1958	74,202	427,372	1964	132,564	768,420
1959	80,502	470,498	1965	133,974	845,950
1960	77,910	551,834	1966	129,045	895,500

Cash assets are made up chiefly of loan balances, reserve investments, and cash in hand. Sinking funds, which amounted to \$25,777,370 at 31 March 1966, do not appear in the foregoing table, but are shown as a deduction from the gross loan indebtedness of local authorities. Other assets are composed mainly of fixed assets and of stocks of stores and materials.

Cities and boroughs are responsible for 41.5 percent of the total assets, electric power districts for 20.0 percent and harbour boards for 14.8 percent. Counties show the comparatively low percentage of 7.8 but this is due to the fact that practically the whole of county expenditure is made on roads, bridges, etc., for which no estimates are available.

REGISTERED STOCK—The Local Authorities Amendment Act 1955 authorised local authorities to issue registered stock and nominated the Reserve Bank as Registrar. The following table indicates the growth in this form of security. (Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand.)

Date	Amount	Total Gross Debt of Local Authorities at 31 March*	Registered Stock as a Percentage of Gross Debt
	\$(000)		percent
March 1959	68,684	294,408	23.33
March 1960	109,852	337,218	32.58
March 1961	149,834	373,598	40.11
March 1962	170,838	395,338	43.21
March 1963	208,878	433,994	48.13
March 1964	259,858	474,263	54.79
March 1965	302,484	511,324	59.16
March 1966	336,520	538,488	62.49
March 1967	359,160	568,293†	63.20

*Includes hospital boards.

† Estimated.

BORROWING—Under the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 all loan proposals of local authorities, except in regard to money borrowed in anticipation of revenue, require the sanction of the Local Authorities Loans Board.

As a general rule local authorities may raise a loan by special order and without a poll of ratepayers, but, in the case of a local authority that is a rating body, a poll of ratepayers is to be taken if—

- The Local Authorities Loans Board requires a poll to be taken; or
- Before the date fixed for the meeting of the local authority to confirm the resolution to raise the loan not less than 5 percent of the ratepayers demand a poll; or
- The local authority itself decides to take a poll.

A poll cannot be required in cases such as renewal loans, loans raised for emergency expenditure by reason of flood, storm, earthquake, etc., or loans for work of national and local importance and carried out by an agreement between the Government and a local authority.

Where a poll is required it shall be deemed to be carried if a bare majority of the valid votes recorded is in favour of the proposal. The properties and revenue of the local authority may be pledged as security for the repayment of any principal sum or interest thereon, or a special rate may be levied for the same purpose.

The borrowing activities of certain types of local authority are subject to special provisions. Under the Hospitals Act 1957 a hospital board must first obtain the approval of the Minister of Health before exercising its power to borrow; under the Fire Services Act 1949 the boards of urban fire authorities must obtain the prior consent of the Fire Service Council, while the Fire Services Amendment Act 1963 brought the procedure for borrowing by fire authorities into line with the procedures of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956. Harbour boards derive their authority to borrow for harbour works from special empowering legislation, and similar authority is given for the capital works of certain other local authorities.

INDEBTEDNESS—The gross public debt of local authorities (excluding hospital boards) at 31 March 1966 amounted to NZ\$461,292,856 and net indebtedness (i.e., after deducting accumulated sinking funds from debentures and other securities) to NZ\$435,515,486. The gross public debt at 31 March 1966 comprised NZ\$460,921,656 domiciled in New Zealand and A\$464,000 domiciled in Australia. When hospital boards are included, the gross public debt of local authorities at 31 March 1966 was NZ\$538,488,244. Where overseas debt is involved, this debt has been converted to New Zealand values in the tables in this section on Indebtedness. Hospital board loans are shown in Section 5B. Since 1 April 1958 the Government has assumed complete financial responsibility for public hospital finance, apart from the raising by hospital boards of loans for major capital construction, and these must be approved by the Minister of Health.

Included in the gross public debt figure in the previous paragraph are amounts owing by local authorities to Government Departments, and the amounts of the securities held at 31 March for the last five years are shown in the following table. The percentages to the total gross public debt are given at the foot of the table.

Department	As at 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NZ\$(thousand)					
Government Life Insurance Office ..	24,440	23,360	22,800	22,444	22,062
National Provident Fund Board ..	66,596	74,254	82,806	88,008	101,465
Public Trustee	8,664	9,256	9,482	9,726	10,139
State Advances Corporation—					
Trading	17,466	16,762	15,992	15,104	14,364
Housing Account	4,558	5,564	6,742	8,342	12,013
Rural Housing Act 1939	3,234	3,840	4,492	5,776	7,778
Other	10,668	11,500	12,964	13,714	16,077
Totals ..	135,626	144,536	155,278	163,114	183,898
Percentage of total gross public debt*	percent 31.3x	percent 30.5x	percent 30.4	percent 30.3x	percent 32.4

* Including hospital boards.

The outstanding loans of local authorities (other than hospital boards) at the end of each of the latest 11 years are shown in the following table.

At 31 March	Gross Public Debt	Net Debt (i.e., Less Accumulated Sinking Funds)	At 31 March	Gross Public Debt	Net Debt (i.e., Less Accumulated Sinking Funds)
NZ\$ (thousand)			NZ\$ (thousand)		
1956	175,847	160,929	1962	337,456	320,660
1957	198,064	183,228	1963	370,090	349,975
1958	229,239	214,367	1964	401,701	381,368
1959	255,831	240,879	1965	436,101	413,635
1960	287,012	272,907	1966	461,293	435,515
1961	318,727	303,672			

Of the net indebtedness of \$435,515,486 at 31 March 1966, cities and boroughs were responsible for \$187,448,882, which represents 3.8 percent of their rateable capital value at that date. For counties, which have a much lower expenditure per head on works, etc., the aggregate net indebtedness was \$30,153,116, and the percentage of rateable capital value at 31 March 1966 was only 0.9.

The following table shows, per head of the population, the gross public debt of local authorities and the annual charge thereon for the latest 11 years.

At 31 March	Population	Gross Public Debt		Annual Loan Charge	
		Amount	Rate Per Head	Amount	Rate Per Head
		NZ\$(000)	NZ\$	NZ\$(000)	NZ\$
1956	2,175,373	175,847	80.84	17,955	8.21
1957	2,221,169	198,064	89.17	19,447	8.76
1958	2,275,515	229,239	100.74	21,622	9.50
1959	2,326,129	255,831	109.98	24,095	10.36
1960	2,370,166	287,012	121.09	26,608	11.23
1961	2,414,984	318,727	131.98	30,305	12.55
1962	2,474,588	337,456	136.37	32,400	13.09
1963	2,527,868	370,090	146.40	35,919	14.21
1964	2,582,407	401,701	155.55	46,327	17.94
1965	2,628,900	436,101	165.89	52,339	19.91
1966	2,676,919	461,293	172.32	52,049	19.44

It should be noted that the debt of electric power districts shown in the following table does not represent the complete local authority debt on account of electric power activities, since a considerable portion of the city and borough debt, and a small part of the county and town district debt also, was incurred for that purpose.

At 31 March	Cities, Boroughs and Town Districts	Counties and Road Districts	Electric Power Districts	Harbour Districts	Urban Drainage Districts	Urban Transport Districts	Other Districts	Total
	NZ\$(thousand)							
1956	80,484	10,262	37,654	23,239	9,773	6,752	7,683	175,847
1957	89,660	11,890	39,579	26,119	13,357	7,494	9,966	198,064
1958	103,155	13,570	42,599	31,378	17,882	8,298	12,357	229,239
1959	111,812	14,848	45,861	35,124	24,161	7,817	16,208	255,831
1960	124,424	17,468	47,768	40,067	32,091	7,607	17,587	287,012
1961	132,918	19,808	49,290	45,956	40,052	7,145	23,558	318,727
1962	141,926	22,326	51,363	48,019	43,362	6,622	23,838	337,456
1963	157,137	23,979	54,101	56,074	47,569	6,346	24,882	370,090
1964	173,031	28,401	53,716	65,409	49,312	5,862	25,971	401,701
1965	187,927	31,845	58,142	72,070	50,910	5,284	29,923	436,101
1966	203,133	31,547	59,985	79,805	23,218	987	62,619	461,293

The debt of road districts at 31 March 1966, which is included with that of counties, was \$10,484; the town district debt at the same date was \$668,430. The debt of "Other Districts" at 31 March 1966 was mainly that of river districts (\$281,708), catchment districts (\$3,181,088), land-drainage districts (\$327,786), gas districts (\$169,092), fire districts (\$3,348,928), a harbour bridge authority (\$13,121,796), a road tunnel authority (\$5,998,560), and Auckland Regional Authority (\$36,011,772).

The total debt of urban drainage districts in 1965 includes \$28,517,194 for the Drainage Division of the Auckland Regional Authority, but excludes \$28,273,394 for 1966, the latter amount being shown in "Other Districts".

The total debt of urban transport districts in 1965 includes \$4,045,780 for the Transport Division of the Auckland Regional Authority, but excludes \$3,670,260 for 1966, the latter amount being shown in "Other Districts".

Domicile of Debt—A five-year summary of the domicile of loans outstanding is given hereunder.

At 31 March	Amount			Percentage of Total		
	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Australia
	\$(000)			percent		
1962	335,972	1,004	480	99.56	0.30	0.14
1963	368,607	1,004	479	99.60	0.27	0.13
1964	400,936	300	465	99.81	0.07	0.12
1965	435,637	—	464	99.89	—	0.11
1966	460,829	—	464	99.90	—	0.10

Debt Charges—Particulars of the annual loan charge of local authorities during each of the latest 11 years are as follows.

At 31 March	On Debentures and Other Securities	On Inscribed Debt	Total	At 31 March	On Debentures and Other Securities	On Inscribed Debt	Total
	\$(000)				\$(000)		
1956	17,955	—	17,955	1962	32,400	—	32,400
1957	19,447	—	19,447	1963	35,919	—	35,919
1958	21,622	—	21,622	1964	46,327	—	46,327
1959	24,095	—	24,095	1965	52,339	—	52,339
1960	26,608	—	26,608	1966	52,049	—	52,049
1961	30,305	—	30,305				

Loan repayment charges are included in the above, the anticipated payments during 1966–67 on debt at 31 March 1966 being \$29,999,280. Anticipated interest charges payable during 1966–67 on the debt outstanding at 31 March 1966 aggregated \$22,049,884.

As the information is no longer available, it is not possible to classify loans outstanding according to country of domicile, by rates of interest, and maturity dates. The last analyses of these series appeared on page 852 of the 1961 issue of the *Yearbook*.

Loans Sanctioned, Authorised, Raised, and Uplifted—The following summary of the operations of the Local Authorities Loans Board during the last 11 years shows concisely the trend of local authority borrowing during that period. Hospital boards are included in this instance.

Year	Total Applications	Sanctioned	
		New Works	Redemption Loans
		\$(thousand)	
1956–57	41,902	34,466	60
1957–58	63,868	51,600	1,700
1958–59	43,020	41,076	1,084
1959–60	65,696	57,946	474
1960–61	75,372	69,298	950
1961–62	60,682	48,086	3,602
1962–63	62,718	51,506	7,158
1963–64	88,980	62,474	24,364
1964–65	90,360	59,042	20,316
1965–66	111,130	80,006	15,216
1966–67	93,834	64,154	13,390

From statistics of borrowing, which local authorities are required to furnish quarterly, it is possible to ascertain the amount of loan authorisations granted and exercised. The next two tables show summaries of borrowing at 31 March 1967 by each class of local authority.

LOANS AUTHORISED DURING YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966—WITH AMOUNTS RAISED AND UPLIFTED TO 31 MARCH 1967 ON THESE AUTHORISATIONS

Local Authority	Amounts Authorised Year Ended 31 March 1966*	Amounts Raised		Balance Not Raised at 31 March 1967	Amounts Uplifted	
		To 31 March 1966	To 31 March 1967		To 31 March 1966	To 31 March 1967
\$(thousand)						
Catchment boards ..	684	124	211	473	124	211
City and borough councils	32,669	10,722	20,769	11,900	10,148	20,351
County councils ..	7,525	2,359	5,317	2,208	1,904	5,009
Electric power and gas boards	11,909	5,574	9,869	2,040	5,341	9,646
Fire boards	348	127	345	3	93	322
Harbour boards ..	13,682	4,717	8,152	5,530	4,717	8,152
Harbour bridge authority..	12,898	445	1,135	11,763	398	1,135
Hospital boards	12,979	6,642	11,477	1,502	6,304	9,918
Land drainage boards ..	16	16	16	—	—	16
Rabbit boards	52	21	47	5	21	47
Regional authority ..	5,798	2,842	4,205	1,593	2,842	4,205
Town boards	217	76	175	42	76	162
Urban drainage boards ..	5,177	986	2,003	3,174	986	2,003
Urban transport boards ..	63	63	63	—	63	63
Totals	104,017†	34,714	63,784	40,233	33,017	61,240

* Adjusted for amounts revoked or lapsed.

† Original amount was \$104,394,760

LOANS AUTHORISED DURING YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967—WITH AMOUNTS RAISED AND UPLIFTED TO 31 MARCH 1967 ON THESE AUTHORISATIONS

Local Authority	Amounts Authorised Year Ended 31 March 1967*	Amounts Raised to 31 March 1967	Balance Not Raised at 31 March 1967	Amounts Uplifted to 31 March 1967
\$(thousand)				
Catchment boards ..	838	144	694	124
City and borough councils ..	24,990	8,017	16,973	7,459
County councils ..	5,705	1,888	3,817	1,355
Electric power and gas boards	7,516	2,438	5,078	2,378
Fire boards ..	343	71	272	51
Harbour boards ..	11,412	3,942	7,470	3,942
Harbour bridge authority ..	403	227	176	227
Hospital boards ..	16,139	3,388	12,751	3,323
Rabbit boards ..	89	39	50	13
Regional authority ..	5,915	2,322	3,593	2,322
Road boards ..	160	66	94	46
Town boards ..	12	6	6	6
Urban drainage boards ..	2,758	601	2,157	601
Urban transport boards ..	230	—	230	—
Valley authority ..	30	9	21	—
Totals	76,540†	23,158	53,382	21,847

* Adjusted for amounts revoked or lapsed.

† Original amount was \$78,852,066.

The following table shows comparative debt figures.

Year Ended 31 March	Amounts Sanctioned by Loans Board	Amounts Authorised by Orders in Council	Gross Indebtedness at Beginning of Year	Amount Uplifted	Principal Repaid	Gross Indebtedness at End of Year
\$(thousand)						
1957	34,526	39,276	201,644	40,777	13,208	229,222
1958	53,300	51,434	229,222	48,858	14,126	263,954
1959	42,160	50,858	263,954	45,305	14,853	294,408
1960	58,420	50,070	294,408	59,896	17,096	337,218
1961	70,246	58,134	337,218	53,799	17,420	373,598
1962	51,688	60,726	373,598	42,128	20,392	395,338
1963	58,664	68,828	395,338	59,268	20,612	433,994
1964	86,840	91,818	433,994	82,919	42,652	474,263
1965	79,358	89,126	474,263	82,559	45,498	511,324
1966	95,222	104,394	511,324	71,554	44,389	538,488
1967	77,544	78,852	538,488†	63,484*	33,680*	568,293*

*Estimated.

†As returned by local authorities.

Interest Rates—The Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 places the determination of rates of interest in the hands of the Local Authorities Loans Board, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance of the maximum rate. The following maximum rates have been approved.

	Percent		Percent
October 1955	.. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	July 1961	.. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
March 1956	.. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	February 1962	.. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
June 1956 ..	.. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	September 1963	.. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
July 1957 ..	.. 5	May 1966 ..	.. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1960 ..	.. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	April 1967 ..	.. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

The current local authorities rates, for the different terms, are: under 6 years, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ percent; 6–9 years, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent; 10 years and over, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent.

EMPLOYMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES—Employees of local authorities are principally engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads and streets, the operation and maintenance of public-utility industries (gas, electric and water supply, and transport), and community services.

In the following table particulars are given of the number of all direct wage-earning employees who were actually in the employ of the various classes of local authorities (hospital boards excluded) at 31 March of each of the five years 1962 to 1966 inclusive. Besides permanent staff, including administrative and professional employees, the statistics include part-time, casual, and temporary employees, and subsidised workers, but exclude those employed by contractors.

Local Authority	Number of Employees at 31 March				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Catchment boards	681	702	715	716	724
City and borough councils ..	13,245	14,853	14,730	15,257	15,788
County councils	5,802	5,847	6,091	5,956	5,943
Electric power boards	4,181	4,364	4,459	4,658	4,844
Fire boards	862	892	839	893	938
Gas boards	47	34	30	29	33
Harbour boards*	3,894	3,982	4,038	4,021	4,088
Harbour bridge authority ..	85	91	141	150	149
Land drainage boards	109	107	122	93	84
Local railway board	19	16	15	15	15
Milk boards	33	38	36	36	37
Museum authority	—	—	32	36	41
Nassella tussock boards ..	72	80	56	143	136
Plantation board	15	10	13	12	11
Rabbit boards	1,097	1,172	1,200	1,203	1,304†
Regional authority	—	—	—	12	1,262
River boards	34	34	33	38	36
Road boards	25	27	28	27	24
Road tunnel authority	1	4	39	39	39
Town boards—					
Dependent	39	41	33	37	30
Independent	81	59	89	81	63
Underground water authorities ..	3	3	3	4	5
Urban drainage boards	621	651	640	643	384
Urban transport boards	1,472	1,439	1,416	1,393	422
Valley authority	15	15	14	18	21
Water supply boards	5	5	5	5	5
Totals	32,438	34,466	34,817	35,515	36,426

* As at 30 September.

† 44 county rabbit districts included.

The number of staff employed in public hospitals and other institutions and activities controlled by hospital boards was as follows for each of the latest five years ended 31 March. (Source: Department of Health.)

Nature of Staff	Numbers Employed				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Institutional medical (whole-time and part-time)	1,421	1,516	1,583	1,648	1,719
Other professional and technical	1,760	1,854	2,072	2,231	2,497
Nursing	10,845	11,580	12,012	12,646	13,290
Other treatment staff	394	406	418	411	444
Domestic and other institutional staff	8,971	9,252	9,429	9,812	10,030
Administrative staff	523	544	573	614	642
District nursing	267	235	268	777	948
Farm (including vegetable gardening)	36	32	22	24	23
Miscellaneous	211	363	575	258	227
Totals	24,428	25,782	26,952	28,421	29,820

INCOMES AND INCOME TAX

GENERAL—Comparisons between money incomes in different years should be subject to qualifications. With the changing value of money, comparisons should be made in terms of effective or real income, i.e. money in relation to the costs of goods and services. However, it is not easy to measure these changes as there is no one index that adequately gives a measure of the changing purchasing power in all circumstances. This is because the purchasing power of money is conditional to a large extent on the patterns of expenditure out of income, and these may and do differ substantially from person to person. While not an ideal measure of the changes in purchasing power, in all these circumstances the Consumers' Price Index, which measures prices changes in a wide range of goods and services purchased, may be used as the best available indicator insofar as income, if expended, would be spent on these kinds of goods and services.

Statistics of incomes and income tax are compiled annually by the Department of Statistics. Complete details and methods of compilations are given in the annual statistical report on *Incomes and Income Tax*.

TREND OF INCOMES: Individuals—The data required for statistical compilation of incomes do not become available for a lengthy period after the end of the income year. This, coupled with the necessary time taken by the statistical processing, means an unduly long time lag before results of the compilation are available. To meet this situation provisional estimates are made on the basis of a restricted sample.

Past experience has shown that provisional estimates similar to those given in the following tables have normally been sufficiently accurate for most practical uses. However, it is emphasised that the data in the provisional estimates are definitely provisional and are liable to be revised substantially at a later date.

The next table gives data for the principal sources of incomes of individuals.

Source of Total Income	Income Years					
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income
Self-employment—		\$(m)		\$(m)		\$(m)
Agriculture and livestock production—						
Sheep farming ..	27,600	110.5	26,700	109.4	26,700	92.0
Dairy farming ..	30,800	82.8	30,900	86.5	30,750	89.2
Other farming ..	26,000	68.1	26,300	72.5	26,500	67.4
Totals: farming ..	84,400	261.4	83,900	268.4	83,950	248.6
Manufacturing ..	8,000	22.2	8,500	23.8	8,700	24.0
Construction ..	16,000	47.2	16,100	50.2	16,100	51.0
Commerce, wholesale and retail ..	18,000	48.0	17,900	49.0	18,100	50.4
Transport ..	5,500	16.6	5,600	17.0	5,650	16.4
Services—						
Professional ..	8,850	56.4	8,900	58.4	8,900	59.6
Other ..	10,100	21.8	10,100	23.0	10,100	23.6
Miscellaneous—						
Forestry, mining, etc.	4,550	11.8	4,600	11.8	4,750	12.0
Totals: self-employment ..	155,400	485.4	155,600	501.6	156,250	485.6
Salary and wages ..	987,000	1,816.0	1,017,000	1,977.8	1,050,000	2,169.0
Investment incomes ..	83,000	140.0	85,800	138.2	90,000	146.4
Grand totals ..	1,225,400	2,441.4	1,258,400	2,617.6	1,296,250	2,801.0

Farming incomes are rather more than one-half of the total incomes of all self-employed persons and are decidedly the most volatile section as far as income levels are concerned. Therefore fluctuations in the total income of self-employed largely follows the fortunes of the farming section. In 1964-65 farming incomes rose by an estimated \$13.5 million, which was mainly due to significant increases in dairy farming income. A further increase of \$7.0 million occurred in 1965-66, which was followed by a decrease of \$19.8 million, which was caused by the drop in wool prices. The full impact of this drop in prices will not be apparent until the 1967-68 income figures are available. The non-farming section of self-employed individuals shows increases in the estimated incomes of approximately \$9.2 million in 1965-66 and \$3.8 million in 1966-67.

The following table shows an analysis by the amount of total income for the three major sources (self-employment, salary and wages, and investment incomes) combined.

ALL SOURCES

Amount of Total Income	Income Years					
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income
\$ \$		\$(m)		\$(m)		\$(m)
Under 0 (losses)	1,910	-	1,520	-	2,910	-
0- 199	75,900	6.6	68,690	6.5	58,660	5.8
200- 399	53,620	15.5	48,570	14.7	43,570	13.1
400- 599	47,600	23.8	41,040	20.5	39,910	20.0
600- 799	63,740	44.8	59,030	41.4	56,030	39.6
800- 999	75,550	68.2	75,600	68.2	73,630	66.7
1,000-1,199	74,720	82.0	71,660	78.8	70,010	77.5
1,200-1,399	66,460	86.2	63,320	82.2	63,060	81.9
1,400-1,599	73,860	110.9	72,460	108.8	70,060	105.1
1,600-1,799	79,100	134.5	79,670	135.5	80,270	137.3
1,800-1,999	85,280	162.0	87,080	165.4	90,640	172.2
2,000-2,399	183,200	402.1	206,340	452.8	222,060	489.8
2,400-2,799	124,900	322.6	141,290	367.5	158,200	412.8
2,800-3,199	79,400	236.6	89,320	268.1	99,260	297.8
3,200-3,599	37,800	127.7	42,840	144.9	50,230	170.9
3,600-3,999	23,450	88.8	25,340	96.1	28,570	108.6
4,000-5,999	51,130	248.0	54,600	265.1	57,750	286.7
6,000-7,999	17,140	118.0	18,560	129.0	19,510	135.0
8,000-9,999	5,230	46.5	5,590	50.4	5,630	50.3
10,000 and over	5,410	84.6	5,880	89.7	6,290	97.9
Unknown*		32.0		32.0		32.0
Totals	1,225,400	2,441.4	1,258,400	2,617.6	1,296,250	2,801.0

*An "unknown" group has been included to cover cases still under investigation mainly because of problems in matching tax deduction certificates for broken periods of work; this applies to salary and wage earners with incomes of less than \$2,600 (previously \$2,080) who are not required to furnish a return of income. This group has been provisionally estimated at a fixed value of \$32 million for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 inclusive on the basis of past experience.

The number of persons with incomes of \$2,000 and over is increasing steadily. In the period covered by the preceding table such persons represented 43.1 percent of the total numbers in 1964-65, 46.9 percent in 1965-66, and 50.0 percent in 1966-67.

The next table provides an analysis of the incomes of self-employed individuals by the amount of total income.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Amount of Total Income	Income Years					
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income
\$ \$		\$(m)		\$(m)		\$(m)
Under 0 (losses)	1,200	—	760	—	1,910	—
0- 199	4,000	0.4	4,190	0.4	4,260	0.4
200- 399	3,220	1.0	3,170	1.0	3,220	1.0
400- 599	3,600	1.8	3,540	1.8	3,560	1.8
600- 799	4,240	3.0	4,030	2.8	4,180	3.0
800- 999	5,050	4.6	4,870	4.4	5,100	4.6
1,000-1,199	6,420	7.1	6,210	6.8	6,610	7.3
1,200-1,399	6,660	8.7	6,470	8.4	6,460	8.4
1,400-1,599	7,400	11.1	7,110	10.7	7,210	10.8
1,600-1,799	7,700	13.1	7,720	13.1	7,930	13.5
1,800-1,999	6,980	13.3	6,730	12.8	6,890	13.1
2,000-2,399	16,500	36.3	16,440	36.3	16,460	36.4
2,400-2,799	14,600	38.0	14,290	37.3	14,300	37.4
2,800-3,199	11,800	35.5	11,820	35.6	11,460	34.5
3,200-3,599	9,400	31.8	9,840	33.5	9,930	33.9
3,600-3,999	7,750	29.5	7,950	30.4	8,110	30.9
4,000-5,999	22,830	112.9	23,770	119.1	22,950	113.3
6,000-7,999	9,760	67.4	10,010	70.7	9,440	64.7
8,000-9,999	3,230	28.7	3,390	30.8	2,980	26.6
10,000 and over	3,060	41.2	3,290	45.7	3,290	44.0
Totals	155,400	485.4	155,600	501.6	156,250	485.6

These estimates provide for only comparatively small increases in numbers; the principal reason is that in recent years the numbers of companies have risen substantially, with corresponding deductions from the numbers of individuals operating as sole traders or as partnerships.

This practice of changing to company ownership has reached dimensions which are large enough to have some effect on the income trends disclosed in these statistics of individuals. There is a greater tendency for the higher income units to adopt company ownership.

The incomes of salary and wage earners are given in the following table.

SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS

Amount of Total Income	Income Years					
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income
\$ \$		\$(m)		\$(m)		\$(m)
Under 0 (losses)	390	—	300	—	300	—
0— 199	68,100	5.8	60,000	5.7	50,000	5.0
200— 399	43,000	12.3	37,500	11.3	32,500	9.8
400— 599	37,000	18.5	30,100	15.0	29,000	14.5
600— 799	50,000	35.2	45,400	31.9	42,200	29.9
800— 999	60,600	54.7	60,800	54.9	58,500	53.1
1,000-1,199	61,000	66.9	58,100	63.9	55,500	61.6
1,200-1,399	54,000	70.0	51,000	66.2	50,000	65.0
1,400-1,599	61,160	91.8	60,000	90.1	57,000	85.5
1,600-1,799	67,500	114.8	68,000	115.7	68,000	116.4
1,800-1,999	75,000	142.4	77,000	146.2	80,000	152.0
2,000-2,399	162,000	355.5	185,000	405.7	200,500	442.2
2,400-2,799	107,000	276.0	123,500	321.1	140,000	365.3
2,800-3,199	65,300	194.2	75,000	225.0	85,000	255.0
3,200-3,599	26,500	89.4	31,000	104.6	38,000	129.2
3,600-3,999	14,300	54.0	16,000	60.4	19,000	72.2
4,000-5,999	24,600	116.6	27,100	128.1	31,000	155.0
6,000-7,999	6,300	43.0	7,500	51.1	9,000	63.0
8,000-9,999	1,500	13.3	1,700	15.1	2,100	18.9
10,000 and over	1,750	29.6	2,000	33.8	2,400	43.4
Unknown*	—	32.0	—	32.0	—	32.0
Totals	987,000	1,816.0	1,017,000	1,977.8	1,050,000	2,169.0

*An “unknown” group has been included to cover cases still under investigation mainly because of problems in matching tax deduction certificates for broken periods of work; this applies to salary and wage earners with incomes of less than \$2,600 (previously \$2,080) who are not required to furnish a return of income. This group has been provisionally estimated at a fixed value of \$32 million for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 inclusive on the basis of past experience.

The next table gives corresponding data for individuals whose incomes were principally derived from interest, rents and royalties, “estate” income, and also company dividends if there was no other major source of income.

INVESTMENT INCOMES

Total Amount of Income	Income Years					
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income
\$		\$(m)		\$(m)		\$(m)
Under 0 (losses)	320	—	460	—	700	—
0- 199	3,800	0.4	4,500	0.4	4,400	0.4
200- 399	7,400	2.2	7,900	2.4	7,850	2.3
400- 599	7,000	3.5	7,400	3.7	7,350	3.7
600- 799	9,500	6.6	9,600	6.7	9,650	6.7
800- 999	9,900	8.9	9,930	8.9	10,030	9.0
1,000-1,199	7,300	8.0	7,350	8.1	7,900	8.6
1,200-1,399	5,800	7.5	5,850	7.6	6,600	8.5
1,400-1,599	5,300	8.0	5,350	8.0	5,850	8.8
1,600-1,799	3,900	6.6	3,950	6.7	4,340	7.4
1,800-1,999	3,300	6.3	3,350	6.4	3,750	7.1
2,000-2,399	4,700	10.3	4,900	10.8	5,100	11.2
2,400-2,799	3,300	8.6	3,500	9.1	3,900	10.1
2,800-3,199	2,300	6.9	2,500	7.5	2,800	8.3
3,200-3,599	1,900	6.5	2,000	6.8	2,300	7.8
3,600-3,999	1,400	5.3	1,390	5.3	1,460	5.5
4,000-5,999	3,700	18.5	3,730	17.9	3,800	18.4
6,000-7,999	1,080	7.6	1,050	7.2	1,070	7.3
8,000-9,999	500	4.5	500	4.5	550	4.8
10,000 and over	600	13.8	590	10.2	600	10.5
Totals	83,000	140.0	85,800	138.2	90,000	146.4

As there is a special exemption of \$208 of income from social security income tax, incomes of under this amount do not have to be reported unless the individual normally receives income from self-employment or seeks a refund of tax deducted at sources. Numbers of purely investment incomes of under \$208 are not available.

Average and medium incomes have been estimated from a restricted sample on a provisional basis. The averages are based on total income derived from all sources and not on income from self-employed alone or salary and wages income alone. Incomes of self-

employed persons include an element of interest return on capital investment as well as a reward for the persons own efforts. The following tables gives estimates of incomes of self-employed persons.

Type of Self-employment	Income Year					Income Year				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	<i>Averages*</i>					<i>Medians</i>				
Agriculture and livestock production—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sheep farming ..	3,480	4,168	4,000	4,100	3,450	2,850	3,670	3,490	3,320	3,050
Dairy farming ..	2,232	2,272	2,690	2,800	2,900	1,986	2,000	2,330	2,500	2,530
Other farming ..	2,386	2,521	2,620	2,760	2,540	1,930	2,080	2,140	2,300	2,130
Manufacturing ..	2,360	2,479	2,770	2,800	2,760	2,000	2,020	2,140	2,400	2,390
Construction—										
Buildings ..	2,678	2,774	2,980	3,160	3,200	2,350	2,450	2,620	2,980	3,060
Building, ancillary trades ..	2,530	2,691	2,860	3,100	3,150	2,310	2,400	2,650	2,720	2,760
Commerce, wholesale and retail ..	2,404	2,442	2,670	2,740	2,780	2,010	2,090	2,200	2,270	2,300
Transport—										
Road passenger ..	2,134	2,177	2,360	2,400	2,450	2,160	2,170	2,290	2,360	2,400
Road freight ..	2,968	3,251	3,350	3,470	3,380	2,800	2,880	2,940	3,190	3,080
Services, professional—										
Medical practitioners (includes surgeons, specialists, and physicians) ..	7,746	7,814	8,190	8,360	8,480	7,002	7,360	7,610	7,900	8,060
Dental practitioners ..	6,420	6,667	7,050	7,340	7,440	6,330	6,500	6,820	7,250	7,350
Legal practitioners ..	6,574	6,873	7,360	7,500	7,600	6,000	6,600	6,860	7,000	7,180
Public accountants ..	5,294	5,582	5,820	6,200	6,320	4,934	5,100	5,390	5,680	5,800
Services, other ..	2,008	2,089	2,160	2,290	2,340	1,670	1,670	1,690	1,820	1,860

*Arithmetic mean.

The following table covers particulars for salary and wage earners by broad occupational groups. All persons enaged in the activities of any one occupational group have been included therein. Thus junior and part-time workers, as well as full-time adult workers, both male and female, are included. This means these averages are not purported to be those of an adult male or female worker, the inclusion of junior and part-time workers has a depressing effect on the averages. This depression is particularly noticeable in the clerical and sales workers groups. The only group unaffected by the presence of junior and part-time workers in the company directors and managers group.

Class of salary and wage earner	Income Year					Income Year				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	<i>Averages*</i>					<i>Medians</i>				
Professional, technical and related workers ..	\$ 1,880	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,210	\$ 2,330	\$ 2,470	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,990	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,250
Company directors and managers (excluding directors or managers of farming companies)	4,080	4,580	4,910	5,000	5,300	3,450	3,720	4,000	4,120	4,220
Clerical and related workers ..	1,480	1,640	1,770	1,830	1,920	1,390	1,440	1,550	1,780	1,830
Sales workers of all types	1,270	1,430	1,540	1,590	1,670	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,460	1,520
Workers in transport and communications occupations ..	1,780	1,990	2,140	2,220	2,340	1,890	1,980	2,140	2,240	2,340
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers ..	1,710	1,900	2,050	2,180	2,300	1,780	1,880	2,020	2,130	2,230

*Arithmetic mean.

In the two tables shown above the averages for the 1962-63 and 1963-64 are based on the normal statistical collection while these for the later years are based on the smaller sample used for provisional estimates.

Companies—The provisional estimates of assessable income for companies are given in the next table. They are calculations based on the income trends revealed by a small sample of returns. The sample is confined to those income returns which are available at an early date. Companies with balance dates later than 30 June would be almost completely unrepresented in the sample.

The estimates are given with the warning that the figures are subject to a possible considerable margin of error and should therefore be used with caution. Actual figures for 1964-65 have been shown for purpose of comparison.

Industry Group	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of Returns	Assessable Income	Number of Returns	Assessable Income	Number of Returns	Assessable Income
Agriculture and livestock production	3,643	\$ (m) 10.2	4,000	\$ (m) 11.5	4,250	\$ (m) 11.3
Manufacturing	7,943	175.1	8,150	180.0	8,375	197.2
Construction	3,668	16.7	3,875	18.8	4,100	19.5
Commerce—						
Wholesale and retail trade	15,159	145.7	15,500	159.5	16,225	158.7
Other	11,106	79.1	11,700	89.0	12,000	92.5
Transport, storage, and communication ..	1,985	14.5	2,050	12.6	2,125	13.0
Services, community ..	3,843	13.9	3,950	14.9	4,175	16.4
Miscellaneous	531	3.1	575	3.7	650	3.9
Totals	47,878	458.3	49,800	490.0	51,900	512.5

Assessable income increased by \$46.5 million in 1964-65. Further increases of \$31.7 million and \$22.5 million are indicated by the estimated assessable incomes for 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively. Some part of this increase is accounted for by the increase in numbers of companies.

The agriculture and livestock production group shows a decrease of 1.7 percent in 1966-67 after an increase of 12.7 percent in 1965-66; the decrease was mainly due to the drop in wool prices. The full effects of the drop in wool prices will not, however, be revealed until the 1967-68 income figures are available.

COMPILATION OF STATISTICS—In the case of individuals, the statistics are in normal years substantially based on a 10 percent sample for all incomes of less than \$8,000; there is a complete enumeration of all incomes of \$8,000 and over.

In 1957-58, the statistics included incomes of \$750 and upwards in the case of salary and wage earners and all incomes, irrespective of amount, from other sources. There was an exception in connection with incomes derived from interest. The first \$24 of such incomes was exempt from income taxation, and there was no available data for interest incomes of less than this amount.

For the 1958-59 income year the statistical coverage was extended to include all salary and wage incomes, while remaining the same as in 1957-58 in respect of incomes from other sources. The first \$208 of income was exempted from social security income tax from 1959-60. This exemption did not affect the statistical coverage of incomes of salary and wage earners or those of self-employed persons, but purely investment incomes (interest, rents, dividends, etc.) of under \$208 no longer had to be reported. Consequently the 1959-60 income year statistics show a major fall in the numbers of investment incomes; the new level has been maintained in subsequent years. Because of staff shortages, individuals' income statistics for the 1961-62 income year were neither processed nor published and a footnote to this effect has been added to all the relevant tables contained in this section of the *Yearbook*.

The broad principle adopted in calculating the assessable income is that any expenditure or loss exclusively incurred in the production of assessable income for any year may be deducted from the total income from any assessable source for that year. Depreciation is allowed, varying dates for different classes of assets being fixed. The assessable income is approximately equivalent to the net profit as determined by the normal commercial accounting systems. It is, on the whole, rather higher than the commercial net profit, since certain types of expenditure which are regarded as a revenue charge in commercial accounts are not permissible deductions for income tax purposes.

Where the operations of a source of income which would be assessable for income tax have resulted in a loss for the year, the loss may be set off against assessable profits from other sources (if any) or, in default thereof, may be set off against assessable profits in the six following years.

Capital profits are not assessable and capital losses are not deductible.

In these statistics the incomes given for individuals are the net incomes after deducting losses from the same source which have been carried forward from previous years. Losses for the current year which have been set off against income from some other source are recorded in the tables in this volume as the difference between the total of the component income items and the given total income.

For companies, incomes before deduction of losses carried forward from previous years are shown in a separate column and the assessable and returnable incomes given are those after the deduction of such losses. Losses during the current year from any source are deducted from the income from any other source.

CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS—"Individuals" comprise all assessments for individual persons. Partnership returns are ignored in the compilation, as the individual shares of partnership income are included in the individual tax assessments. The incomes of deceased persons' estates are not included, as the greater part of these are transferred to assessments of the beneficiaries.

The term "companies" not only covers companies incorporated under the Companies Act and other Acts relating to the formulation of companies, but also includes local and public authorities, associations (incorporated or unincorporated), and aggregations of individuals (other than partnerships) which form separate and distinct entities for income tax purposes. Government Departments which are liable to pay income tax are included, but local and public authorities are generally not taxable even in respect of their trading operations, and consequently are not included in these statistics.

Apart from the next two tables, statistics of the incomes of individuals and of companies are presented as two distinct parts of this section. The latest statistics are generally for the income year 1963-64 for individuals, and for 1964-65 in the case of companies.

SUMMARY OF INCOMES, EXEMPTIONS, AND TAX—The following tables briefly summarise the main items of information for income years. Individuals and companies are given in separate tables.

INDIVIDUALS

Year	Number of Returns	Number of Taxpayers	Assessable Income	Total Income	Exemptions	Taxable Income	Ordinary Income Tax Assessed
			\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1959-60	1,050,130	980,240	1,675,320	1,684,920	585,660†	611,180†	270,660*
1960-61	1,085,320	1,028,160	1,839,980	1,849,260	833,610†	580,990†	271,800*
1961-62‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	1,156,830	1,115,210	2,048,300	2,057,680	1,141,930†	731,750†	285,630*
1963-64	1,189,530	1,147,090	2,215,420	2,219,520	1,149,270	826,830	317,550*

*Includes social security income tax.
†There is no annual equivalent for exemptions and taxable income available where incomes and tax data have been derived from tax deduction certificates.
‡Returns neither processed nor published.

COMPANIES

Year	Number of Returns	Number of Taxpayers	Assessable Income*	Returnable Income	Taxable Income*	Income Tax Assessed	
						Ordinary	Social Security
			\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1960-61	37,541	28,881	324,674	340,902	324,674	123,170	23,198
1961-62	39,785	30,230	323,460	344,946	323,460	118,176	23,130
1962-63	42,011	30,453	361,781	389,770	361,781	134,092	25,810
1963-64	44,732	33,492	411,700	450,534	411,700	154,868	29,458
1964-65	47,878	35,754	458,278	501,698	458,278	172,828	32,814

*Assessable income and taxable income are identical, as "exemptions" are normally nil. In ascertaining assessable income any expenditure exclusively incurred in the production of the income for the year may be deducted.

A strict comparison of the figures for one year with those of another is not possible, as changes in compilation practice and numerous amendments in income tax law have affected the comparability of the figures.

INCOMES OF INDIVIDUALS—The numbers of returns and the amounts of total income are shown in the following table.

Total income is used in the sense that it is the total of the various component items of income. It does not include income which is exempt from taxation, such as social security benefits other than universal superannuation), the first \$60 of income from interest, war pensions, workers compensation payments, and certain other types of income.

Amount of Total Income	Number of Returns*			Total Income*		
	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64
				\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Losses	3,810	3,780	3,810	—	—	—
0- 199	94,220	90,600	88,560	9,460	8,400	7,770
200- 399	63,560	65,450	66,100	18,280	18,780	19,050
400- 599	55,110	54,170	52,670	27,640	27,160	26,380
600- 799	69,640	69,290	64,450	49,020	48,720	45,270
800- 999	75,570	75,780	76,900	67,920	68,060	69,370
1,000- 1,199	70,490	74,170	76,110	77,180	81,220	83,360
1,200- 1,399	67,830	66,220	66,070	88,100	86,000	85,660
1,400- 1,599	77,450	75,780	70,840	116,220	113,840	106,290
1,600- 1,799	87,100	86,530	79,470	148,040	147,140	135,110
1,800- 1,999	87,890	89,340	85,140	166,840	169,560	161,610
2,000- 2,399	132,630	159,460	167,180	289,560	348,720	367,090
2,400- 2,799	76,400	94,130	109,890	196,860	242,660	283,710
2,800- 3,199	38,150	50,860	62,730	113,640	151,400	186,820
3,200- 3,599	20,930	27,170	33,170	70,740	91,940	112,080
3,600- 3,999	13,640	17,240	19,710	51,620	65,240	74,590
4,000- 5,999	32,570	37,300	42,800	156,040	178,540	205,260
6,000- 7,999	10,760	11,450	14,030	73,320	78,220	95,930
8,000- 9,999	3,669	3,803	4,803	32,608	33,780	42,717
10,000-11,999	1,682	1,800	2,279	18,240	19,582	24,786
12,000-13,999	818	953	1,073	10,506	12,266	13,812
14,000-15,999	458	477	563	6,822	7,128	8,402
16,000-17,999	240	288	346	4,068	4,878	5,863
18,000-19,999	167	209	229	3,158	3,976	4,344
20,000-39,999	448	483	522	11,536	12,468	13,585
40,000-59,999	56	60	47	2,564	2,922	2,184
60,000 and over	31	31	46	2,972	2,494	6,004
Unknown	—	—	—	36,300	32,580	32,470
Totals	1,085,320	1,156,830	1,189,530	1,849,260	2,057,680	2,219,520

*1961-62 neither processed nor published.

There is an explanation on an earlier page concerning the methods adopted to estimate the figures given in the table. Data relating to "investment" incomes of less than \$208 were not generally available from 1959-60 onwards on account of the introduction of a special exemption of \$208 of income from social security income tax.

Where salary and wage income returns were not available (and there was between 1958-59 and 1963-64 no obligation to furnish returns if the income was from salary and wages only and was less than \$2,080 raised to \$2,600 in 1964-65), the statistical information was derived from the tax deduction certificates.

There were 801,080 males and 388,450 females included in the 1963-64 income year statistics. The respective numbers of these for each total income group appear in the next table, which also gives comparisons with data for 1960-61 and 1962-63.

Amount of Total Income		1960-61		1962-63*		1963-64	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
\$	\$						
Losses		2,720	1,090	2,650	1,130	2,570	1,240
0- 199		41,630	52,590	31,270	59,330	38,180	50,380
200- 399		18,290	45,270	20,070	45,380	19,770	46,330
400- 599		17,360	37,750	16,750	37,420	16,700	35,960
600- 799		23,620	46,020	24,890	44,400	22,450	42,000
800- 999		27,590	47,980	27,490	48,290	26,730	50,170
1,000- 1,199		32,690	37,780	32,040	42,120	29,660	46,460
1,200- 1,399		41,400	26,430	37,060	29,160	33,360	32,700
1,400- 1,599		61,310	16,130	54,880	20,900	46,340	24,500
1,600- 1,799		77,440	9,650	72,180	14,340	62,760	16,710
1,800- 1,999		81,600	6,300	79,810	9,520	73,900	11,240
2,000- 2,399		125,680	6,950	148,650	10,820	154,220	12,960
2,400- 2,799		72,930	3,470	89,220	4,910	103,180	6,710
2,800- 3,199		36,060	2,080	48,040	2,830	59,290	3,440
3,200- 3,599		19,730	1,200	25,330	1,840	30,940	2,230
3,600- 3,999		12,840	810	16,030	1,210	18,420	1,290
4,000- 5,999		30,890	1,690	35,070	2,230	39,950	2,850
6,000- 7,999		10,090	680	10,830	620	13,390	640
8,000- 9,999		3,479	190	3,597	206	4,544	259
10,000-11,999		1,576	106	1,675	125	2,134	145
12,000-13,999		758	60	882	71	1,005	68
14,000-15,999		407	51	433	44	516	47
16,000-17,999		216	24	259	29	325	21
18,000-19,999		147	20	188	21	203	26
20,000-39,999		388	60	407	76	466	56
40,000 and over		74	13	82	9	78	15
Totals		740,920	344,400	779,790	377,040	801,080	388,450

*1961-62 neither processed nor published.

The preponderance of females in the lower income groups is very evident. In 1963-64 males exceeded females from the income group \$1,200-\$1,399 upwards. For males, the modal \$400 range income group has become \$2,000-\$2,399 in 1963-64.

Broad trends in total income movements over the three latest available income years appear in the percentages which are given in the following table.

Amount of Total Income	Number of Returns			Total Income		
	1960-61	1962-63*	1963-64	1960-61	1962-63*	1963-64
\$ \$	Percent					
0-1,199	39.84	37.45	36.03	13.76	12.46	11.49
1,200-1,999	29.51	27.48	25.35	28.64	25.51	22.34
2,000-3,999	25.96	30.16	33.01	39.85	44.44	46.84
4,000-9,999	4.33	4.54	5.18	14.45	14.35	15.72
10,000 and over	0.36	0.37	0.43	3.30	3.24	3.61
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*1961-62 neither processed nor published.

Incomes of \$2,000 upwards have been expanding rapidly in recent years as more and more salary and wage earners passed the \$2,000 milestone.

The main subdivision into incomes derived principally from self-employment, from investments, and from salary and wages by amount of total income forms the subject of the next table, which relates to the income year 1963-64.

Amount of Total Income	Number of Returns			Total Income		
	Self-employed	Investments	Salary and Wage Earners	Self-employed	Investments	Salary and Wage Earners
\$ \$	Percent					
0-1,199	20.97	57.68	36.67	4.24	23.37	12.61
1,200-1,999	19.54	20.47	26.69	10.66	20.10	25.81
2,000-3,999	36.83	15.49	33.84	35.55	27.14	51.53
4,000-9,999	20.77	5.64	2.63	40.73	20.13	8.34
10,000 and over	1.89	0.72	0.17	8.82	9.26	1.71
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Only 2.8 percent of salary and wage earners received \$4,000 or over, compared with 22.7 percent for self-employed individuals and 6.4 percent for those with incomes principally derived from investments. The percentages in the above table related to individuals who were so classified because they obtained the largest part of their income from that source. They did not refer to amounts of income actually derived from those sources.

The 1963-64 data relating to the major sources of income are given in the next table.

Source of Income	Number of Returns	Income					
		Taxed at Source (Salary and Wages)	Not Taxed at Source		Assessable Dividends	Non-assessable	Total
			Self-employed	Other			
Self-employment	154,080	\$(000) 11,180	\$(000) 422,880	\$(000) 14,110	\$(000) 5,240	\$(000) 270	\$(000) 453,570
Investments ..	79,030	7,700	3,410	78,840	32,630	1,940	123,810
Salary and wages ..	956,420	1,526,970	11,480	71,810	32,220	1,890	1,642,140
Totals	1,189,530	1,545,860	437,770	164,770	70,090	4,100	2,219,520

As the terms used in this table were adopted as a consequence of the introduction of PAYE taxation, the meanings attached to them are:

Income Taxed at Source—This is essentially salary and wages, including bonuses, taxable allowances, and the like. Also included are withholding payments, which are substantially salary and wage payments made in circumstances where no true employer-employee relationship exists (e.g., company directors' fees, fees for contributions to newspapers, jurors' fees) and some "estate" income.

Income Not Taxed at Source—The principal component is income derived from self-employment, which is given separately in the table. Subdivisions of "other" such income for which statistics are available were income from estates \$16,200,000 and from social security universal superannuation \$32,140,000. The balance is mainly income from interest and rents, but it includes salaries of shareholder-employees of companies. In certain circumstances, such salaries are not subject to tax deduction at source.

Non-assessable Income—Primarily this is either overseas income or some dividends from companies. The latter are now generally assessable income. Details of assessable company dividends are shown separately in the 1963-64 statistics.

As has been previously mentioned, in the preceding table, as in the other statistical tables relating to individuals, the aggregate of the component income items may be greater than the given totals. This is due to the fact that "losses" for particular income sources are deducted in order to arrive at the total income. Negative incomes are, however, ignored in the totalling of incomes from any particular source.

These same 1963-64 data about sources of income are in the following table analysed by amount of total income.

Amount of Total Income	Number of Returns	Taxed at Source (Salary and Wages)	Not Taxed at Source		Assessable Dividends	Non- Assessable	Total	Income Tax Assessed
			Self- employed	Other				
\$		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Losses	3,810	300	10	150	100	--	--	--
0- 199	88,560	7,130	290	520	60	--	7,770	220
200- 399	66,100	15,600	1,180	2,140	270	10	19,050	630
400- 599	52,670	20,330	2,060	3,670	490	10	26,380	1,210
600- 799	64,450	35,210	3,340	6,250	630	10	45,270	2,310
800- 999	76,900	55,480	4,990	7,880	1,140	30	69,370	4,060
1,000- 1,199	76,110	67,050	7,090	8,230	1,180	30	83,360	6,250
1,200- 1,399	66,070	68,080	8,780	7,480	1,480	60	85,660	7,750
1,400- 1,599	70,840	86,570	10,830	7,430	1,630	30	106,290	10,650
1,600- 1,799	79,470	113,290	13,250	7,150	1,530	20	135,110	14,330
1,800- 1,999	85,140	139,020	14,210	6,910	1,600	20	161,610	17,720
2,000- 2,399	167,180	315,670	34,320	14,010	3,200	90	367,090	42,820
2,400- 2,799	109,890	233,600	35,400	11,490	3,130	180	283,710	36,250
2,800- 3,199	62,730	139,620	33,530	10,340	3,240	140	186,820	26,360
3,200- 3,599	33,170	70,690	29,510	8,560	3,280	100	112,080	17,470
3,600- 3,999	19,710	37,930	26,560	6,900	3,140	120	74,590	12,700
4,000- 5,999	42,800	70,140	95,570	26,350	12,650	660	205,260	42,250
6,000- 7,999	14,030	20,820	53,720	13,130	7,520	780	95,930	25,500
8,000- 9,999	4,803	6,009	26,277	5,661	4,615	188	42,717	13,819
10,000-11,999	2,279	3,379	14,550	3,208	3,466	205	24,786	9,092
12,000-13,999	1,073	1,997	7,760	1,780	2,139	142	13,812	5,524
14,000-15,999	563	1,408	4,002	1,223	1,674	109	8,402	3,491
16,000-17,999	346	920	2,848	770	1,261	65	5,863	2,552
18,000-19,999	229	587	1,857	616	1,162	123	4,344	1,849
20,000-39,999	522	2,018	4,804	1,923	4,145	712	13,585	5,990
40,000-59,999	47	222	769	254	763	175	2,184	990
60,000 and over	46	314	268	745	4,594	86	6,004	2,402
Unknown*	-	32,470	-	-	-	-	32,470	3,360
Totals	1,189,530	1,545,860	437,770	164,770	70,090	4,100	2,219,520	317,550

*See note to table on page 801.

An interesting feature is that assessable dividends and non-assessable income are heavily concentrated in the hands of individuals who have incomes of \$4,000 or more. They received 63.7 percent of the total of these two classes of income.

Industrial Classification of Incomes—Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1963–64 are in the next table analysed by industrial affiliation. For the sake of completeness, the table also includes the totals for salary and wage earners and for individuals deriving income from investments, but there is no information available concerning the industrial classification of these two classes of individuals.

Industry	Number of Returns	Income						Income Tax Assessed
		Taxed at Source (Salary and Wages)	Not Taxed at Source		Assessable Dividends	Non-assessable	Total*	
			Self-employed	Other				
Self-employed—		\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Agriculture and live-stock production—								
Sheep farming ..	27,230	2,140	105,240	4,560	1,520	60	113,500	28,210
Dairy farming ..	30,370	1,440	64,920	2,250	400	--	69,010	10,190
Other farming ..	25,960	1,770	61,270	1,960	430	10	65,440	11,580
Total farming	83,560	5,350	231,430	8,770	2,350	70	247,950	49,980
Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	3,290	290	3,810	50	10	--	4,160	690
Mining and quarrying	220	10	960	20	10	--	990	220
Manufacturing—								
Food, drink, and tobacco ..	880	30	2,030	100	50	--	2,210	410
Apparel, textiles, and footwear ..	1,720	180	2,450	70	30	--	2,720	430
Metals, and metal products ..	2,770	230	7,760	100	30	--	8,120	1,420
Other ..	2,290	110	5,630	160	30	--	5,940	1,080
Construction ..	15,040	940	39,800	730	160	--	41,620	6,650
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	30	--	90	--	--	--	100	20
Commerce—								
Wholesale and retail trade ..	18,600	1,390	42,140	1,350	530	40	45,420	7,810
Other ..	1,520	300	5,520	340	210	10	6,350	1,660
Transport, storage and communication ..	5,660	480	14,590	370	100	--	15,530	2,580
Services, community—								
Professional ..	8,590	1,200	47,660	1,310	1,540	140	51,840	15,340
Other ..	9,810	680	18,910	720	190	10	20,490	3,450
Unknown ..	90	--	110	10	--	--	120	20
Totals: Self-employed ..	154,080	11,180	422,880	14,110	5,240	270	453,570	91,750
Salary and wages ..	956,420	1,526,970	11,480	71,810	32,220	1,890	1,642,140	208,080
Investment income ..	79,030	7,700	3,410	78,840	32,630	1,940	123,810	17,720
Grand totals ..	1,189,530	1,545,860	437,770	164,770	70,090	4,100	2,219,520	317,550

*There are differences between the totals of component items and the given cross totals; "rounding off" may account for plus or minus \$10,000 of the differences, but the principal reason is that "losses" have been offset against income from other sources in arriving at the given total income.

As the table gives the amounts received from each major source of income, it will be appreciated that the classification is based on the source of the largest component item of total income. The United Nations' "enterprise" concept has been adopted for classification purposes. Under this concept, if an individual receives income from two or more of the separately classifiable industries, the whole of the income is classed as if derived from the industry which provided the largest amount of income, and no attempt is made to allocate the component portions of the income to the different industries from which derived. These statistics are therefore not exactly comparable with most other types of statistics where the "establishment" concept is generally used. This provides for the sub-division of the "enterprise" where more than one separately classifiable industry is carried on and each subdivision is then appropriately classified.

Exemptions—In the case of individuals certain statutory deductions are made from the assessable income, and income tax is paid on the balance. Absentees are not usually entitled to the benefit of exemptions other than the personal exemption. These exemptions in 1963–64 were:

(a) A personal exemption of \$936.

(b) An exemption of \$312 in respect of a dependent wife (or husband), diminished by \$1 for every \$1 on the wife's income in excess of \$312.

- (c) An exemption not exceeding \$312 in respect of a housekeeper employed by a widow, widower, or divorced person to have the care and control of any child or children of the taxpayer. This is included with the wife's exemption in the statistics.
- (d) An exemption for contributions not exceeding \$156 towards the support of a relative by blood, marriage, or adoption, who was dependent on the taxpayer. Children of the taxpayer were included in this definition, the exemption normally continuing until the child reaches the age of 18 years.
- (e) Life assurance premiums, National Provident Fund, superannuation, and similar contributions. An exemption was allowed up to a maximum of 20 percent of assessable income or \$500 whichever amount was the lesser.
- (f) Donations and school fees. An exemption not exceeding in aggregate \$100 in any income year paid by the taxpayer by way of gifts of money to certain organisations or funds or by way of school fees.

The scope of some of the above exemptions has been extended in later income years. Details of the later exemptions are given in Section 26B.

The next table which shows the amounts of the insurance, gifts and school fees, total and excess exemptions for the income year 1963-64, classified by size of total income, departs from the former procedure. Potential exemptions have been recorded and the "excess" column gives the amounts by which the exemptions exceed the assessable income (excluding from that term company dividends, which are now assessable income). The amounts of taxable income are also given in the table.

Amount of Total Income		Exemptions				Taxable Income
		Insurance	Gifts and School Fees	Total	Excess	
\$	\$	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Losses		90	10	4,820	4,820	-
0- 199		90	10	33,070	29,420	10
200- 399		120	10	35,110	24,520	50
400- 599		240	30	30,460	15,070	70
600- 799		380	50	35,380	10,510	100
800- 999		720	70	44,290	4,870	390
1,000-1,199		1,120	130	46,540	2,690	5,020
1,200-1,399		1,430	130	43,160	2,050	10,040
1,400-1,599		1,800	160	47,570	1,670	15,780
1,600-1,799		2,590	200	59,920	1,290	23,810
1,800-1,999		3,870	280	75,430	820	33,350
2,000-2,399		11,840	760	230,090	980	125,140
2,400-2,799		11,160	710	167,030	130	116,640
2,800-3,199		8,080	530	98,510	10	88,190
3,200-3,599		5,380	360	52,830	-	59,160
3,600-3,999		3,840	260	31,980	-	42,500
4,000-5,999		10,180	710	71,530	10	133,080
6,000-7,999		4,120	340	24,360	-	70,790
8,000-9,999		1,578	150	8,459	1	34,071
10,000 and over		1,753	179	8,728	-	68,635
Totals		70,390	5,070	1,149,270	98,870	826,830

The preceding figures include only the exemptions and taxable incomes for the 869,230 assessments of income which have been incorporated in these statistics. Where income and tax data were derived from tax deduction certificates, there is no information available concerning the amounts of exemptions or taxable income.

COMPANY INCOMES—It is perhaps desirable to draw attention to the fact that the term “companies” as it is used in connection with these statistics has been given a wider meaning than that which is commonly assigned to it. A definition of the term will be found on page 802.

The various statutory exemptions which are granted to individuals do not apply in the case of companies. The amounts of assessable income and taxable income are identical in the case of companies.

These statistics for companies have been compiled from returns for all companies, and are not estimates based on a sample survey.

The following table gives particulars of the number of companies and their aggregate assessable incomes for 1964-65 and the two preceding income years.

Amount of Assessable Income		Number of Returns			Assessable Income		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
\$	\$				\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
0-	199	3,769	5,231	5,641	280	296	304
200-	399	1,993	2,115	2,490	586	614	712
400-	599	1,739	1,924	2,072	862	944	1,008
600-	799	1,535	1,607	1,669	1,066	1,124	1,156
800-	999	1,359	1,371	1,520	1,224	1,228	1,364
1,000-	1,199	1,348	1,431	1,512	1,470	1,558	1,642
1,200-	1,399	1,148	1,230	1,262	1,490	1,594	1,634
1,400-	1,599	1,036	1,059	1,053	1,554	1,584	1,576
1,600-	1,799	904	910	986	1,534	1,542	1,672
1,800-	1,999	844	862	905	1,598	1,634	1,714
2,000-	3,999	5,582	5,837	6,194	15,936	16,736	17,700
4,000-	5,999	2,595	2,779	3,171	12,704	13,548	15,470
6,000-	7,999	1,529	1,645	1,700	10,582	11,314	11,748
8,000-	9,999	965	998	1,078	8,636	8,878	9,594
10,000-	11,999	615	637	688	6,728	6,960	7,502
12,000-	13,999	450	485	572	5,818	6,280	7,398
14,000-	15,999	344	411	378	5,144	6,154	5,642
16,000-	17,999	250	296	304	4,232	5,026	5,160
18,000-	19,999	234	231	262	4,426	4,386	4,948
20,000-	39,999	1,048	1,153	1,258	29,120	32,426	35,168
40,000-	59,999	359	379	439	17,534	18,350	21,334
60,000-	79,999	191	221	240	13,134	15,278	16,682
80,000-	99,999	94	123	133	8,398	10,914	11,896
100,000-	199,999	258	249	298	36,362	34,590	41,842
200,000-	399,999	132	163	184	36,706	45,528	51,306
400,000-	599,999	50	43	57	23,884	21,312	27,410
600,000-	799,999	19	28	26	13,248	18,444	17,886
800,000-	999,999	20	23	16	18,160	20,840	14,152
1,000,000-1,999,999		31	34	42	42,102	47,078	59,378
2,000,000 and over		12	17	18	37,260	55,540	63,280
Current net loss		7,761	8,114	8,349	-	-	-
Assessable income before losses*		3,797	3,126	3,361	-	-	-
Totals		42,011	44,732	47,878	361,781	411,700	458,278

*Assessable income before deduction of losses brought forward from previous years.

The item “assessable income before losses”, which appears in the preceding table and also in subsequent tables, requires a little further explanation. Companies, and also individuals, are permitted to offset losses for one particular source of assessable income against the profits from any other source of assessable income during the same income year. The remainder of the loss, if any, can be carried forward and offset against the assessable profits of the next six income years. This item represents the number of companies whose assessable incomes for the current year have been reduced to “nil” by the offsetting of losses incurred in previous income years.

In 1964–65, including those with “current net loss” and “assessable income before losses” about 64 percent of all companies had assessable incomes of under \$2,000. Most of these companies are virtually owned and controlled by one person or are the equivalent of a small partnership. In such cases the managerial salaries paid to the proprietors are an important element in the total income drawn from the company by the proprietors.

After an increase of \$49,919,000 in assessable income in 1963–64, there was a further increase of \$46,578,000 in 1964–65.

In the following table the amount of assessable income of companies is classified for the 1964–65 income year.

Amount of Assessable Income		Number of Returns	Assessable Income Before Losses*	Assessable Income	Returnable Income	Current Net Loss	Income Tax Assessed	
							Ordinary	Social Security
\$	\$				\$(thousand)			
0–	199	5,641	542	304	11,548	4	600	20
200–	399	2,490	910	712	1,332	–	100	50
400–	599	2,072	1,160	1,008	1,264	–	138	74
600–	799	1,669	1,280	1,156	1,340	–	166	76
800–	999	1,520	1,516	1,364	1,534	–	206	100
1,000–	1,199	1,512	1,726	1,642	1,728	–	250	122
1,200–	1,399	1,262	1,724	1,634	1,748	4	264	122
1,400–	1,599	1,053	1,634	1,576	1,638	–	250	118
1,600–	1,799	986	1,784	1,672	1,820	–	274	124
1,800–	1,999	905	1,768	1,714	1,908	24	290	128
2,000–	3,999	6,194	18,068	17,700	18,570	256	3,400	1,318
4,000–	5,999	3,171	15,756	15,470	15,932	–	3,586	1,154
6,000–	7,999	1,700	11,880	11,748	13,252	–	3,278	878
8,000–	9,999	1,078	9,682	9,594	9,838	–	2,940	712
10,000–	11,999	688	7,534	7,502	7,934	–	2,482	562
12,000–	13,999	572	7,622	7,398	8,208	–	2,562	552
14,000–	15,999	378	5,662	5,642	5,790	–	2,000	424
16,000–	17,999	304	5,172	5,160	5,630	–	1,900	386
18,000–	19,999	262	4,964	4,948	5,102	–	1,854	366
20,000–	39,999	1,258	35,554	35,168	38,324	–	13,718	2,610
40,000–	59,999	439	21,384	21,334	22,748	–	8,638	1,592
60,000–	79,999	240	16,682	16,682	18,292	–	6,910	1,224
80,000–	99,999	133	11,984	11,896	12,490	–	4,976	890
100,000–	199,999	298	41,874	41,842	44,890	–	17,472	3,082
200,000–	399,999	184	54,342	51,306	53,130	–	21,606	3,716
400,000–	599,999	57	27,410	27,410	30,374	–	11,536	1,996
600,000–	799,999	26	17,886	17,886	18,368	–	7,418	1,288
800,000–	999,999	16	14,380	14,152	15,444	–	6,016	1,062
1,000,000–	1,999,999	42	59,378	59,378	61,442	–	23,704	3,990
2,000,000 and over		18	63,280	63,280	69,532	–	24,294	4,080
Net loss ..	..	8,349	–	–	306	23,232	–	–
Assessable income before losses ..	..	3,361	7,006	–	240	2	–	–
Totals, 1964–65		47,878	471,544	458,278	501,698	23,522	172,828	32,814
1963–64		44,732	419,112	411,700	450,534	22,434	154,868	29,458
1962–63		42,011	370,720	361,781	389,770	21,862	134,092	25,810

*Assessable income before deduction of losses brought forward from previous years.

Companies are classified by industry, the classification being identical with that used for individuals, with the minor exception that community services—professional—do not form a separate group. Attention is drawn to the remarks on page 807 regarding the difference between the enterprise and the establishment concepts. The statistics are based on the enterprise concept, i.e., the whole of the company's activities are classified according to the predominant activity. The figures in the next table give the results of this classification for the income years 1964-65.

Industry Group	Number of Returns	Assessable Income Before Losses*	Assessable Income	Returnable Income	Current Net Loss	Income Tax Assessed	
						Ordinary	Social Security
						\$(thousand)	
Agriculture and livestock production	3,643	11,074	10,226	10,490	1,908	2,918	764
Forestry, hunting, and fishing	207	658	576	648	366	178	44
Mining and quarrying	295	2,358	2,150	2,158	1,584	782	160
Manufacturing—							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	874	46,836	42,858	45,056	2,384	17,842	3,210
Textiles, wearing apparel, made-up textiles, and footwear	938	17,536	17,194	18,158	484	6,832	1,290
Metals and metal products	3,104	42,732	41,278	42,538	1,752	16,026	3,094
Wood, paper, and chemical products (including miscellaneous)	3,027	74,854	73,780	77,790	2,126	29,900	5,532
Construction	3,668	17,572	16,716	17,032	3,552	5,522	1,250
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	25	374	372	372	44	146	28
Commerce—							
Wholesale and retail	15,159	148,012	145,668	156,544	4,878	56,578	10,920
Other	11,106	80,178	79,092	101,274	1,714	26,122	4,416
Transport, storage, and communication	1,985	15,156	14,508	15,044	830	4,928	1,070
Services, community and business, and recreation	3,843	14,204	13,858	14,592	1,896	5,056	1,038
Unknown or not stated	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Totals—1964-65	47,878	471,544	458,278	501,698	23,522	172,828	32,814
1963-64	44,732	419,112	411,700	450,534	22,434	154,868	29,458
1962-63	42,011	370,720	361,781	389,770	21,862	134,092	25,810

*Assessable income before deduction of losses brought forward from previous years.

The principal sharers of the additions to the numbers of companies in 1964-65 were "commerce—other" (1,521) and "commerce—wholesale and retail trade" (437)

A large proportion of the companies in the "commerce—other" group were at one time actively engaged in some type of business operations but on the death or retirement of the principal shareholders the companies have become property holders receiving income from interest or rents. The farming community has also contributed a share of the increase in "commerce—other". Many companies have been formed for the purpose of owning farming land and buildings, with the farmers owning and controlling the farming operations either as individuals or partnerships. An additional factor contributing to the increase in the numbers of companies in the "commerce—other" group is the formation of "own your own flat" companies.

Rates of Tax: Companies—For incomes received during the income year 1964-65 the rate of ordinary income tax payable by a company was 25c, increased by $\frac{1}{120}$ c for every \$2 of taxable income up to \$7,200. Above \$7,200 the rate was 85c in every \$2. Social security income tax was levied at the rate of 1c in every 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c of income and excess retention tax was levied at a flat rate of 70c in every \$2 but not all companies were liable to pay these taxes. More information about taxation rates will be found in the section on taxation.

The next table shows some additional data concerning companies which relate to the income year 1964-65.

Industry Group	Stocks at End of Period	Income		Expenditure					Gross Profit
		Sales and Services	Interest and Gross Rents	Purchases	Salaries and Wages	Interest	Rent	Depreciation	
\$ (thousand)									
Agriculture and livestock production	32,758	96,722	1,007	24,078	23,610	3,704	2,200	6,122	54,344
Forestry, hunting, and fishing	682	13,910	346	...	3,342	318	326	1,246	4,314
Mining and quarrying ..	1,466	32,756	216	...	11,228	240	664	3,738	*
Manufacturing—									
Food, beverages, and tobacco	104,916	1,014,162	3,288	712,930	106,328	5,070	3,540	18,536	167,524
Textiles, wearing apparel, made-up textiles, and footwear ..	55,484	246,844	1,018	126,796	61,624	2,058	3,370	5,182	57,490
Metals and metal products	87,054	499,360	1,992	297,726	100,700	3,224	5,054	9,888	111,358
Wood, paper, and chemical products (including miscellaneous)	139,912	748,100	4,402	358,220	158,196	7,878	8,088	30,088	202,518
Construction	55,796	378,344	1,220	204,888	91,924	1,942	1,744	8,886	63,998
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services ..	1,294	6,738	68	2,718	1,838	190	10	568	3,022
Commerce—									
Wholesale and retail ..	478,382	3,286,084	16,512	2,571,654	268,814	17,086	25,164	30,564	546,086
Other	8,322	224,354	169,524	11,144	61,266	48,058	3,470	8,190	*
Transport, storage, and communication ..	1,932	175,250	1,084	15,410	58,074	2,016	1,960	15,524	*
Services, community and business and recreation	8,804	199,596	3,050	75,532	53,396	2,158	4,944	6,540	39,950
Unknown or not stated ..	—	14	—	6	4	—	—	—	2
Totals, 1964-65	976,800	6,922,232	203,728	4,401,104	1,000,342	93,940	60,536	145,072	1,250,608
1963-64	902,140	6,301,432	177,962	4,022,800	906,614	82,360	53,262	127,168	1,119,556
1962-63	829,560	5,618,524	156,102	3,534,462	838,150	69,878	47,156	111,324	1,009,402

*Gross profit not normally available.

One point which should be noted is that the purchases figures have not been given for the forestry and mining industry groups. It was found that there was a considerable lack of uniformity in such data for these two groups, which was probably connected with differing treatments of royalty and equivalent payments.

The amount of gross profit shown in the accounts is used in these statistics, despite the wide variations in the conceptions of gross profit. No attempt has been made to secure uniformity of calculation for individual companies, but of course the total gross profit for each industry should correspond with that industry's average conception of gross profit. In some industries, such as the transport industry, it is not normal practice to calculate gross profit, and in some cases the gross profit is recorded in these statistics as nil. Estimates of the amount of gross profit were, however, made when any company did not calculate the gross profit, and it was the custom of the industry concerned to show this figure.

The abridged version of the full industry classification for which data are given in this publication does not reveal the individual industries where the gross profit is not generally calculated. Apart from "Mining and Quarrying", "Commerce, other" and "Transport, etc.", there are a number of industries included in "Services, community" which do not show gross profit.

The assessable income, dividends, paid-up capital, and shareholders' funds for 1964-65 are given in the two following tables.

Industry Group	Number of Returns	Assessable Income	Dividends Paid	Shareholders' Funds	
				Total	Paid-up Capital
\$ (thousand)					
Agriculture and livestock production ..	3,643	10,226	5,302	119,342	60,222
Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	207	576	282	12,100	6,798
Mining and quarrying	295	2,150	1,154	45,682	8,726
Manufacturing—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	874	42,858	15,606	274,408	130,438
Textiles, wearing apparel, made-up textiles, and footwear	938	17,194	7,592	94,848	45,008
Metals and metal products ..	3,104	41,278	15,042	166,416	83,980
Wood, paper, and chemical products (including miscellaneous) ..	3,027	73,780	30,318	399,608	226,548
Construction	3,668	16,716	7,056	79,092	35,210
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	25	372	164	5,956	3,148
Commerce—					
Wholesale and retail	15,159	145,668	63,434	804,476	394,651
Other	11,106	79,092	30,560	662,225	346,387
Transport, storage, and communication	1,985	14,508	6,090	98,122	52,292
Services, community and business, and recreation	3,843	13,858	4,780	98,687	32,218
Unknown or not stated	4	2	..	14	28
Totals 1964-65	47,878	458,278	187,383	2,860,978	1,425,655
1963-64	44,732	411,700	139,682	2,589,476	1,260,934
1962-63	42,011	361,781	125,320	2,394,354	1,192,116

In 1964-65 dividends paid were equal to 40.9 percent of the assessable income compared with 33.9 percent in 1963-64 and 34.6 percent in 1962-63.

Prior to 31 March 1965, a 1960 amendment to the Land and Income Tax Act, enabled a company to capitalise profits accumulated up to 31 March 1957 (or equivalent balance date) without incurring its shareholders, or the shareholders of a parent company, in a liability to dividend tax, the amount so capitalised as a bonus share issue, being treated as non-assessable income in the hands of the shareholders for rate purposes only. The fact that this concession was lost after 31 March 1965 had a substantial influence on the number of such issues made in the 1964-65 income year. This is reflected in the large increase in the amount of dividends paid and in the increase in paid-up capital in that year.

For the purposes of these statistics, the shareholders funds of a company are defined, briefly, as the amount which would be available to shareholders if the assets were realised and the liabilities discharged at the net values shown in the balance sheet. In the case of New Zealand branches of overseas companies, either the paid-up capital and the shareholders' funds are apportioned on some equitable basis, or the balance of the branch's head office account is taken. The capital loan liabilities of those Government Departments which are included in these statistics have been omitted from both paid-up capital and shareholders' funds. Advances from shareholders have been added to shareholders' funds and advances to shareholders deducted.

An analysis of companies by amount of paid-up capital for 1964-65 discloses the position shown in the next table. Those with no paid-up capital are mostly industrial and provident societies, clubs, associations, and similar incorporated bodies.

Amount of Paid-up Capital		Number of Returns	Paid-up Capital	Shareholders' Funds	Dividends Paid
		\$(thousand)			
Nil		3,281	—	99,464	3,232
	\$.. \$..	3,007	1,076	29,976	2,158
1—	999	3,643	4,330	28,120	1,776
1,000—	1,999	8,884	21,248	98,528	5,448
2,000—	3,999	6,530	28,618	82,598	5,034
4,000—	5,999	4,071	25,794	61,810	4,066
6,000—	7,999	2,584	21,624	46,732	3,178
8,000—	9,999	2,895	29,518	69,060	4,428
10,000—	11,999	1,631	20,110	41,670	2,988
12,000—	13,999	1,068	15,560	30,866	2,188
14,000—	15,999	891	14,560	29,668	2,160
16,000—	17,999	652	12,070	21,564	2,250
18,000—	19,999	4,562	114,442	237,770	18,120
20,000—	39,999	1,509	69,278	139,716	10,720
40,000—	59,999	705	46,328	84,398	7,628
60,000—	79,999	335	28,874	50,524	4,630
80,000—	99,999	303	31,626	64,084	5,526
100,000—	119,999	170	21,340	43,440	2,906
120,000—	139,999	120	17,564	29,122	2,576
140,000—	159,999	81	13,424	28,790	3,204
160,000—	179,999	46	8,596	15,946	1,966
180,000—	199,999	443	116,558	216,390	18,588
200,000—	399,999	130	60,096	116,284	8,132
400,000—	599,999	82	55,208	87,734	8,056
600,000—	799,999	40	34,406	61,478	5,096
800,000—	999,999	33	34,516	55,264	3,420
1,000,000—	1,199,999	25	31,400	44,574	2,190
1,200,000—	1,399,999	25	37,104	63,566	4,552
1,400,000—	1,599,999	25	41,236	67,396	2,232
1,600,000—	1,799,999	12	22,290	49,188	2,968
1,800,000—	1,999,999	95	446,862	765,260	35,970
2,000,000 and over					
Totals 1964-65		47,878	1,425,655	2,860,978	187,383
1963-64		44,732	1,260,934	2,589,476	139,682
1962-63		42,011	1,192,116	2,394,354	125,320

In 1964-65 there were 910 companies with paid-up capital of \$200,000 and over. Corresponding figures for 1963-64 and 1962-63 were respectively 814 and 748. These companies had 61.7 percent of the total paid-up capital and 53.4 percent of the total shareholders' funds.

The number of companies increased by 7.0 percent in 1964-65 and paid-up capital rose by 13.0 percent. The same percentages for 1963-64 were respectively 6.5 percent and 5.8 percent.

An analysis by the type of company—i.e., private, public, overseas, etc.—is given in the three following tables, which present some of the principal data for the year 1964-65.

Industry Group	Number of Returns	Assessable Income	Ordinary and Social Security Income Tax	Net Business Loss	Shareholders' Funds		Dividends Paid
					Paid-up Capital	Total	
New Zealand Private Companies							
Agriculture and livestock production	3,625	\$(000) 9,926	\$(000) 3,536	\$(000) 1,892	\$(000) 57,722	\$(000) 116,294	\$(000) 5,240
Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	193	528	200	356	4,450	9,456	208
Mining and quarrying ..	271	1,420	584	270	5,168	41,060	812
Manufacturing—							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	636	17,894	8,628	1,706	39,212	84,192	8,268
Textiles, wearing apparel, madeup textiles, and footwear	884	10,744	4,944	476	20,140	45,536	4,964
Metals and metal products ..	3,031	33,190	15,088	1,640	59,132	123,820	11,542
Wood, paper, and chemical products (including miscellaneous)	2,795	39,430	18,248	1,484	73,412	160,138	16,478
Construction	3,651	15,256	6,024	3,472	31,664	73,048	6,796
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	14	36	14	14	28	190	10
Commerce—							
Wholesale and retail ..	14,714	94,634	41,936	4,760	235,626	491,140	44,532
Other	9,969	19,618	7,512	1,214	178,330	305,612	20,618
Transport, storage, and communication	1,854	10,070	4,182	708	27,496	55,382	4,736
Services (community, business, and recreation)	2,849	9,464	3,990	1,006	26,066	52,324	4,386
Unknown or not stated ..	4	2	—	2	28	14	—
Totals 1964-65 ..	44,490	262,210	114,886	19,002	758,476	1,558,208	128,590
1963-64 ..	41,686	234,654	101,446	17,950	658,618	1,398,638	86,126
1962-63 ..	39,028	206,046	88,002	16,412	616,498	1,282,412	75,908
New Zealand Public Companies							
Agriculture and livestock production	11	160	74	10	1,208	1,526	38
Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	34	778	378	1,106	4,742	6,870	414
Mining and quarrying ..							
Manufacturing—							
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..							
Textiles, wearing apparel, madeup textiles, and footwear	275	30,474	15,114	230	107,664	223,312	9,786
Metals and metal products ..	54	6,068	2,994	42	20,238	35,608	3,222
Wood, paper, and chemical products (including miscellaneous)	194	31,638	15,742	584	149,036	230,266	13,542
Construction	11	1,032	516	—	3,386	5,584	262
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	11	336	162	32	3,120	5,768	154
Commerce—							
Wholesale and retail ..	274	34,944	17,286	62	141,074	242,834	14,144
Other	340	27,498	12,296	86	131,892	255,716	9,722
Transport, storage, and communication	115	4,048	1,654	66	24,260	41,844	1,264
Services (community, business, and recreation)	53	2,658	1,302	376	6,024	21,414	364
Unknown or not stated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals 1964-65 ..	1,372	139,632	67,516	2,594	592,644	1,070,742	52,912
1963-64 ..	1,383	127,730	61,750	3,434	535,416	975,838	48,330
1962-63 ..	1,398	116,208	56,580	3,900	507,612	917,232	42,806

Industry Group	Number of Returns	Assessable Income	Ordinary and Social Security Income Tax	Net Business Loss	Shareholders' Funds		Dividends Paid					
					Paid-up Capital	Total						
<i>Remainder of Companies (Overseas, Industrial and Provident Societies, etc.)</i>												
Agriculture and livestock production	11	\$(000) 140	\$(000) 72	\$(000) 222	\$(000) 2,454	\$(000) 1,918	\$(000) 26					
Forestry, hunting, and fishing												
Mining and quarrying												
Manufacturing—												
Foods, beverages, and tobacco ..	17	940	488	458	8,430	16,214	180					
Textiles, wearing apparel, and made-up textiles												
Metals and metal products ..												
Wood, paper, and chemical products (including miscellaneous)	19	2,018	1,036	70	4,612	6,990	276					
Construction	38	2,712	1,440	56	4,100	9,202	298					
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	6	430	232	80	160	460	—					
Commerce—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Wholesale and retail ..	171	16,092	8,276	56	17,952	70,502	4,758					
Other	797	31,978	10,732	414	36,164	100,898	222					
Transport, storage, and communication	16	390	162	56	536	894	90					
Services (community, business, and recreation)	941	1,736	800	514	128	24,948	30					
Unknown or not stated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Totals—1964-65	2,016	56,436	23,240	1,926	74,536	232,028	5,882					
1963-64	1,663	49,314	21,130	1,050	66,900	214,997	5,226					
1962-63	1,585	39,526	15,326	1,548	68,000	194,716	6,604					

Government Departments which are liable for income tax have been classified as New Zealand public companies. In a percentage of cases, precise information concerning the type of company was not available and there consequently may be some instances of incorrect classifications.

The numbers of public and of overseas companies, industrial and provident societies, etc., have shown little change in recent years. Any slight trend exhibited is rather in a downwards direction. The whole of the large annual increase in the number of companies is concentrated in the New Zealand private companies. This does not mean that overseas companies are no longer venturing into the New Zealand field. Most of the overseas companies now doing this are establishing a subsidiary company, usually registered as a New Zealand private company, instead of setting up a New Zealand branch of the overseas company. On average, private companies are much smaller than are public companies, but in the aggregate they employ a larger amount of paid-up capital. Their shareholders' funds are also a rather higher percentage of the paid-up capital (205 percent against 181 percent for public companies). However, as shareholders' funds include advances from shareholders (\$292,889,000), the bulk of which relate to private companies, it is evident that the relation of retained income to paid-up capital is nearly identical for both types of companies. The earning power per unit of shareholders' funds employed is considerably higher in the case of private companies, since their assessable incomes are 16.8 percent of shareholders' funds against the 13.0 percent for public companies.

While on the subject of dividends paid, it should be pointed out that the disposable profits of the New Zealand branches of overseas companies are remitted to their overseas head offices and that these disposable profits are not included as dividends paid in New Zealand. Where the overseas company operates through a New Zealand subsidiary company, the New Zealand company is classified as either public or private and any dividends paid will be included in the statistics.

BALANCE DATE OF COMPANIES—A classification of companies by the month in which the balance date fell was made for the income year 1964-65. As the results could be of some general interest, the table below shows for each industry group the number of companies by month of balance date. More complete descriptions of the industry groups will be found in earlier tables.

Industry Group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Agriculture ..	14	13	1,927	44	196	1,194	62	26	19	106	18	24
Forestry ..	9		156	6		10	4	7		8	7	
Mining ..	4	4	224	6		10	5	8		14	20	
Manufacturing—												
Food ..	23	14	430	21	88	116	28	21	29	52	13	39
Textiles ..	38	20	615	11	18	51	47	8	12	34	22	62
Wood ..	53	58	2,231	36	52	155	46	44	63	105	28	156
Metals ..	46	56	2,535	26	41	111	34	19	34	92	30	80
Construction ..	49	33	3,256	11	22	42	17	17	24	84	39	74
Electricity ..	—	—	16	9								
Commerce—												
Wholesale and retail ..	381	667	11,290	178	274	683	390	249	183	409	157	298
Other ..	179	174	8,601	110	139	716	169	134	174	267	116	327
Transport ..	37	28	1,534	17	28	112	27	27	41	56	33	45
Services ..	71	83	2,675	60	88	242	111	75	85	123	46	184
Unknown ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	901	1,153	35,492	521	953	3,444	942	629	672	1,350	503	1,318

CENSUS 1961: INCOMES OF INDIVIDUALS—The following statistics on incomes were compiled from the population census taken on 18 April 1961.

The table divides into income groups the persons actively engaged, and also the total population, including those not actively engaged in employment.

The questionnaire on the schedule asked for income for the year ended 31 March 1961 from all sources without deduction of taxes, superannuation, life insurance, rates, etc. Social security benefits (age, family, etc.) and war pensions were not included.

Income Group	Persons Actively Engaged			Total Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
\$ Nil	3,547	4,104	7,651	492,692	871,039	1,363,731
1- 199	6,773	11,961	18,734	22,057	53,384	75,441
200- 599	19,322	35,867	55,189	31,593	70,179	101,772
600- 999	43,982	79,373	123,355	51,895	94,470	146,365
1,000-1,399	82,828	58,164	140,992	88,661	65,673	154,334
1,400-1,799	169,348	20,170	189,518	172,953	23,675	196,628
1,800-2,199	147,163	6,641	153,804	149,631	8,818	158,449
2,200-2,599	75,951	2,252	78,203	77,787	3,355	81,142
2,600-2,999	35,046	972	36,018	35,962	1,664	37,626
3,000 and over	79,520	2,099	81,619	81,985	4,335	86,320
Not specified	7,026	3,254	10,280	8,160	5,016	13,176
Totals	670,506	224,857	895,363	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984

Included in the "nil" income group for actively engaged persons are those people who entered the labour force between 1 and 18 April 1961, and thus did not have income for the year ended 31 March 1961.

There would also be, in the smaller income group, considerable numbers of people who began work towards the end of the year 1960-61.

The largest income group for males actively engaged was the \$1,400 to \$1,799 group, with 169,348, or 25.3 percent of those males actively engaged. This was followed closely by the \$1,800 to \$2,199 group with 147,163, or 22.0 percent. The actively engaged males with incomes of \$3,000 and over numbered 79,520, or 11.9 percent.

The largest income group for actively engaged females was the \$600 to \$999 group with 79,373, representing 35.3 percent of all actively engaged females. There were only 2,099, or 0.9 percent, of actively engaged females with incomes of \$3,000 and over.

Income Earners in Each Household—An analysis of income earners in each household was made for the first time from the information collected at the census of population in 1961. For this analysis an income earner was defined as one who received \$200 or more a year, excluding social security benefits, universal superannuation, and war pensions. A summary of the analysis is given in the following table.

Number of Occupants	Number of Households with—						Total Dwellings
	No Income Earners	1 Income Earner	2 Income Earners	3 Income Earners	4 Income Earners	5 or more Income Earners	
1	28,127	43,877	—	—	—	—	72,004
2	26,734	74,612	51,807	—	—	—	153,153
3	5,306	56,082	37,331	13,359	—	—	112,078
4	2,803	66,961	28,990	14,444	4,741	—	117,939
5	1,500	49,742	19,533	9,352	4,173	1,216	85,516
6	846	27,139	10,960	5,558	2,616	1,116	48,235
7	472	11,902	5,559	2,956	1,485	845	23,219
8	250	5,261	2,528	1,456	780	497	10,772
9	147	2,230	1,140	794	447	351	5,109
10	81	1,208	637	389	224	204	2,743
11	47	550	340	195	134	116	1,382
12	30	269	205	104	78	66	752
13	10	130	91	83	42	48	404
14	6	27	34	46	16	36	165
15 and over ..	9	36	46	47	47	51	236
Totals	66,368	340,026	159,201	48,783	14,783	4,546	633,707

Section 29

BANKING AND CURRENCY

GENERAL—The core of the New Zealand banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of New Zealand) and five commercial or trading banks. There are also 13 trustee savings banks and the Post Office Savings Bank, while each trading bank has had a private savings bank since 1 October 1964. In addition, a number of trading companies, investment societies, etc., perform quasi-banking functions, accepting deposits and granting credits (short-term and long-term) to clients. In some instances deposits are repayable to the client's order at call—virtually a system of cheque issuing. An expansion in the size and scope of near-banks (or non-banking financial institutions) has been a feature in recent years in New Zealand as in many other countries. This is discussed in detail in an article on Banks and Near-Banks in the September 1965 issue of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand *Bulletin* and articles in the June 1966 and July 1967 issues of the *Bulletin* give the results of the first statistical surveys of finance companies carried out by the Reserve Bank. Report No. 10 of the Monetary and Economic Council. *The New Zealand Financial System*, published in March 1966, presents a comprehensive description of the financial and credit system; it covers mainly the period 1955 to 1966.

THE RESERVE BANK: Previous Legislation—The Reserve Bank of New Zealand was established by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1933. Prior to the consolidation in 1964, there had been 16 amendments to that Act and other legislation affecting the Bank, with four important series of changes—in 1936, 1939, 1950, and 1960—which altered the constitution, powers, functions, and ownership of the Bank, and its statutory relationships with Parliament, the Government, and the Minister of Finance.

Initially the Reserve Bank was a privately owned institution with a share capital widely held throughout New Zealand. Of the seven full directors other than the Governor and Deputy Governor, three only were appointed by the Governor-General. The secretary to the Treasury, although a member of the Board, did not have the right to vote. The Bank was therefore to a large extent independent of the Government, but the original Act required it, as its primary duty, to exercise control over monetary circulation and credit to the end that the economic welfare of the Dominion might be promoted and maintained.

Considerable care was taken to see that the Bank was free from political interference. The first Governor of the Bank made it clear, however, that the Board of the Bank accepted the view that the ultimate responsibility for the monetary policy of the Dominion must rest with the Government of the day. The Board, nevertheless, held it was the duty of the Bank to tender to the Government impartial advice on monetary and financial matters, and to exercise its own judgment in carrying out those functions entrusted to it.

The business of the Bank was strictly defined, however, and the 1933 Act laid down limitations designed to ensure that the Bank did not become an easy source of credit for the community, or a source of inflationary finance for the Government. The Bank was given power to determine the exchange rates at which it bought and sold sterling, was required to be prepared at all times to sell sterling at the rates so fixed, and was also required to hold overseas exchange reserves equivalent to at least 25 percent of its notes and other demand liabilities. In addition, the trading banks were deprived of the right to issue notes and were required to hold minimum balances with the Reserve Bank.

Through this 1933 legislation, Parliament substantially increased its control over the monetary affairs of the country, and set up a national institution, with the sole right of note issue, to manage the currency. The legislation was the culmination of proposals, ranging back to 1886 that a central bank, or a State trading bank, should be set up in New Zealand.

In 1936 the Bank became a State-owned institution, the whole of the Board being appointed by the Government, and the Secretary to the Treasury was given the right to vote at Board meetings. Its general function was changed to that of giving effect to the monetary policy of the Government, as communicated to it by the Minister of Finance. For this

purpose, and the promotion of economic and social welfare, the Bank was still required to regulate and control currency and credit, but was also empowered to control the transfer of money to and from New Zealand, and the disposal of export proceeds. Power was taken to suspend the Bank's duty to sell sterling on demand and to make regulations, when needed, to implement these limited exchange control powers.

In 1936 also, some of the restraints on Reserve Bank lending were relaxed, but the ability of the Reserve Bank to influence monetary conditions was greatly enhanced by empowering the Governor of the Bank, with the authority of the Minister of Finance, to vary the minimum balances that the trading banks were required to hold at the Reserve Bank. In the same year, the Reserve Bank became Registrar of Government Stock.

In 1939 the Government's authority was reinforced by adding a requirement for the Bank to have regard to any representations made by the Minister in respect of any functions or business of the Bank, and to give effect to any decision of the Government in relation thereto conveyed to the Governor in writing. The Minister of Finance was given power to suspend indefinitely the duty of the Bank to hold overseas reserves equal to not less than 25 percent of its demand liabilities, which could previously be suspended for short periods only. Provision was made whereby the Governor-General in Council could authorise the Bank to exercise some activities, such as engaging in trade or holding an interest in other financial institutions, which were previously prohibited.

In 1950 the 1939 amendment relating to representations by the Minister and decisions of the Government in respect of the functions and business of the Bank was repealed. A new requirement—to give effect to any resolution of Parliament in respect of the Bank's functions or business—was substituted, this change being designed to restore to the Bank a degree of independence, while still requiring it ultimately to carry out Government policy. The duty of the Bank to hold overseas reserves was changed to a duty to hold reserves which the Board considered would provide a reasonable margin for contingencies. A further change in 1950 was to add to the criteria for monetary action the safeguarding of a stable internal price level and the promotion of the highest degree of production, trade, and employment that could be achieved by monetary action.

Towards the end of 1960, an amending Act removed the reference to a resolution of Parliament, reinserted the 1939 requirement regarding representations by the Minister and decisions of the Government, and recast, without significant change, the criteria for monetary policy. It declared the sovereign right of the Crown to control currency and credit, and introduced wide general powers for the Bank, on behalf of the Government, to regulate and control "money, banking, credit, and currency" and interest rates, together with specific power to give directions to the trading banks. The existing right of the Bank to determine overseas exchange rates was made subject to a prior right for the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the Governor, to determine the basic rate of exchange with sterling.

Present Legislation—The Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1964 was designed to bring the provisions of existing legislation into line with modern central banking practice and monetary policy. It provides the Government and the Reserve Bank with flexible authority to take such monetary action within, and to some extent outside, the conventional banking system as may be appropriate to the times. Where specific powers are given, the aim was to set them out fully, so that the Act is clear as to their extent. A further objective was the abolition of the last of the wartime emergency regulations, which relates to exchange control, and the provision of the necessary authority in the permanent legislation.

Section 8 is the most important section in the Act. It restates the primary functions of the Bank, its basic relationships with Parliament, the Government, and the Minister of Finance, and lays down the criteria for Government monetary policy. The section reads:

"(1) The primary functions of the Bank shall be—

- (a) To act as the central bank for New Zealand; and
- (b) To advise the Government on matters relating to monetary policy, banking, and overseas exchange; and
- (c) Within the limits of its powers, to give effect to the monetary policy of the Government as communicated in writing to the Bank under subsection (2) of this section, and to any resolution of Parliament in relation to that monetary policy.

"(2) For the purposes of this Act, the Minister may from time to time communicate to the Bank the monetary policy of the Government, which shall be directed to the maintenance and promotion of economic and social welfare in New Zealand having regard to the desirability of promoting the highest degree of production, trade, and employment and of maintaining a stable internal price level.

"(3) The Bank may, on behalf of the Government, regulate and control—

- (a) Money, banking, banking transactions, credit, and currency;
- (b) Rates of interest in respect of such classes of transactions as may from time to time be prescribed;
- (c) Overseas exchange and overseas exchange transactions."

Whilst the Bank must still give effect to Government monetary policy or to resolutions of Parliament related thereto, the directors were given a greater degree of independence and responsibility in the carrying out of the policy laid down, and in the management of the Bank and the conduct of its business.

Wherever possible, the particular powers of the Bank have been expressed broadly. The exercise of these powers is at the discretion of the directors, but the consent of the Minister is required in certain special cases. The consent of the Governor-General in Council is required before the Bank can engage in trade or have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial, or financial institution, or purchase, or lend against, the shares of a trading bank or financial institution. The Government is required to entrust to the Bank, and the Bank to undertake, free of charge to the Government, all Government banking transactions.

The Reserve Bank has 10 directors, comprising the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the Secretary to the Treasury, and seven other directors appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

Bank Notes—The Bank retains the sole right of issue, and a new provision gives authority for the calling in, with the consent of the Minister, of any note or series of notes issued by the Bank. Notes called in cease to be legal tender, but remain a liability of the Bank. Provisions covering the defacing of bank notes and their reproduction or imitation without the prior consent of the Bank are in the Reserve Bank Act.

Overseas Exchange—Part IV of the Reserve Bank Act 1964 deals with the overseas exchange and other transactions affecting the overseas resources of New Zealand. The right of the Minister, after consultation with the Governor, to determine the basic relationship between New Zealand currency and United Kingdom currency is preserved, and the Bank retains the authority to fix the actual exchange rates used in its operations. Statutory authority is given for the Bank to prescribe or approve rates of exchange to be used by other persons in foreign exchange transactions, a power which had, since 1940, been contained in the Finance Emergency Regulations but not in the statute law.

In recognition of the fact that the holding of external reserves is dependent on aspects of economic policy and conditions beyond the control of the Reserve Bank, the description of its duty "to endeavour, within the limits of its powers, to maintain, in addition to any holdings of gold, an adequate level of overseas reserves". The Bank keeps the Minister of Finance informed of the overseas exchange position and prospects, and of the level of overseas exchange reserves it regards as adequate. To assist it in carrying out this duty to hold reserves, particularly in the event of the eventual abolition of exchange control, the Bank has a statutory power to require trading banks to sell to it their foreign exchange holdings in excess of maximum amounts prescribed by the Reserve Bank.

Comprehensive permissive provisions for exchange control regulations are set out in this Part. There are adequate powers for control of take-overs in New Zealand by overseas interests, and for control over overseas companies commencing business in New Zealand and control of capital issues.

Since the passing of the 1964 Act, regulations have been promulgated for the control of (a) overseas remuneration received by New Zealand residents for services rendered to non-residents (subsequently included in the Exchange Control Regulation 1965); (b) control of company takeovers by overseas residents; (c) capital issues by overseas companies in New Zealand or issues overseas by New Zealand companies; (d) capital issues by finance companies.

Regulations of Banking and Credit—In Part V of the 1964 Act, trading banks are required to make monthly returns to the Reserve Bank detailing their principal liabilities and assets, separating demand and time deposits by customers from other demand and time liabilities. This facilitates the operation of the reserve ratio procedure. Statutory authority has been provided for obtaining of such subsidiary returns and other information from trading banks as the Reserve Bank may require.

There is complete flexibility, subject to the approval of the Minister, in the application of reserve ratios or assets ratios. The trading banks may be required to hold balances at the Reserve Bank or to hold assets of a specified kind including balances at the Reserve Bank. The minimum requirements may be laid down as a percentage of deposit liabilities or of assets, as a percentage of parts of such deposit liabilities or assets or as percentages of both, or in any other manner. Different percentages may be laid down for different classes of deposit liabilities or assets. Under earlier legislation, the minimum requirements could not be reduced below 7 percent of demand plus 3 percent of time liabilities; there is now no minimum. In actual operation, however, the required balances are, on average, much higher than the previous minimum, but seasonal swings make it desirable to have complete flexibility.

The Reserve Bank is authorised to give directions to trading banks as to the policy to be followed in relation to advances, discounts, and investments and in relation to rates of interest or discount.

To enable the Reserve Bank to obtain information on the activities of the "fringe-banking" institutions and exercise some degree of control over their activities, the Bank is authorised to *request* any person or class of persons who, as a substantial part of their New Zealand business, accept deposits or carry on any banking business, or grant credit or make loans for the financing of industry, trade, or commerce, to supply information concerning such business. With the prior authority of the Minister of Finance, the Bank may, by notice in the *Gazette*, require such information to be supplied. The Bank may also make recommendations to them in respect of the policy to be followed in respect of such business. Statistics collected were presented in an article in the June 1966 issue of the Bank's *Bulletin*, and now appear regularly in the *Bulletin*.

The net profits of the Bank are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Account, after certain provisions have been met. The net profits for the year ended 31 March 1967, which were subsequently paid to the Consolidated Revenue Account, amounted to \$5,861,174 as compared with \$7,789,580 for the previous year.

Any appreciation or depreciation of assets due to alteration in the exchange rate is to be credited to or borne by the Consolidated Revenue Account. In accordance with this provision, the Reserve Bank was credited with the sum of \$41,152,000 in early 1949 by the Government as a result of the alteration of the exchange rate to parity with sterling as from 20 August 1948.

Discount Rate—In effect, the Reserve Bank's discount rate is the minimum rate at which trading banks may borrow from the Bank if they need to do so in order to maintain the statutory minimum balances which they are required to deposit with the Bank, and the rate at which the Bank lends to short-term money market dealers.

So far the Reserve Bank's discount rate has applied mainly to transactions with trading banks and the short-term money market dealers. The discount rate therefore is mainly used as a supplement to the reserve ratio system as an aid to regulating bank credit. When a trading bank is short of cash—that is, when its balance at the Reserve Bank is approaching or below statutory minimum—it may borrow from another bank either in New Zealand or London, or it may sell sterling to the Reserve Bank. The most likely and normal procedure, however, is to borrow from the Reserve Bank. For this money it pays a rate of interest related to the bank's discount rate. If the trading banks have a safe margin of free cash there would be no need for them to borrow from the Reserve Bank and the discount rate would then be a formality (though it has some psychological impact); but when this margin is small the discount rate acquires a much greater significance.

The discount rate does not apply to advances to the State and to marketing organisations, these being made at 1 percent from 22 February 1946. Advances to the State may be in the form of Treasury bills, overdrafts, or 1 percent Government stock. During the financial year 1959–60 the Bank's holdings of Treasury bills were exchanged for 1 percent stock and short-term borrowing is now by overdraft or Treasury bills and longer-term borrowing by 1 percent stock.

Liabilities and Assets—Details of the liabilities and assets of the Reserve Bank at the end of June for the latest five years, and weekly averages for the latest 11 calendar years are shown in the following tables.

LIABILITIES OF RESERVE BANK

Year	Bank Notes	Demand Deposits				Other Liabilities*	Total Liabilities
		State	Marketing	Banks	Other		

\$(million)

Weekly Average for Calendar Year

1957	148.5	22.9	2.5	124.7	2.9	21.0	322.5
1958	152.5	24.2	1.4	115.0	2.2	23.0	318.2
1959	154.1	23.2	1.0	124.5	2.4	24.2	329.4
1960	163.0	22.2	1.6	175.9	2.6	21.4	386.6
1961	168.9	30.4	4.1	132.5	3.5	20.9	360.3
1962	167.8	33.2	5.1	148.5	4.7	20.6	379.8
1963	169.6	36.0	3.0	141.8	4.3	19.9	374.7
1964	166.6	36.9	2.6	138.8	4.6	20.4	369.9
1965	166.1	35.6	2.5	98.2	12.3	21.6	336.3
1966	164.2	34.0	3.8	66.4	56.4	30.2	355.0
1967	163.8	34.7	3.0	39.1	106.7	46.2	393.5

At End of June

1963	162.6	32.5	1.6	150.4	4.4	16.8	368.2
1964	159.3	38.2	2.0	166.0	4.5	17.2	387.2
1965	160.1	38.3	1.5	109.8	5.5	18.0	333.1
1966	158.4	37.9	3.0	60.0	58.5	17.8	335.6
1967	147.2	39.1	3.2	28.8	117.6	48.6	384.5

ASSETS OF THE RESERVE BANK

Year	Overseas Assets			Investments in New Zealand	Advances in New Zealand			All Other Assets in New Zealand
	Gold	Short-term	Investments		State	Marketing Organisations	Other Advances and Discounts	

\$(million)

Weekly Average for Calendar Year

1962	0.5	65.8	33.7	144.5	39.6	73.2	19.0	3.6
1963	0.5	80.7	41.6	140.4	35.6	69.8	3.7	2.5
1964	0.5	77.1	46.0	125.0	51.4	62.3	4.2	3.5
1965	0.5	57.5	47.7	79.3	53.9	78.4	13.2	5.2
1966	0.2	52.6	31.2	71.6	76.2	103.0	14.4	5.8
1967	0.4	71.1	16.1	70.7	84.0	113.8	25.9	11.5

At End of June

1962	0.5	78.1	32.9	142.2	25.3	83.0	19.0	3.1
1963	0.5	105.1	41.6	138.0	0.4	79.1	—	3.6
1964	0.5	105.6	48.7	121.2	18.9	72.0	16.9	3.4
1965	0.5	80.5	49.1	67.2	20.0	91.9	14.4	9.5
1966	0.1	54.5	26.4	76.5	41.1	114.6	13.9	8.5
1967	0.6	83.5	4.0	78.3	70.3	123.8	12.2	11.8

*Includes General Reserve Fund of \$3,000,000 throughout the period.

TRADING BANKS—There have been trading banks in New Zealand since the early days of settlement and they have conducted their business according to the general principles which have long been traditional in British banking institutions. With the exception of the Bank of New Zealand, which became a fully State-owned bank with the passing of the Bank of New Zealand Act 1945, the banks are owned by private shareholders and their shares are traded on the stock exchanges. New Zealand has a branch banking system with more than 1,000 branches and agencies in New Zealand and a world-wide network of agents and correspondents. The general business of banking is governed by the Banking Act 1908. Part II of the Bills of Exchange Act 1908 and the Cheques Act 1960 are the law relating to cheques on a bank.

Banks accept deposits from the public for either a fixed term or on a "on demand" basis. Fixed term or time deposits bear interest, but unlike demand deposits cannot be operated on by cheque and for this reason are not included in statistics of money supply. Cheques drawn on current accounts are efficient instruments for the settlement of commercial and private debts. The number of current accounts (creditor and debtor) on the banks' books is approximately 700,000. The fundamental principle of bank lending is to confine advances as far as possible to financing customers' current trade or seasonal requirements, and to avoid tying up available resources in fixed or long-term finance. The major form of bank lending to customers is by way of overdraft.

With the enactment of the Private Savings Banks Act 1964 the trading banks established savings banks from 1 October 1964 on a similar basis to that of the Post Office Savings Bank, including ordinary accounts, investment, thrift club, home lay-by, and special purpose accounts.

There are five trading banks in New Zealand, two of these institutions—the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand—being incorporated by special Acts of the General Assembly of New Zealand, although the National Bank is domiciled in the United Kingdom. The other three banks—the Australia and New Zealand Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Commercial Bank of Australia—which are predominantly Australian institutions, have in the aggregate much greater capital resources, etc., than the two New Zealand banks, but the New Zealand banks' advances are about 55 percent of total advances. The close Australian affiliations of the Australian banks operating in New Zealand resulted in the past in an interlocking between the Australian and New Zealand financial structures, the separation of New Zealand business being one of the major motives leading up to the founding of the Reserve Bank.

Bank of New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand became a wholly State-owned trading bank on the passing of the Bank of New Zealand Act in 1945. At 31 March 1967 it had 185 branches and 216 agencies in New Zealand, and overseas branches in London, Australia, and Fiji. In addition, in common with the other trading banks, it operates a savings bank. A finance company promoted by the bank commenced operations on 1 April 1966.

Gross profits of the Bank of New Zealand during the year ended 31 March 1967 totalled \$17.7 million giving a net profit of \$1.98 million. Comparable figures for the previous year were \$16.7 million and \$2.04 million. The total assets amounted to \$436.3 million. Among the main items were loans and advances to customers (\$240.2 million); securities of, or guaranteed by, the New Zealand Government (\$31.1 million); remittances in transit between branches (\$64.8 million); and cash in hand and deposits with bankers, \$24.8 million. Bank properties and equipment were valued at \$17.7 million. The principal item of liabilities was deposits, at \$345.1 million. The paid-up capital remained unaltered at \$12.7 million.

Liabilities and Assets of Trading Banks—Since the Reserve Bank commenced operations the trading banks have been required to submit at monthly intervals a return of certain liabilities and assets in respect of New Zealand business. Monthly averages for the latest five calendar years and figures as at the last Wednesday in June are given in the next table.

SELECTED LIABILITIES OF TRADING BANKS*

Year	Liabilities in New Zealand				Liabilities Outside New Zealand	Total Liabilities
	Deposits			Other Liabilities		
	Demand	Time				
		Wool Retention	Other			

\$(million)

Monthly Average for Calendar Year

1963	575.7	—	102.6	11.4	15.4	705.1
1964	618.1	10.4	101.2	13.9	18.2	761.8
1965	623.4	8.3	105.6	28.1	12.3	777.7
1966	615.3	3.9	121.3	31.8	8.2	780.5
1967	599.6	0.7	132.3	39.1	10.3	782.0

At end of June

1963	582.1	—	104.5	2.8	16.1	705.5
1964	624.2	12.9	100.1	20.5	19.0	776.9
1965	644.7	8.4	95.8	23.3	12.8	785.2
1966	618.9	4.3	116.5	21.5	8.2	769.4
1967	591.2	0.7	127.7	20.6	13.5	753.7

*Trading bank business only, excludes liabilities of savings bank subsidiaries, shareholders' funds, capital liabilities to overseas head offices, contingencies, interbank accounts, and transit items within New Zealand.

SELECTED ASSETS OF TRADING BANKS

Year	Coin and Bullion	Reserve Bank Notes	Balances Held in Reserve Bank	Overseas Assets	Securities Held	Advances and Discounts*	Land, Buildings, etc.	Total Selected Assets
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\$(million)

Monthly Average for Calendar Year

1957	2.6	25.5	127.7	52.5	47.3	325.6	13.7	594.9
1958	2.8	28.0	121.1	44.8	47.1	343.8	14.5	602.1
1959	2.9	28.5	129.6	51.2	47.0	332.8	15.9	607.8
1960	2.9	31.6	178.0	53.9	46.8	352.0	17.3	682.5
1961	3.0	33.1	134.4	47.1	46.6	428.5	18.7	711.5
1962	3.2	34.6	154.7	44.9	46.4	393.5	20.3	697.5
1963	3.2	36.4	147.4	53.9	46.2	396.2	21.5	704.9
1964	3.4	36.6	148.1	62.9	46.2	430.9	23.8	751.9
1965	3.4	38.0	103.7	47.6	53.3	484.0	26.7	756.7
1966	3.2	39.4	72.0	41.8	64.7	503.0	30.2	754.3
1967	4.8	45.3	46.5	39.7	72.3	513.5	33.2	755.3

At End of June

1963	3.1	31.6	149.8	61.0	46.2	393.0	21.1	705.9
1964	3.3	32.3	166.0	67.2	46.1	437.3	23.5	775.7
1965	3.3	36.4	109.8	44.2	47.0	493.6	26.1	760.4
1966	3.0	37.9	60.0	50.9	62.3	512.7	28.8	755.6
1967	2.8	36.7	28.8	37.9	72.5	526.6	32.4	737.7

*Excludes inter-bank borrowing, but includes term loans and export finance.

Deposits and Advances—The weekly averages of total deposits (together with the amount per head of mean population), and of total advances, and the ratio of advances to deposits for each of the last 11 calendar years, are given in the following table.

Year	Deposits				Advances†	
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total*	Per Head of Mean Population	Total Amount	Ratio to Deposits
		\$(m)		\$	\$(m)	percent
1957	471.6‡	77.4	557.7	249.80	329.8	59.1
1958	464.8‡	84.3	558.1	244.20	350.8	62.9
1959	449.8	106.9	566.7	242.80	340.2	60.0
1960	505.9	129.8	647.8	272.50	355.5	54.9
1961	501.2	138.8	652.0	268.60	434.9	66.7
1962	493.1	143.1	646.7	260.00	400.9	60.3
1963	518.3	147.6	676.5	266.00	403.8	59.7
1964	567.3	146.8	724.8	279.00	439.9	60.7
1965	565.3	152.6	729.9	276.00	493.3	67.6
1966	549.1	170.4	731.8	272.30	513.4	70.2
1967	539.6	181.9	721.5	264.30	527.5	73.1

*Including Government deposits.

†Exclusive of transfers by the Bank of New Zealand to its Long-term Mortgage Department.

‡Includes certain current accounts, operated by non-profit organisations, for which interest is payable on monthly minimum balances; these accounts were subsequently included in "deposits bearing interest" column.

Since 1955 credit restraint policies have tended to limit advances, although in 1958 lower export prices, an increased level of stocks (through higher imports), and an increased use of credit in New Zealand to finance meat exports combined to expand average advances. In 1959 the demand for advances fell as a result of slack economic conditions and this, in conjunction with higher farm incomes and the reversal of the above-mentioned trend in meat export financing, caused the average of advances to fall. In 1960 advances rose again, the main factor being inflationary economic conditions with a general expansion of expenditures, coupled with a high rate of importing and some increase in meat export finance. During 1961 efforts were made to check the sudden rise in bank advances, without however forcing the liquidation of stocks. The reserve ratios were adjusted, forcing the banks to borrow from the Reserve Bank continuously. The tighter credit policy was continued during 1962 and 1963. In March 1964 there was a marked upsurge in bank advances associated with a higher than usual tax flow and higher seasonal demands by export industries. The increase in activity was financed from more intensive use of the community's liquid resources. A moderated higher level continued during 1964. In March 1965 advances again rose markedly for the same reasons as in 1964 and thereafter they fell only very slowly. The reserve ratios were raised to force the banks to borrow heavily from the Reserve Bank for the rest of the year until advances moved down towards the targets established. In 1966 the increase in advances was associated mainly with farm development and financing exports. This increase in advances continued in the first half of 1967, but the adoption of tighter credit and fiscal policies in February and May 1967 led to a decline in advances which became particularly noticeable towards the end of the year when trading bank lending actually fell to levels below those of 1966.

Interest rates on trading banks advances are given in the following table—

Rate Charged	Percentage of Total Advances at Each Rate	
	At 31 March 1966	At 31 March 1967
Less than 5½ percent	41.7	9.5
5½ percent and less than 6 percent ..	16.3	37.6
6 percent and less than 6½ percent ..	16.7	18.9
6½ percent and less than 7 percent ..	15.6	18.9
7 percent and over	9.7	15.1

The weighted average rate of interest for the six months ended 31 March rose from 5.68 percent in 1966 to 5.94 percent in 1967.

The following diagram illustrates the movements that have occurred in deposits and advances, the figures used, as in the foregoing table, being the weekly averages for calendar years.

TRADING BANKS - DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES



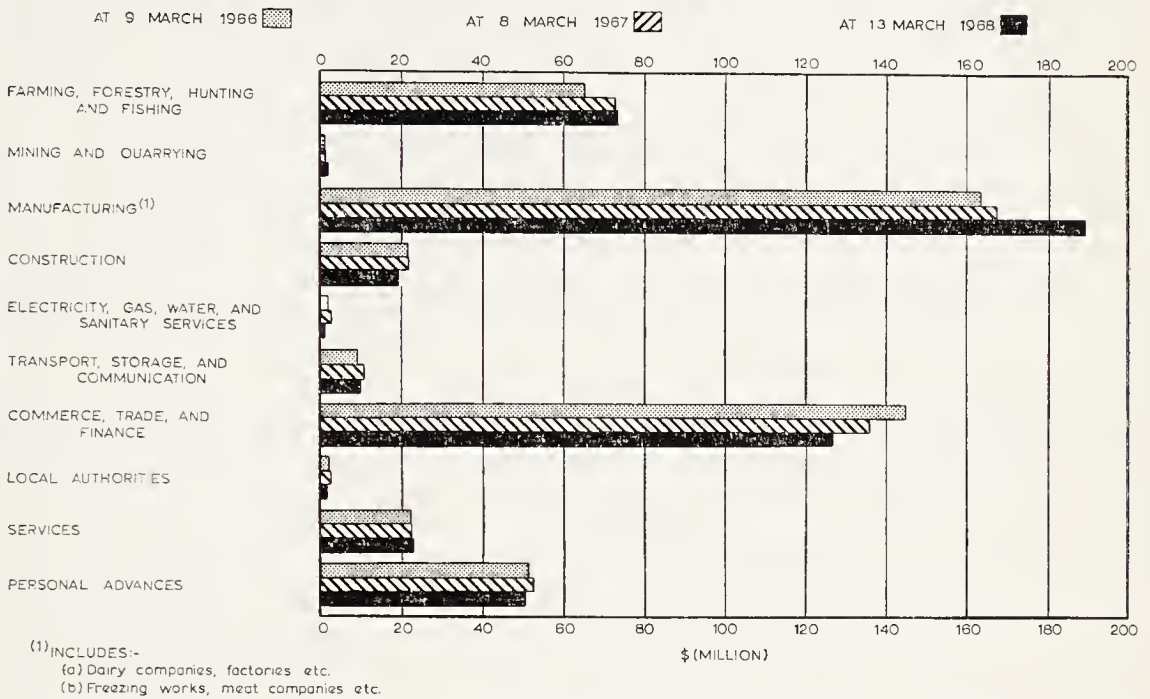
An analysis of demand deposits in New Zealand trading banks as at 8 November 1967 gave the following percentages for the different sectors: Farming, forestry, hunting and fishing, 13.3 percent; manufacturing, 7.8 percent; construction, 4.6 percent; electricity, transport, local authorities, etc., 4.0 percent; commerce, trade, finance, 15.1 percent; services, 24.9 percent; personal, 30.5 percent.

An analysis of advances of the New Zealand trading banks is given in the following table.

Group Receiving Advances	11 March 1964	10 March 1965	9 March 1966	8 March 1967	13 March 1968
BUSINESS AND FARMING ADVANCES		\$(million)			
1. Farming, forestry, hunting, and fishing—					
(a) Mainly dairy farming	25.0	23.2	22.8	23.1	22.8
(b) Mainly sheep farming	23.6	26.3	30.3	35.6	33.0
(c) Other farming	9.1	9.1	9.0	10.2	12.3
(d) Farm services	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
(e) Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.5
Subtotals	61.2	62.2	65.6	72.9	73.0
2. Mining and quarrying	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
3. Manufacturing—					
(a) Dairy companies, factories, etc. ..	2.4	2.8	4.0	7.9	8.3
(b) Freezing works, meat companies, etc.	57.7	72.1	64.4	65.9	87.2
(c) Other food, beverages, and tobacco ..	17.4	14.3	11.4	11.2	11.9
(d) Textiles, footwear, and clothing ..	19.4	21.5	22.0	20.0	16.7
(e) Pulp and paper and paper products ..	7.1	4.4	2.5	2.6	4.1
(f) Metal products, machinery and engineering	17.3	18.1	21.2	19.4	21.0
(g) Transport equipment	8.0	8.8	11.0	11.2	9.5
(h) Other manufacturing	21.6	26.8	27.2	29.0	29.9
Subtotals	150.9	169.0	163.6	167.3	188.5
4. Construction	19.9	25.2	21.6	21.4	19.1
5. Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.1
6. Transport, storage and communication ..	8.4	9.2	9.0	10.7	9.6
7. Commerce, trade, and finance—					
(a) Wholesalers, mainly importers	26.8	25.1	27.6	25.5	26.2
(b) Wholesalers, other	12.7	13.0	12.8	13.8	12.5
(c) Retailers	39.9	39.5	39.9	37.6	35.1
(d) Woolbuyers	27.0	20.8	24.4	20.6	23.8
(e) Stock and station agents	7.3	14.3	25.7	24.7	12.8
(f) Finance companies (mainly hire purchase)	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.6
(g) Other financial institutions	8.1	8.0	10.8	10.5	13.5
Subtotals	125.6	125.6	144.7	135.8	126.4
8. Local authorities n.e.i.	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6
9. Services	19.5	21.5	22.1	22.0	22.3
PERSONAL ADVANCES					
10. (a) For housing purposes	19.7	22.3	20.5	21.1	19.1
(b) Other personal advances	31.0	33.3	30.7	31.3	31.3
Subtotals	50.7	55.5	51.2	52.3	50.3
Total advances	439.9	471.7	482.8	488.5	493.0

The following diagram illustrates the level of trading bank advances in March of the last three years.

TRADING BANKS - CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES



Advance Control Policy—Qualitative—An instrument of credit control used by the Reserve Bank since 1942 was a selective control of bank advances which sought to restrict the availability of credit to certain kinds of borrowers for certain purposes. On the whole the application of the rules prescribed by the Reserve Bank was left to the trading banks themselves, with only marginal cases referred to the Reserve Bank for decision. The main emphasis throughout was on avoidance of the use of bank credit for long-term capital purposes, hire-purchase finance, speculation, and the financing of excessive imports. As from 1 January 1963, the operation and administration of qualitative control was handed back to the trading banks without, however, any relaxation.

Quantitative—The advance control policy outlined above was supplemented in 1952 by the quantitative control of advances and reliance was placed mainly on the quantitative method of control through the reserve ratio procedure and discount rate policy. The minimum balances the trading banks were required to maintain at the Reserve Bank were adjusted from time to time through the reserve ratio procedure and the discount rate so as to reduce the margin of free cash (balances in excess of the minimum required) held by the trading banks from time to time through the reserve ratio procedure and the discount rate. Since 1957 a flexible policy of control has been followed. The aim generally has been to allow for a small growth in advances. Quarterly targets for bank advances were used generally from 1962 on, but from 1966 targets were established on a two-monthly basis. If these targets are met, banks are allowed small margins of free cash, the reserve ratios being changed as often as necessary to achieve this. If the targets are exceeded the ratios are raised sufficiently to ensure that the banks are required to borrow from the Reserve Bank. Generally, some small growth has been permitted in the targets for advances, particularly in the export field. Targets are now set for farming and export advances and for "other advances" on a differential basis. From 1966 targets were also set for total credit limits and, on 4 May 1967, the Minister of Finance announced that total credit limits were to be cut by 10 percent by July 1967, although some flexibility would be permitted to ensure that farming and other essential industries continued to receive adequate finance, especially for exports. The general aim to reduce bank advances in the second half of 1967 to the level operating in 1966 was successful, as in November and December advances fell below the corresponding levels for 1966. This trend continued during the early months of 1968.

Debits—The following table shows weekly averages of bank debits to customers' accounts.

Year	Debits Other Than Government	Government Debits	Year	Debits Other Than Government	Government Debits
	\$(million)			\$(million)	
1957	201.8	23.8	1963	301.8	33.4
1958	207.6	26.6	1964	355.6	39.6
1959	210.2	29.0	1965	385.6	42.8
1960	241.6	32.0	1966	406.9	42.7
1961	257.4	33.6	1967	429.2	37.1
1962	257.4	31.6			

In the year 1966–67, the number of transactions debited to trading banks customers' accounts totalled 117 million, compared with 121 million in 1965–66 and 117 million in 1964–65.

Unexercised Overdraft Authorities—The following are the averages for calendar years and the amounts at the end of June of aggregate unexercised overdraft authorities of the trading banks.

Year	Average for Calendar Year	At End of June	Year	Average for Calendar Year	At End of June
	\$(million)			\$(million)	
1957	207.4	212.4	1963	295.8	281.6
1958	211.4	205.6	1964	338.6	315.8
1959	234.6	233.4	1965	339.8	325.6
1960	262.6	262.0	1966	326.7	317.4
1961	246.6	248.6	1967	305.9	272.3
1962	263.8	263.0			

MONETARY POLICY—Up to 1962 the financial system functioned under the restraint of a capital issues control, an interest on deposits order, and tax laws unfavourable to the raising of capital by convertible note issues. Capital issues control curbed the supply and the issue price of financial assets available to the community, while the interest on deposits orders prescribed maximum rates of interest that might be paid on various types of deposits. Thus, over the years prior to 1962 the community's preferences for financial assets could be expressed only in a tightly controlled market and these preferences were distorted. The removal in 1962 of the capital issues control and the interest on deposits order, and a change in the tax laws affecting issues of convertible notes were quickly followed by an expansion in the supply of liquid assets and the demand for them. Interest rates on deposits outside the remaining controlled area rose sharply and keen competition developed among the various financial institutions. Finance companies, which were particularly affected by the operation of capital issues control, offered deposit facilities at attractive rates of interest and with limited transferable rights attached to them. Trading companies developed forms of market instruments relatively new to New Zealand, such as short-dated debenture and mortgage stocks. In 1964 these expanding market influences were greatly strengthened by the commencement of the private savings banks and the extension of the trustee savings banks to the whole of New Zealand. This was a new powerful factor in the monetary scene. The supply of liquid assets again rose sharply. No doubt much of this movement after 1962 was the expression of the public's preferences which had been artificially curbed for many years, in association with the growth of new institutions and financial practices.

The main emphasis on credit restraint is directed to the limitation of bank credit but in August 1965 the Minister of Finance announced special measures to curb the level of spending in the community by further reducing the flow of credit to the private sector. Agreement was reached with the larger trustee savings banks, the private savings banks and insurance companies, that they would increase the ratio of their purchases of Government securities to those of other assets. (In addition, certain groups of financial institutions which engage

in financing hire purchase transactions or make credit available for extended periods, agreed to take up, in quarterly instalments, Government securities equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent of their new lending.)

In September 1966 finance companies agreed to take up additional amounts of Government securities. At the same time the credit restraint was extended to include most credit financing except normal retail store monthly accounts. The insurance companies agreed to take up additional amounts of Government securities and to increase their rate of lending to the farming sector.

On 11 February 1967 the voluntary credit restraints applicable to finance companies were superseded by regulations controlling the capital issues of finance companies. Since this date any company wishing to raise money for the purpose of carrying on the business of a finance company must first obtain the consent of the Minister of Finance. Banks, building societies, and authorised dealers on the short-term market, and for borrowing not exceeding \$2,000 in any period of 12 months, were exempt from the regulations. Initially policy was to grant no approvals to increase the volume of funds employed by finance companies.

SMALL SAVINGS—While the main repositories for small savings in this country are the Post Office Savings Bank, the trustee savings banks, and the savings banks operated by the trading banks, there are a number of other financial institutions such as building and investment societies, stock and station agents, and finance companies, competing with them for deposits. In recent years there have been major changes in savings bank operations. Following an amendment to the Trustee Savings Bank Act passed in 1957, the five trustee savings banks that had survived from the middle of the last century were joined by eight new trustee savings banks between 1959 and 1964. Another major change was the formation of private savings banks by the five trading banks, following the passing of the Private Savings Bank Act in 1964.

The following table shows the total amounts of transactions in small savings accounts, including accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and trustee savings banks, also National Savings accounts, but excluding national savings bonds and School Savings Bank accounts. From 1965 private savings banks are included.

Year Ended 31 March	Total Amount of Deposits	Interest	Amount of Withdrawals*	Excess of Deposits Plus Interest Over Withdrawals	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of March
			\$(million)		
1958	393.4	21.4	363.8	50.9	757.0
1959	374.0	22.2	386.6	9.7	766.7
1960	418.5	22.7	394.5	46.7	813.4
1961	487.8	24.4	450.2	62.0	875.4
1962	508.0	25.7	500.5	33.3	908.1†
1963	559.9	27.2	530.6	56.5	964.6
1964	672.4	29.6	616.2	85.8	1,050.4
1965	836.9	32.1	744.7	124.2	1,174.6
1966	993.5	35.7	905.7	123.5	1,298.1
1967	1,102.1	39.3	1,044.5	97.0	1,395.1
1968	1,136.8	43.6	1,095.2	85.2	1,479.4

*From January 1958 includes interest paid out on Investment accounts.

†Excludes \$612,000 transferred to Western Samoa.

In the following table the 3.6 million accounts in the three types of savings banks are classified by amount groups. It will be noted that over two-thirds of the accounts have balances of less than \$200.

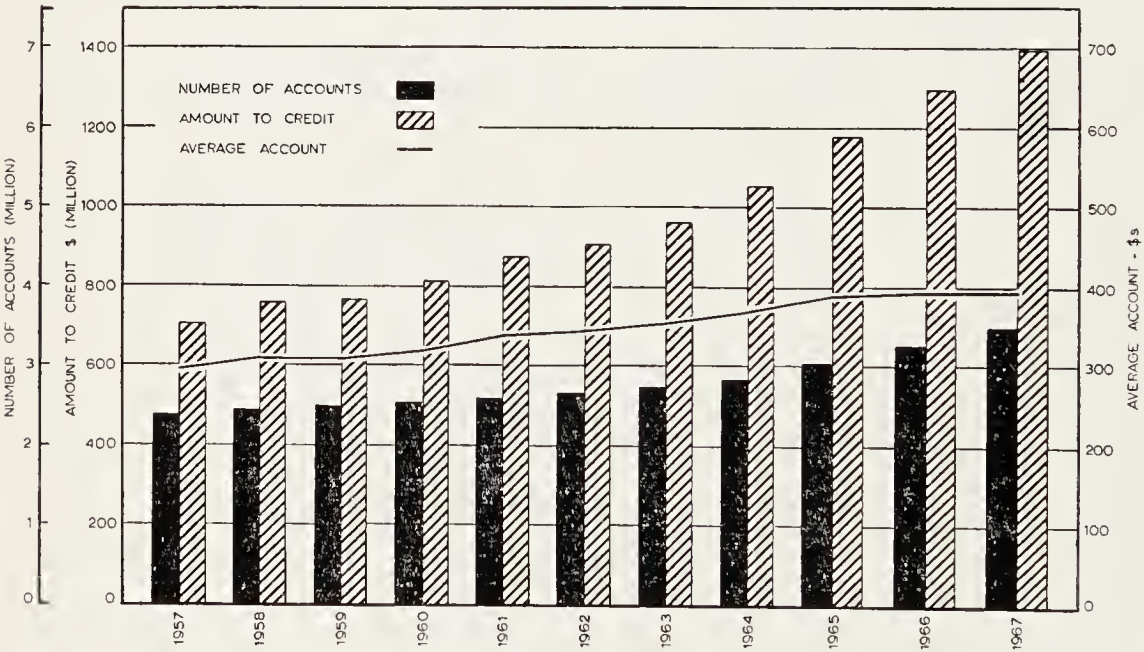
Balances in the Post Office Savings Bank and the trustee savings banks are as at 31 March 1967. In the private savings banks, balance dates range between 31 March and 31 October.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS BY AMOUNT GROUPS

Balance	Post Office Savings Bank		Trustee Savings Banks		Private Savings Banks	
	Number of Accounts	Percentage of total	Number of Accounts	Percentage of total	Number of Accounts	Percentage of total
	No.		No.		No.	
Under \$2 ..	469,111	20.1	148,233	16.8	35,169	10.1
\$2-\$199 ..	1,240,018	53.1	445,110	50.3	161,551	46.4
\$200-\$999 ..	388,159	16.6	183,427	20.7	80,133	23.0
\$1,000-\$1,999 ..	124,035	5.3	57,980	6.6	33,934	9.7
\$2,000-\$3,999 ..	73,580	3.2	42,398	4.8	31,203	8.9
\$4,000 and over ..	39,730	1.7	7,075	0.8	6,538	1.9
All accounts ..	2,334,633	100.0	884,223	100.0	348,528	100.0

SMALL SAVINGS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK: Operation—The business of the Post Office Savings Bank started on 3 February 1867, when branches were established at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Hokitika. There are now 1,141 branches of the bank throughout New Zealand. Deposits may be made at any of these branches. A full demand withdrawal service is provided at 178 branches which have ledgers, and a limited service is provided at the remaining non-ledger offices.

The following table covering the activities of the Post Office Savings Bank includes ordinary Savings Bank, Special Purpose, Thrift Club, Home Lay-by, Investment accounts and National Savings Investment accounts, but does not include School Savings Bank accounts, which are referred to later.

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Accounts at End of March	Total Amount of Deposits	Interest	Total Amount of With- drawals*	Excess of Deposits, Plus Interest, Over With- drawals	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of March
	(000)			\$(thousand)		
1957	1,972	279,065	16,252	265,847	29,470	594,133
1958	2,014	311,739	17,929	291,215	38,453	632,586
1959	2,053	294,175	18,565	307,452	5,289	637,874
1960	2,085	326,260	18,886	311,044	34,102	671,977
1961	2,117	374,601	20,075	350,082	44,594	716,571
1962	2,144	383,358	21,013	383,678	20,693	736,651†
1963	2,191	409,123	21,997	397,185	33,935	770,586
1964	2,245	471,590	23,633	442,952	52,272	822,858
1965	2,276	505,488	24,968	500,601	29,855	852,713
1966	2,312	506,574	25,753	520,647	11,681	864,393
1967	2,331	524,295	25,929	540,813	9,411	873,804
1968	2,327	486,750	27,117	511,140	2,727	875,613‡

*From January 1958 includes interest paid out on investment accounts.
to the Western Samoa Administration.

†\$612,306 and 15,459 accounts transferred

‡Excludes Cook Islands balances of \$918,232 omitted from ordinary accounts from 1 April 1967.

The number of deposits made in the year ended 31 March 1967 was 9,498,946 and the number of withdrawals 6,382,432.

The securities standing in the name of the Postmaster-General on account of the Post Office Savings Bank on 31 March 1967 included Government stock to the value of \$532.0 million and State Advances Corporation stock to the value of \$337.1 million.

Withdrawal Services—When application is made at the ledger office where the account is held, a depositor may make a withdrawal on demand to the full extent of his account balance. Demand withdrawals may also be made at any other of the 1,141 Savings Bank offices, but the amount which may be obtained is limited. If the depositor's specimen signature is on file at the office of application he may withdraw on demand up to \$200 in any period of seven days. Alternatively, if a specimen signature is not on file he may withdraw on demand up to \$40 in any period of seven days, provided he can establish his identity; for amounts above the limit the office of application can arrange for postal or telegraphic clearance with the office where the account is held. A depositor may have his specimen signature placed on file at any number of offices and because of this provision he may obtain funds without notice while travelling anywhere in New Zealand.

Ordinary Savings Bank Accounts—These form the bulk of Post Office Savings Bank accounts. An account may be opened individually, jointly with another person, or as a trustee or beneficiary in a trust account. Clubs, societies, sports bodies, and any other non-mercantile body may also have these accounts, and organisations of this type have been able to operate under a cheque system since 1 March 1959.

Special Purpose Accounts—Introduced 1 October 1962, these accounts are intended for any person who desires to accumulate separate funds towards specific objectives. A depositor may have five different Special Purpose accounts in addition to any other Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Each Special Purpose account is subject to an interest-bearing limit of \$1,000. The rate of interest is 3 percent per year.

Thrift Club Accounts—These accounts are designed to meet the needs of salary and wage earners who wish to save something each pay day to provide for annual recurring charges. Thrift Club accounts may be opened by any group of persons. In most cases, employees have a nominated amount deducted from their salary or wages each pay day for crediting to a Thrift Club account in their own name. Where this system does not operate the persons may themselves appoint an agent to collect from members and make deposits. A passbook is issued to each depositor who may operate on the account in the same way as an ordinary account.

At 31 March 1967 there were 175,715 accounts open, the amount at credit being \$23,765,172

Home Lay-by Accounts—These accounts were introduced on 1 July 1957. Their main feature is a suspensory free deposit of \$10 for every \$200 saved with a maximum of \$100. These accounts may be operated on in the same way as ordinary accounts and they earn the same rates of interest, in addition to the suspensory free deposit. The free deposit does not become payable until evidence is furnished that the funds are being used for the purchase or building of a home for the depositor's own occupancy. The first free deposits under this system became payable on 1 July 1959.

At 31 March 1967 there were 1981 accounts open, the amount at credit being \$1,440,806.

Investment Accounts—These accounts were introduced on 1 October 1957. They are a type of fixed deposit and accounts may be opened by any person or any organisation, including business concerns. The minimum deposit is \$200 and deposits above \$200 must be in multiples of \$20. Any number of deposits may be made, but they must not exceed \$20,000 in the aggregate in any year commencing on 1 October. The minimum term of investment is one year and deposits not withdrawn are automatically reinvested. Withdrawals are permitted at any time, but if any are required in the first year one week's notice in writing is required except in the case of business concerns.

Interest runs from the date of deposit at $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent a year on amounts that remain on deposit for the first and each subsequent 12-monthly period. (Investments made prior to 17 June 1966, at 4 percent a year will commence to earn interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent a year from the date they fall due for renewal.) If the deposit or any portion of it is withdrawn before the expiration of the first year or any subsequent 12-monthly period, special rates apply in respect of the amount withdrawn. These are:

On amounts withdrawn less than 12 months from the date of deposit: $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent a year is payable.

On amounts withdrawn before the expiration of the second or any subsequent 12-monthly period of deposit: 3 percent a year is payable.

On deposits made before 1 October 1964, interest on amounts withdrawn after two years from the date of deposit is computed at 4 percent a year.

On 31 March 1967, 45,886 Investment accounts were open with a total credit balance of \$133,118,180.

Estates—The Postmaster-General may pay deposits to a maximum of \$1,000 from any type of account to the legal representative of a deceased depositor without requiring him to take out letters of administration or to prove the will. Where there is more than one type of account the aggregate balances must not exceed \$1,000, except in the case of a National Savings account, for which a separate maximum of \$1,000 is permitted. This provision, together with another whereby a depositor may nominate one or more persons to receive part or all of the amount at credit of an ordinary Savings Bank, Special Purpose, Thrift Club, or a Home Lay-by account after the depositor's death, enables the next-of-kin to obtain possession of perhaps much-needed funds without delay or cost.

School Savings Bank—The School Savings Bank scheme was introduced in 1934 with the object of encouraging thrift amongst young people. The lodgment of deposits is made to teachers at the school, the cash and deposits slips being handed in later at the Post Office.

A table showing the transactions in School Savings Bank accounts during the last 11 years is appended.

Year Ended 31 December	Number of Schools Operating at End of Year	Total Number of Deposit Transactions During Year	Total Amount of Deposits During Year	Total Number of Withdrawal Transactions During Year	Total Amount of With- drawals During Year*	Excess of Deposits Over With- drawals	Interest Credited	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year
		(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
1957 ..	1,983	1,967	732	32,282	463	269	51	2,023
1958 ..	2,102	2,258	818	38,625	580	238	60	2,321
1959 ..	2,136	2,407	863	49,814	845	18	67	2,407
1960 ..	2,202	2,627	958	49,106	793	165	72	2,643
1961 ..	2,235	2,709	1,003	49,403	861	141	77	2,861
1962 ..	2,255	2,764	1,072	51,629	958	114	82	3,057
1963 ..	2,280	2,793	1,053	56,458	1,016	37	86	3,179
1964 ..	2,294	3,009	1,139	59,792	1,131	8	89	3,276
1965 ..	2,317	3,129	1,193	58,521	1,180	13	91	3,380
1966 ..	2,342	3,458	1,332	58,535	1,154	179	96	3,655
1967 ..	2,370	3,648	1,373	63,749	1,220	153	107	3,914

*Includes amounts transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.

On 31 December 1966 there were 309,203 School Savings Bank accounts open.

PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS—The Private Savings Bank Act 1964 came into force on 1 October 1964. Under this Act the five trading banks all formed private savings banks. These savings banks may transact business only in premises ordinarily occupied and used by the parent bank. In addition to ordinary deposits, these banks may accept investments similar to the trustee savings banks, by way of deposits in Home Lay-by, Investment accounts, Thrift Club, and Special Purpose accounts.

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Accounts at End of Year	Total Amount of Deposits During Year	Total Amount of Withdrawals During Year	Excess of Deposits Over Withdrawals	Interest Credited	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year
			\$(thousand)			
1965*	74,991	69,270	15,935	53,334	120	53,455
1966	192,177	161,537	90,336	71,200	1,570	126,226
1967	313,927	205,502	152,384	53,118	3,968	183,312
1968	460,366	244,919	196,827	48,092	5,818	237,222

*From October 1964 to end of March year.

Private savings banks assets at 31 March 1967 included \$21,825,822 invested in mortgages and other loans \$154,986,974 in New Zealand Government Securities out of the total asset figure of \$190,612,616.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS—The trustee savings bank movement is generally regarded as having originated in Scotland in 1810. The movement spread quickly, and the first such New Zealand Bank was established in Wellington in 1846, 20 years before the New Zealand Post Office Savings Bank commenced business. By 1870 nine trustee banks were in existence, but four, namely Lyttelton, Wellington, Napier, and Nelson did not survive the turn of the century. The five remaining banks—Auckland (1847), New Plymouth (1850), Dunedin (1864), Southland (1864), and Hokitika (1866)—grew in strength and their activities became an important factor in New Zealand's economic structure. Since 1957 a number of new trustee savings banks have been established.

The legislation dealing with trustee savings banks is contained chiefly in the Trustee Savings Banks Act 1948. Not less than 50 percent of investments must be held in the form of Government stock, and a proportion of depositors' balances must be kept as cash in hand or on current account, namely 5 percent up to \$20 million, and 2½ percent of the amount in excess of \$20 million. Repayment of deposits is guaranteed by the State.

In addition to ordinary deposits, trustee savings banks may accept investments similarly to the Post Office Savings Bank, by way of deposits in Home Lay-by or Investment accounts. The maximum rates of interest payable on deposits are fixed by Order in Council. Maximum rates payable on these and other deposits are given later in this Section.

The following tables relate only to trustee savings banks.

Year Ended 31 March	Number of Accounts at End of Year	Total Amount of Deposits During Year	Total Amount of Withdrawals During Year	Excess of Deposits Over Withdrawals	Interest Credited	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year
	No.	\$(thousand)				
1958	426,691	81,646	72,598	9,048	3,431	124,417
1959	436,801	79,843	79,114	730	3,646	128,792
1960	455,400	92,238	83,453	8,786	3,847	141,425
1961	477,647	113,231	100,141	13,090	4,276	158,791
1962	501,747	124,715	116,831	7,884	4,732	171,407
1963	536,981	150,827	133,383	17,444	5,159	194,010
1964	588,124	200,769	173,244	27,524	5,966	227,500
1965	665,835	262,133	228,203	33,930	7,003	268,433
1966	775,339	325,352	294,697	30,655	8,386	307,475
1967	884,223	372,297	351,272	21,025	9,447	337,947
1968	996,271	405,109	387,226	17,883	10,690	366,520

NOTE—This statement includes national savings investment accounts.

The following table shows the results of the transactions, inclusive of National Savings investment accounts, of each of the trustee savings banks during 12 months ended 31 March 1967.

Bank	Number of Accounts at End of Year	Total Amount of Deposits During Year	Total Amount of Withdrawals During Year	Excess of Deposits Over Withdrawals	Interest Credited	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year
	No.	\$(thousand)				
Auckland ..	449,095	151,537	144,869	6,667	4,408	158,156
Waikato ..	66,747	31,161	29,060	2,101	698	24,501
Bay of Plenty	24,813	15,440	12,952	2,487	254	9,963
Taranaki ..	50,611	18,211	17,289	922	650	22,690
Hawke's Bay & Gisborne	20,688	12,863	12,577	287	296	9,832
Wanganui ..	14,912	8,658	7,757	902	168	6,105
Manawatu- Wairarapa	17,131	9,300	9,031	269	229	7,779
Wellington District	17,162	11,340	9,061	2,279	134	5,936
Westland ..	5,368	1,688	1,427	261	77	2,784
Canterbury ..	67,249	36,759	33,912	2,846	701	24,603
South Canterbury	8,391	4,517	3,579	938	108	4,186
Otago ..	84,512	24,673	23,683	990	879	30,545
Southland ..	57,544	46,151	46,074	77	846	30,868
Totals ..	884,223	372,297	351,272	21,025	9,447	337,947

Following is a summary of trustee savings banks' assets at 31 March 1966. The total assets include an amount of \$4,982,000 securing National Savings deposits all of which is invested in New Zealand Government securities. Under the Trustee Savings Banks Act, however, National Savings deposits are not regarded as assets of the Trustee Savings Banks, and for this reason are shown separately.

Bank	Mortgages	New Zealand Government Securities	Local Authority Debentures	Cash in Hand and on Call at Bank	Total Assets* (Includes Other Assets but not National Savings Deposits)	National Savings Deposits	Total Held Including National Savings Deposits
\$(thousand)							
Auckland	41,270	95,914	18,160	1,217	166,660	2,868	169,528
Waikato	5,652	16,106	1,438	346	25,032	—	25,032
Bay of Plenty ..	1,229	7,483	661	438	10,160	—	10,160
Taranaki	7,714	13,620	157	868	23,756	528	24,284
Hawke's Bay and Gisborne	1,632	7,487	246	197	10,080	—	10,080
Wanganui	664	4,885	192	142	6,256	—	6,256
Manawatu-Wairarapa	1,052	5,845	207	534	7,962	—	7,962
Wellington District	1,140	4,342	103	251	6,160	—	6,160
Westland	1,008	1,606	48	76	3,020	—	3,020
Canterbury	5,908	16,104	865	1,051	25,346	—	25,346
South Canterbury ..	151	3,700	154	78	4,338	—	4,338
Otago	9,683	16,984	1,575	910	31,194	1,418	32,612
Southland	6,087	16,140	6,210	1,278	32,618	169	32,787
Totals	83,190	210,218	30,013	7,388	352,582	4,982	357,564

*Total assets include \$10,628,000 fixed deposits.

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS—Many of the existing stock and station agents first commenced business as general merchants or retailers in the early days of the country's settlement. However, during the greater part of their history, the main financial operations have been in the supply of merchandise, machinery and implements, and the provision of finance to the farming community. The companies have developed a specialised banking business involving the maintenance of current accounts for farmers, the acceptance of time deposits and the granting of secured and unsecured advances. It is a widespread practice for farmers to have current accounts with their stock and station agents to which the proceeds of the sale of livestock and produce are placed and farm and personal expenses charged. Any surplus may be left on current account or placed with the agents on fixed deposit. There are 26 companies.

Financial data as at 30 June are given of deposits, advances, etc., for the stock and station agents operating in New Zealand. The statistics refer to the whole of the companies' trading operations including, in some cases, activities additional to normal stock and station transactions, such as retail trading in consumer goods.

The deposit figures include only moneys received for an agreed term and rate of interest and exclude amounts secured by mortgage or debenture, and amounts in credit on current account. Secured advances to customers include those made on mortgage or chattel security. The figure for merchandise and commodity stocks includes all types of trading stock which are regarded as current assets, but excludes livestock, goods held on consignment, or motor vehicles used by the company.

The following table summarises the financial statements of stock and station agents. Quarterly information, including details of interest rates is published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

Item	At 30 June				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)				
Deposits held	12,384	13,512	20,460	22,557	24,170
Customers' credit balances on current account	33,732	37,444	37,118	36,602	30,051
Advances to customers—					
(a) On current account (unsecured) ..	41,899	44,973	62,083	63,576	61,515
(b) Other advances (secured)	34,690	35,046	39,026	43,588	45,693
Investments—					
(a) Government securities	3,680	4,520	5,458	4,932	5,518
(b) Fixed deposits	6,145	8,854	930	105	187
(c) Other investments	13,328	7,325	9,160	9,673	10,280
Cash balances (in hand and at bank) ..	4,033	4,207	4,002	4,057	1,823
Bank overdrafts outstanding	3,778	6,791	14,032	11,684	17,780
Merchandise and commodity stocks ..	26,430	30,403	33,900	35,146	34,978
Interest rates paid on deposit—	Percentage of Deposits				
Under 3 percent	..	10.2	5.0	4.5	3.2
3 percent and under 5 percent	..	47.6	54.4	47.4	39.4
5 percent and over	..	42.2	40.6	48.1	57.4

The total of unsecured advances by agents of \$61.5 million at 30 June 1967 was £7.8 million below that of trading banks advances to farmers of \$69.3 million at 19 July 1967.

DEPOSITS WITH COMPANIES, ETC.—A summary of deposits with societies, finance companies, firms, and businesses is now given. The figures refer to interest-bearing deposits held for an agreed term, and exclude moneys received on mortgage or debenture security, or in the course of a mercantile current account. The figures of deposits with stock and station agents, given previously, are not included in the following table.

For this survey the coverage is believed to include nearly all companies, etc. accepting deposit moneys as defined.

Item	At 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$(thousand)				
Deposits held—					
Call and under three months	43,762	56,275	66,005	66,603	72,565
Three months and under six months ..	2,524	7,447	6,091	4,132	5,613
Six months and under 12 months ..	2,830	3,312	4,240	3,744	7,039
12 months and under two years	2,595	3,544	6,633	7,683	11,310
Two years and over	31,224	35,509	44,791	54,064	62,896
Totals ..	82,937	106,088	127,759	136,226	159,423
Interest rates paid on deposits—	Percentage of Deposits				
Under 3 percent	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2
3 percent and under 5 percent	60.5	64.9	55.3	47.7	44.1
5 percent and over	38.5	34.6	43.9	51.6	55.7

Fuller information on interest rates was given in the July 1967 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

The following summary table showing interest-bearing deposits held as at 31 March in the three latest years relates only to those companies in the 1965 collection from whom statistics were obtained again, and are therefore fully comparable.

Period of Deposit	Amount as at 31 March		
	1965	1966	1967
	\$(000)		
Call and under three months ..	66,005	61,312	66,833
3 months and under 6 months ..	6,091	3,404	4,807
6 months and under 12 months ..	4,240	3,150	3,469
12 months and under 2 years ..	6,633	6,734	9,260
2 years and over ..	44,791	50,395	55,002
Totals ..	127,759	124,994	139,371

There are five approved dealers in the short-term money market and the aggregate deposits of these dealers as at 31 March 1967 was \$35.6 million.

OVERDRAFT RATES—The maximum permitted average interest rate on bank overdrafts, which had been 5.84 percent since June 1962, was raised to 6.0 percent on 31 August 1965.

DEPOSIT AND INTEREST RATES: Trading Banks—The following is a schedule of the rates paid by the Associated Banks in New Zealand for moneys lodged on fixed deposit.

Date Operative From	3 Months and Under 6 Months	6 Months and Under 12 Months	12 Months and Under 24 Months	24 Months and Upwards
	Percent			
1 August 1931 ..	3½	3¾	4	4½
1 June 1932 ..	3	3¼	3½	4
2 December 1932	2½	2¾	3	3¼
11 July 1933 ..	2	2½	2¾	3
5 July 1934 ..	1½	2	2½	2¾
2 November 1934	1¼	1¾	2¼	2½
18 September 1940	¾	1¼	2¼	2½
17 July 1941 ..	¾	1¼	1¾	2
16 February 1956	1½	1¾	2¼	2½
14 June 1956 ..	2	2¼	2¾	3
1 October 1957 ..	2	2½	3¼	3½

On 1 July 1965 the following rates were adopted: 30–180 days, 2½ percent; 7–9 months, 2¾ percent; 10–23 months, 3¼ percent; 24 months and over, 3½ percent. The following rates have been paid since 21 June 1966: 30–180 days 3 percent; six months and under 12 months, 3½ percent; 12 months and under 24 months, 4 percent; 24 months and over 4½ percent. As previously, variations in these rates and terms may be negotiated on deposits in excess of \$20,000.

Post Office Savings Bank—The Post Office Savings Bank pays interest on all deposits. The present rates on ordinary, Thrift Club, Home Lay-by, and School Savings Bank deposits are 3 percent per year on deposits of up to \$20,000. For Special Purpose accounts the rate is 3 percent per year on balances up to \$1,000 in each of the five accounts permitted.

The rate of interest on National Savings accounts is 3½ percent per year but if withdrawals are made before maturity date of the deposits, interest on the amount withdrawn is credited at Savings Bank rates.

Following is a table of interest rates payable in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits.

Date Operative From	Amount of Deposit						
	\$1—\$600	\$601—\$1,000	\$1,001—\$2,000	\$2,001—\$4,000	\$4,001—\$10,000	\$10,001—\$15,000	\$15,001—\$20,000
				Percent			
1 August 1931 ..	3½	3½	3½	3½	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 April 1933 ..	3	3	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 August 1933 ..	3	3	3	2½	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 August 1934 ..	3	3	2½	2½	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 August 1941 ..	3	3	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 June 1942 ..	2½	2½	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 September 1952 ..	2½	2½	2	2	1½	Nil	Nil
1 May 1956 ..	3	3	3	2½	2½	Nil	Nil
1 August 1957 ..	3	3	3	2½	2½	2½	Nil
1 August 1959 ..	3	3	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
1 August 1962 ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Trustee Savings Banks—From 1 May 1956 the allowable maximum rate on all deposits was increased to 3 percent on amounts up to \$1,500, this limit being raised to \$2,000 from 26 October 1956. A rate of 2½ percent was payable between \$2,002 and \$4,000 but this was raised to 3 percent as from 1 August 1962. On deposits in investment accounts the rate is 2½ percent for periods less than 12 months, 4 percent for each complete period of 12 months with 3 percent payable on deposits withdrawn during the year after the first year.

Private Savings Banks—The rate of interest payable on deposits in private savings banks is 3 percent a year up to \$4,000. This applies to the savings banks operated by trading banks from 1 October 1964. On deposits in investment accounts the rate is 2½ percent for periods less than 12 months, 4 percent for each complete period of 12 months with 3 percent payable on deposits withdrawn during the year after the first year.

Company, etc., Deposits—Since 5 July 1962 there has been no control on interest rates payable on deposits held by stock and station agents, trading companies, and building and investment societies.

Other Deposits and Interest Rates—References to rates of interest on mortgages will be found in Section 30 A (Mortgages), while interest on Government debt is referred to in Section 26 c (State Indebtedness), interest on local authority debt in Section 27 (Local Government Finance), and interest on the Common Fund of the Public Trust Office in Section 40.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY—Decimal Currency—Under the Decimal Currency Act 1964 a system of decimal currency was introduced in New Zealand on 10 July 1967 with the dollar as the monetary unit. The dollar is equivalent to the previous 10s. The equivalent in decimal currency of the shilling is 10 cents. There are coins for 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 2 cents, and 1 cent, and Reserve Bank notes for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dollars. The coins are cupro nickel, except for the one and two cent pieces which are bronze. Notes and coins have distinctive New Zealand designs. The coins were depicted on pages 1126–1127 of the 1967 issue of the *Yearbook*.

Restrictions on Export of Currency—Under the Exchange Control Regulations 1965 the taking or sending of money from New Zealand is forbidden except with the consent of the Minister of Finance. The Exchange Control Exemption Notice 1965, Amendment No. 2, restricts the amount of New Zealand money taken out by travellers to \$10 (which may be in notes of \$2 or \$1 or in coin up to \$4). The export of any other notes or coin of any country requires specific consent.

Legal Tender—Under the Decimal Currency Act 1964, dollar coins are legal tender for any amount, coins of 5, 10, and 50 cents for an amount up to 5 dollars, and coins of 1 and 2 cents for an amount up to 20 cents.

Issue of Notes—Since 1 August 1934 the Reserve Bank has had the sole right to issue bank notes in New Zealand: Reserve Bank notes are constituted legal tender up to any amount. The rate of exchange for overseas transactions is fixed by the Bank, subject to a right of the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the Governor, to determine the relationship with sterling.

The issue of decimal currency notes consists of the following denominations: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$100. Notes are issued solely in response to the demands of the public. In assessing likely requirements there are seasonal factors to be considered, as well as basic economic conditions, such as national income, the levels of salaries and wages, changes in price levels generally, and in the total volume of money. In addition, methods and frequency of payments affect the amount to be issued.

Government postal notes (issued in 39 denominations of from 10c to \$4) sometimes enjoy a certain length of life in the form of currency.

EXCHANGE RATES—The significance of the exchange rate in the case of New Zealand depends chiefly upon the country's position in regard to overseas trade and to overseas borrowings. The course of development of New Zealand has not reached a stage where the country is fully self-contained, and the external trade per head is greater than that of most countries of the world. Most of this external trade is with the United Kingdom, while the function of London as an international clearing house is also of importance in this connection. New Zealand's borrowings from the London financial market as noted elsewhere (*see State Indebtedness*) require considerable annual payments in London. New Zealand is a member of the International Monetary Fund, and as such is required to maintain buying and selling rates for exchange transactions in its currency within one percent on either side of its established par value. The par value may be changed, i.e., the exchange rate altered, with the approval of the International Monetary Fund; this must be given if the proposed change does not exceed 10 percent, or if a "fundamental disequilibrium" exists in the country's balance of payments.

New Zealand and Sterling Exchange—The relationship of New Zealand currency to sterling gained added significance from December 1929. Prior to that date the New Zealand currency was at virtual parity with British currency, only slight deviations occurring from time to time, but then commenced to depreciate gradually, reaching, in January of 1931 a level of approximately £110 New Zealand = £100 London for telegraphic transfers. At that level it remained fairly stationary until January 1933, when as a result of Government intervention it was abruptly depreciated to a further degree. The relationship existing from 20 January 1933 until the establishment of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand on 1 August 1934, was £125 (selling) and £124 10s. (buying) New Zealand = £100 London for telegraphic transfers.

From 1 August 1934 Reserve Bank quotations for £100 sterling for immediate delivery in London were: buying rate, £124, selling rate, £125. It was intimated that the policy of the Bank would aim at retaining these rates unchanged for a long period unless there occurred marked changes in existing conditions. While prepared to fulfil its statutory obligations, the Reserve Bank did not desire to compete for exchange business, provided adequate facilities were available elsewhere.

Following the statement of the Reserve Bank's policy, the trading banks adopted as from 1 August 1934 a scale of rates representing a reduction of 10s. per £100 on the rates ruling from 20 January 1933 to 31 July 1934. The rates were slightly changed on 21 October 1938, and further changes were made in the selling rates as from 1 December 1943 and in the buying rate as from 6 November 1940. During the year 1945-46 the Reserve Bank agreed to certain alterations in the trading banks' on-demand and usance rates.

The position was materially altered as from 20 August 1948, following the announcement by the Government on the previous night of the appreciation of New Zealand currency to parity with sterling. The Reserve Bank quotations from 20 August 1948 for £100 sterling for immediate delivery in London were: buying rate, £100; selling rate, £101. Consequential adjustments to the scale of rates of trading banks in New Zealand were also made.

On 21 November 1967 the New Zealand dollar was devalued by 19.45 percent in terms of the United States dollar following the United Kingdom devaluation of sterling by 14.3 percent on 18 November 1967. The New Zealand dollar became equivalent to the Australian dollar and \$NZ100 equivalent to £46 13s. 4d. sterling. In terms of the United States dollar NZ\$1.00 = US\$1.12.

The quotations current for New Zealand on London at the end of March 1968 are given in the following table. On-demand and usance buying rates change with changes in the Bank of England discount rate.

Category	Buying (Basis £Stg. 1)		Selling (Basis £Stg. 1)
Telegraphic transfers (cable)	NZ\$2.1367		NZ\$2.1492
Sterling notes	NZ\$2.0715		NZ\$2.1492
	<i>Air Mail</i>	<i>Sea Mail</i>	<i>Air and Sea Mail</i>
Bills, cheques, and drafts payable on demand ..	NZ\$2.1251	NZ\$2.1084	NZ\$2.1492
Bills or drafts 3 days sight	2.1225	2.1058	No quotation
Bills or drafts 30 days sight	2.1106	2.0939	2.1484
Bills or drafts 60 days sight	2.0974	2.0807	2.1476
Bills or drafts 90 days sight	2.0843	2.0676	2.1468
Bills or drafts 120 days sight	2.0711	2.0544	No quotation

New Zealand Exchange Rates with Other Currencies—The change in the sterling-dollar parity in November, 1967, was followed by a change in the dollar value of a large number of currencies. Some countries maintained the sterling value of their currencies, other maintained the dollar value, and others again altered the exchange value of their currencies in relation to both sterling and the United States dollar.

The following table shows exchange rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the New Zealand trading banks for various currencies both before and after the adjustment of November 1967.

New Zealand on			At 29 March 1967		At 29 March 1968	
			Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
United States (dollars)	..	..	1.3969	1.3812	1.1128	1.1250
Canada (dollars)	..	..	1.5105	1.4912	1.2049	1.2184
France (francs)	..	..	6.91	6.81	5.57	5.45
Belgium (francs)	..	..	69.80	68.30	56.25	55.05
Switzerland (francs)	..	..	6.09	5.96	4.89	4.785
Pakistan (rupees)	..	..	6.703	6.540	5.40	5.265

The rates applicable for telegraphic transfer to Australia from 21 November 1967 are A\$1.0020 buying and A\$0.9980 selling per N.Z.\$1.

OVERSEAS RESERVES—The trading banks are required to supply returns to the Reserve Bank at monthly intervals, showing among other things overseas assets held and liabilities incurred on account of New Zealand business.

The figures for net overseas assets in the following table include, in addition to sterling exchange, the Reserve Bank holdings of foreign exchange and overseas investments, less its short-term liabilities in other currencies.

As at	Overseas Assets and Liabilities of Banks (On Account of New Zealand Business only)							Treasury-held Overseas Securities
	Trading Banks Overseas Assets	Reserve Bank's Overseas Assets		Gross Overseas Assets	Overseas Liabilities of		Net Overseas Assets of Banks	
		Short-term*	Investments		Trading Banks	Reserve Bank		
\$N.Z.(million)								
End of June								
1957	70.7	111.0	55.5	237.1	10.9	- -	226.1	..
1958	50.0	47.3	27.1	124.4	18.7	- -	105.8	55.2
1959	59.8	126.8	27.1	213.8	12.1	0.3	201.4	59.8
1960	61.6	135.3	52.8	249.7	11.9	0.4	237.5	90.9
1961	56.2	28.7	62.5	147.4	23.0	0.4	124.1	80.3
1962	53.5	78.1	32.9	164.5	17.5	0.2	146.7	67.4
1963	61.0	105.1	41.6	207.6	16.1	0.2	191.4	60.7
1964	67.2	105.6	48.7	221.5	19.0	0.2	202.3	65.0†
1965‡	44.2	80.5	49.1	173.7	12.8	0.2	160.8	67.9
1966	50.9	54.5	26.4	131.8	8.2	- -	123.5	61.7
1967	37.9	83.5	4.0	125.4	13.5	0.2	111.7	57.1
End of December								
1957	40.9	23.1	51.5	115.5	24.4	- -	90.9	- -
1958	33.1	82.5	27.1	142.7	17.6	14.8	110.2	58.9
1959	61.6	103.1	27.4	192.1	16.9	- -	175.1	81.8
1960	44.0	39.0	62.5	145.4	13.6	- -	131.9	81.4
1961	46.8	30.7	36.9	114.4	15.9	0.5	98.2	43.2
1962	41.6	64.8	32.9	139.4	16.0	0.2	123.2	68.5
1963	57.7	32.7	47.5	137.8	17.0	0.1	120.8	62.0
1964	50.1	55.8	40.6	146.6	18.3	0.4	127.8	66.5†
1965‡	43.8	23.0	46.6	113.4	10.3	0.4	102.6	54.8
1966	34.8	37.2	31.1	103.1	12.0	0.5	90.6§	60.5
1967	36.6	112.0	7.5	156.1	10.4	0.5	145.1	75.0

*Current accounts and short-term bills.

†After 31 March 1964 excludes overseas securities held by Earthquake and War Damage Fund, as the fund is now outside the Public Account, these securities were valued at \$12.4 million at the time of their exclusion.

‡From April 1965 an equal amount of assets and liabilities not attributable to New Zealand business has been deleted from both gross assets and liabilities. The net figures are, however, still comparable with earlier figures.

§Includes £ stg 10 million under stand-by arrangement with the Midland Bank Limited, England.

||Revaluation as a result of devaluation of N.Z. dollar on 21 November 1967 by 6.025 percent as related to the new sterling level of 18 November 1967.

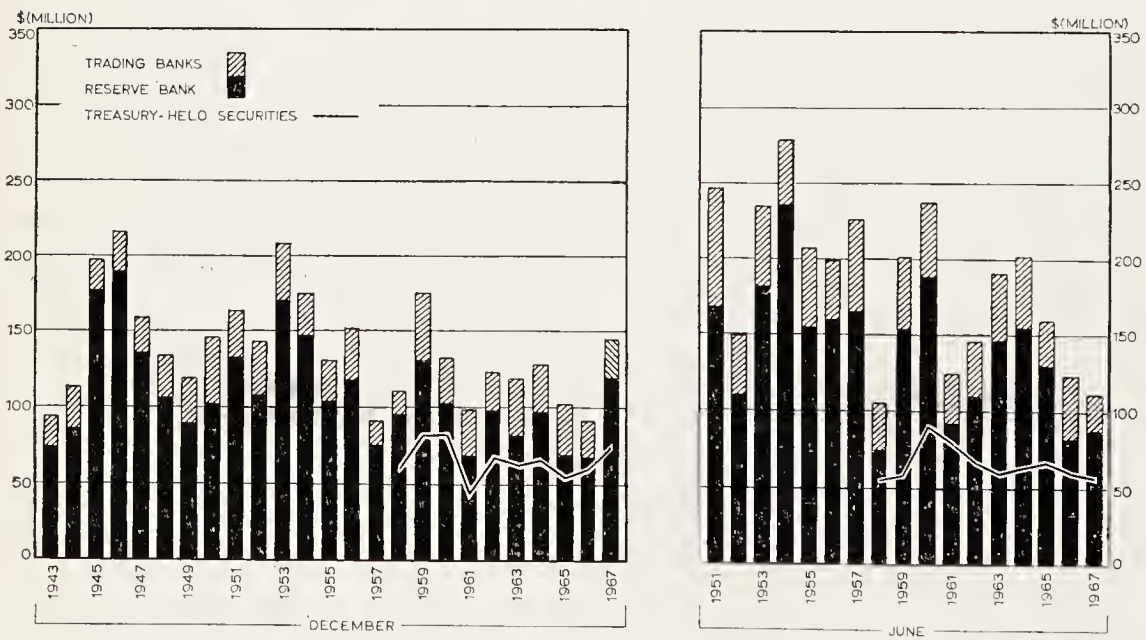
In 1965 export receipts fell by \$20.7 million, mainly as a result of a fall in wool prices, payments for imports continued to rise, and there was a further increase in the net deficit on invisible transactions. Most of the resultant current account deficit of \$96.0 million was financed by an inflow of official capital, including the first drawing of \$44.6 million from the International Monetary Fund, and, in addition, there was a reduction of \$25.2 million in the net overseas assets.

During 1966 export receipts increased by \$54.9 million, while the deficit on invisible transactions increased by \$24.7 million. A capital account surplus of \$71.6 million financed most of the current account deficit, the balance being absorbed by a drop of \$12 million in the net overseas assets. The capital inflow included an additional \$5.8 million from the International Monetary Fund and \$24.0 million from the Reserve Bank of Australia.

In 1967 (which included just over one month at post devaluation rates) export receipts fell by \$90.5 million and import payments by \$81.4 million while the deficit on invisible transactions increased by \$11.6 million to give a current account deficit of \$107.2 million. Capital transactions resulted in a surplus of \$147.6 million and the net overseas assets rose by \$54.5 million (including an adjustment due to devaluation). Capital receipts included London loans of \$25.8 million, loans from the Bank for International Settlements of \$36.0 million and International Monetary Fund drawings of \$66.8 million (\$21.0 million compensatory finance and \$45.8 million under a stand-by arrangement).

The following diagram shows the overseas reserves, the first portion showing the figures as at the end of December and the second portion those as at the end of June in each year quoted.

OVERSEAS RESERVES



OVERSEAS EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS—Statistics of overseas exchange transactions include transactions both through the banking system and through the Government's overseas accounts. A full classification of overseas exchange transactions for the two latest calendar years is now given.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Item	1966			1967		
	U.K.	Other Countries	Total	U.K.	Other Countries	Total
\$N.Z.(million)						
<i>Receipts</i>						
Exports—						
Butter	97.6	13.7	111.3	100.4	11.2	111.6
Cheese	37.2	13.6	50.8	37.3	15.8	53.1
Meat	124.2	88.0	212.2	116.2	107.4	223.7
Wool	56.4	190.4	246.8	32.4	107.8	140.2
Other	42.7	156.5	199.2	35.8	165.3	201.2
Totals, export receipts	358.1	462.2	820.3	322.2	407.6	729.8
Cook Island Exports	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Transport	7.2	9.9	17.0	6.3	9.6	15.9
Insurance	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.3	1.0	3.3
Travel (excluding fares)	3.3	11.2	14.5	3.1	12.2	15.3
International investment income—						
Interest and dividends	8.3	1.7	10.0	6.2	2.3	8.4
Other investment income	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.9
New Zealand Government receipts and expenditure by other Governments in New Zealand	2.3	2.4	4.7	3.1	2.9	6.0
Miscellaneous—						
Commissions, royalties	4.0	2.8	6.7	3.4	3.1	6.4
Expenses of business firms	0.8	1.8	2.6	1.1	3.3	4.4
Personal receipts, legacies and immigrants' transfers	16.3	9.4	25.7	17.6	11.4	29.0
Other current transactions	1.1	2.6	3.7	1.4	2.4	3.8
Totals, current	404.6	506.3	910.9	366.9	456.3	823.2
Capital transfers—						
Private	12.2	13.2	25.4	21.6	23.0	44.6
Government	70.0	37.4	107.4	64.6	40.0	104.6
I.M.F. drawing	—	5.8	5.8	—	66.8	66.8
Other official borrowing	—	24.0	24.0	—	36.0	36.0
Total, capital	82.2	80.4	162.6	86.1	165.8	251.9
Grand totals, receipts	486.8	586.7	1,073.5	453.1	622.1	1,075.1
<i>Payments</i>						
Current items—						
Imports—						
Private	335.1	326.4	661.4	277.3	313.7	591.0
Government	39.3	36.2	75.5	35.1	29.5	64.5
Totals, import payments	374.3	362.6	736.9	312.3	343.2	655.5
Cook Islands Imports	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
Transport	37.3	6.7	44.0	39.8	9.1	49.0
Insurance—						
Premiums	1.4	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.4	2.0
Claims	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6
Other transfers	4.9	0.8	5.7	4.0	1.7	5.6
Travel (excluding fares)	17.9	26.6	44.5	15.1	27.6	42.8
International investment income—						
Private	15.6	18.4	34.1	15.1	21.9	37.0
Government interest	12.4	5.6	18.1	14.4	9.6	23.9
Local authority interest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government expenditure overseas	11.5	19.3	30.8	9.9	18.3	28.2
Miscellaneous—						
Commissions, royalties, and rebates	3.4	6.9	10.2	4.0	8.1	12.1
Expenses of business firms	13.2	10.2	23.4	13.0	10.1	23.1
Film hire and entertainment	0.3	2.1	2.4	0.3	2.1	2.3
Religious and charitable	1.3	3.3	4.6	1.6	3.6	5.2
Personal remittances, legacies, and emigrants' transfers	8.5	14.6	23.1	9.4	18.4	27.8
Transfers by temporary residents	3.6	8.0	11.7	3.1	7.3	10.4
Other current transactions	1.5	3.9	5.4	1.8	2.6	4.4
Totals, current	507.6	489.9	997.5	445.5	484.9	930.4
Capital transfers—						
Private	11.4	13.8	25.2	14.7	13.1	27.8
Government	55.8	10.2	65.9	68.9	7.3	76.1
Local authority	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Totals, capital	67.2	23.9	91.1	83.6	20.7	104.4
Grand totals, payments	574.8	513.8	1,088.6	529.1	505.7	1,034.8
Surplus of receipts over payments	—88.0	+72.9	—15.1	—76.1	+116.4	+40.4

NOTE—Minus sign (—) denotes a deficit.

The next table gives overseas exchange transactions in summary form for a number of June years, which fit more closely to the farm-production export season than do calendar years. Information for calendar years over a similar period is in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

Item	Year Ended 30 June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
\$N.Z.(million)						
<i>Receipts</i>						
Exports—						
Butter	86.5	103.5	113.1	111.0	106.9	118.7
Cheese	39.8	38.5	45.2	44.2	48.5	54.2
Meat	157.6	186.1	198.4	213.0	217.4	208.0
Wool	200.8	228.9	277.3	217.3	245.6	182.5
Other	102.7	114.7	139.4	158.8	184.6	195.8
Total exports ..	587.4	671.7	773.4	744.2	803.1	759.2
Other current receipts ..	60.1	60.6	71.7	79.8	85.2	92.8
Total current receipts ..	647.5	732.4	845.1	824.0	888.3	851.9
Capital receipts—						
Government—						
Reducing assets ..	43.2	11.6	13.7	3.1	50.9	57.6
Increasing liabilities ..	53.4	19.1	30.5	16.0	57.1	79.2
I.M.F. drawing ..	—	—	—	—	50.3	21.0
Other official ..	—	—	—	—	—	60.0
Private	24.0	16.8	24.7	28.5	21.5	28.4
Total capital receipts ..	120.6	47.6	69.0	47.6	179.8	246.3
Total receipts ..	768.1	780.0	914.1	871.6	1068.1	1,098.2
<i>Payments</i>						
Imports—						
Government	48.8	51.0	58.3	65.6	74.6	72.2
Private	467.9	494.6	586.4	595.8	679.3	637.7
Total imports ..	516.7	545.7	644.7	661.5	753.9	709.9
Other current payments—						
Government	35.8	35.1	39.9	40.1	47.4	53.9
Private	132.3	140.4	156.6	176.7	195.4	220.3
Total current payments ..	684.7	721.2	841.2	878.2	996.7	984.1
Capital payments—						
Government—						
Increasing assets ..	34.9	5.3	30.5	7.3	46.4	52.0
Reduced liabilities ..	23.0	1.5	18.4	3.7	37.4	37.6
Private*	11.7	10.0	15.1	26.7	25.5	29.5
Total capital payments ..	69.5	16.9	64.0	37.7	109.3	119.1
Total payments ..	754.2	738.0	905.2	916.0	1106.0	1,103.2
Balance on trade transactions	+ 70.8	+126.1	+128.7	+ 82.8	+ 49.2	+ 49.2
Balance on current account						
invisible transactions ..	—108.0	—114.9	—124.8	—137.0	—157.5	—181.4
Balance on current account	— 37.2	+ 11.2	+ 3.9	— 54.3	—108.4	—132.2
Balance on capital account	+ 51.1	+ 30.7	+ 5.0	+ 9.9	+ 70.5	+127.2
Overall balance ..	+ 13.9	+ 41.9	+ 8.9	— 44.4	— 37.9	— 4.9
Exchange valuation differences, timing differences and omissions, etc. ..	+ 8.8	+ 2.8	+ 2.0	+ 2.9	+ 0.7	— 6.9
Change in net overseas assets of the banking system	+ 22.7	+ 44.7	+ 10.9	— 41.5	— 37.2	— 11.8

*Includes local authority debt repayment.

Overseas Travel Allowances—The Reserve Bank controls the allocation of funds to New Zealand residents for overseas travel, whether for business or non-business purposes.

Since 1958 there have been restrictions on the amount of travel funds made available for non-business purposes, and from July 1961 the limit has been \$1,200 for travellers who have not received an allocation for pleasure travel during the previous five years.

Exchange Allocation Scheme—In order to assist in measures for strengthening the sterling area reserves and the balance of payments generally, the Government of New Zealand in March 1952 made certain decisions designed to ensure an improvement in New Zealand's overall balance of payments.

Except with the approval of the Reserve Bank, trading banks were advised not to sell to any importer during 1952 more than 80 percent of the 1950 amount of exchange sold to him. This amount was the importer's basic allocation, and where foreign exchange in excess of this basic allocation was required application was to be made to the Reserve Bank.

This was followed in August 1952 by a decision to retain the existing exchange allocation scheme, with modifications, in 1953. With the high level of demand for exchange still continuing and the need to maintain reserves to provide a reasonable margin for contingencies in view of the 1952 deficit in overseas receipts over payments, the Reserve Bank was not prepared to draw further on reserves. Accordingly, except with the approval of the Reserve Bank, trading banks were advised not to sell to any importer during the whole of 1953 more than 40 percent of the amount of exchange sold in 1950 to that importer for non-Government imports other than motor vehicles, and goods paid for under third-party certificates received from other licensed importers. This procedure provided, as formerly, for the basic allocations of exchange, and where importers required more than this quota they could make application to the Reserve Bank.

In July 1953 the Reserve Bank announced that, because of the high level of demand for overseas exchange to pay for imports, the exchange allocation scheme inaugurated in April 1952 would be continued in 1954. An important modification of the scheme was the announcement of a list of goods, payment for which would not require the authority of an exchange allocation. The trading banks were advised that, without the approval of the Reserve Bank and excepting payment for goods classed as "released items", they were not to sell to any importer in 1954 more than 50 percent (increased in November 1953 to 75 percent) of the exchange sold in 1950 to that importer for non-Government imports other than motor vehicles, paid for under third-party certificates received, and goods which in 1954 would be classed as "released items". This procedure provided, as formerly, for basic allocations of exchange, and where importers required more than this quota they could make application to the Reserve Bank.

The Prime Minister announced on 22 July 1954 that the exchange allocation system introduced in August 1952 was to be terminated as from 1 January 1955. Following this statement, the Reserve Bank made certain relaxations for the remainder of the 1954 year (e.g., additional allocations already granted could be used to pay for items mentioned in the application instead of only those items specifically detailed in the approval, and could be used at any time during the rest of 1954), while allocations made up to termination date would not be linked to tariff items.

The Prime Minister announced on 1 January 1958 that a policy of overall import licensing would be instituted immediately. The new measures were designed to meet the deterioration in overseas reserves, which fell to \$91 million on 25 December 1957. Under the new policy overseas funds would be allocated to meet all basic needs for imported foodstuffs and as far as possible factories would get raw materials to the full amount required.

On 2 January 1958 the Minister of Customs gave details of the new policy and stated that, as from 1 January 1958, all imports, apart from a few necessary exceptions, would require licences. The former Import Licensing Schedule for 1958, released in August 1957, was withdrawn and a new schedule made available in its place.

Although the overseas exchange position improved during 1958 and 1959, the improvement was not sufficient to justify any major relaxations of exchange control policy. The Import Licensing Schedule for 1960 provided for a much higher value of imports than was permitted in 1958 and 1959, and the 1961 Schedule provided for another easing of the import licensing allocations. In 1961 the reserves of overseas exchange fell to a dangerously low level, and the Government adopted restrictive measures for imports and extended the 1961 licensing period to 30 June 1962. For the period 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963 the

Government provided licences at a level to allow an expenditure of \$500 million for private import payments. Some overseas borrowing was necessary to sustain that level. Licences for a similar level of private import payments were provided for 1963-64 and 1964-65. There was some relaxation of import licence control in 1965-66; this was followed by a substantial rise in import payments. In 1966-67 the exemptions made in the previous licensing year were continued, but raw materials, plant and machinery, motor vehicles and consumer goods were subject to reduced licences.

In 1967-68 the same trend was repeated and licences for the above items were reduced by a further 20 percent.

Exchange Control—Although exchange-control approval is required for all overseas remittances it is not practicable to curtail payments, other than for imports, to any significant extent by a more restrictive exchange-control policy, as they are predominantly legitimate commercial transactions of a contractual nature. Variations of policy have to be virtually confined to personal remittances and to travel expenditure. Transactions affecting overseas exchange are governed by the Exchange Control Regulations 1965, made under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1964 and gazetted on 16 September 1965. The degree of control existing under preceding regulations was not greatly changed. The exemption in respect of dealings in sterling area currencies and securities in the hands of New Zealand residents was continued by the Exchange Control Exemption Notice 1965 issued at the same time as the latest regulations.

Certain new measures in exchange control and related fields were introduced by the Minister of Finance in the Budget of 16 June 1966.

(a) *Sterling Area Securities and Currencies*: The facility previously available to New Zealand residents to sell overseas sterling area securities or currencies for New Zealand currency or other assets in New Zealand was withdrawn. These securities may now be sold only for other sterling area securities or for sterling area currencies. Therefore, if a New Zealand resident seeks cash in New Zealand for his sterling area securities the only avenue available at law is to sell overseas and transfer the proceeds to New Zealand through the banking system.

This measure, in effect, closed the market in sterling area securities in exchange for New Zealand currency. A limited market has since been re-opened (see (f) below).

The position regarding non-sterling securities and currencies remains unchanged—they may not be dealt with in any way without the consent of the Reserve Bank, except for the transfer of currency to New Zealand through the banking system.

(b) *Export and Import of New Zealand Notes*: Although for many years the export of New Zealand notes had been prohibited, except for small amounts that travellers were allowed to take out, the import of New Zealand notes had not been controlled. A limit was set in June 1966 on the export of notes at \$10 for all travellers, regardless of destination.

The importation of New Zealand money (including postal notes, money orders, cheques, and promissory notes, but excluding travellers' cheques) was also prohibited, except that travellers to New Zealand could bring in with them up to \$10 in New Zealand notes. The notes must be in denominations of \$1 and \$2 only.

(c) *Supervision of Non-Residents' Accounts in New Zealand*: The Reserve Bank was given power to exercise supervision over specific accounts in New Zealand of non-residents, with banks or elsewhere. The following accounts were initially declared to be controlled accounts:

(a) Those of non-resident banks;

(b) those of non-resident agencies;

(c) a group of seven individual accounts connected with international currency dealers.

A subsequent notice to banks had the effect of bringing under control any accounts for the credit to which New Zealand money was received from overseas without the consent of the Reserve Bank. No change of policy was involved, this being a technical measure to ensure that transfers of funds outside the banking system were not facilitated by the operation of New Zealand accounts.

(d) *London-domiciled New Zealand Government Stock*: Since 1920 New Zealand residents have been permitted to transfer holdings of London-domiciled New Zealand stock to the New Zealand register, a facility which provided a means of transferring funds to New Zealand outside the banking system. The volume of such transactions had in recent years

become excessive, particularly in the present strained overseas reserves situation; the following conditions were therefore applied to transfers to the New Zealand register:

- (a) stock must have been registered in the applicant's name for at least six months;
- (b) after stock has been transferred to the New Zealand register it may not be sold for six months.

(e) *Capital Issues Control*: Since 26 January 1968 all borrowing in New Zealand by subsidiaries and branches of overseas companies requires the consent of the Minister of Finance. The regulations exempt bank advances from control in order to allow the day-to-day financial needs of the companies to meet without formality. However, requests for higher overdraft limits or term loans by these companies (other than limits for seasonal or short-term purposes) are subject to Reserve Bank approval.

(f) *Limited Market in Overseas Sterling Area Securities*: In September 1966 the Minister of Finance announced a scheme to re-open a limited market in overseas sterling area securities in exchange for New Zealand currency. Trading was confined to New Zealand residents, and to securities which were registered in the names of New Zealand residents on 16 June 1966. All dealings must be effected through a member of a New Zealand stock exchange, and both seller and purchaser must supply details of the transaction to an Approved Depository, with whom the scrip must be lodged. Securities so purchased may be sold for New Zealand currency under the same conditions, or sold for overseas currency through a member of a New Zealand stock exchange, provided the proceeds are either remitted to New Zealand or re-invested in similar securities within one month. The new scrip must also be lodged with an approved depository. The approved depositories are the Reserve Bank in Wellington and its branches in Auckland and Christchurch and the Bank of New South Wales (in respect of its own shares only). Up to 31 March 1968 some 16,683 transactions involving approximately 3,380,000 shares had taken place under these arrangements.

Administrative details on import and export control and exchange allocation are set out in Section 22A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON MONETARY, BANKING, AND CREDIT SYSTEMS—The report of the Royal Commission, which was released in April 1956 (as parliamentary paper B.3, 1956) gives a general background on the monetary, banking, and credit systems of New Zealand. The Royal Commission examined and reported on these systems and made recommendations within its order of reference which had the stated objectives of fostering a greater degree of stability in prices, maintaining full employment, ensuring the healthy development of natural resources, and promoting generally the economic, financial and social welfare of the people.

Section 4 of the report outlines the history of monetary, banking, and credit systems from 1934 to 1955. As recommended by the Royal Commission, New Zealand has joined the International Monetary Fund, a Monetary and Economic Council has been established, and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act has been amended to give the Government full and final responsibility for decisions on monetary policy. (A summary of the report was given as Appendix (d) of the 1956 issue of the *Yearbook*.)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—New Zealand became a member of these three organisations on 31 August 1961 under the International Finance Agreements Act 1961. The organisations are specialised agencies of the United Nations, and their objectives and the implications of New Zealand membership are set out in parliamentary paper A.12, 1961. One of the purposes of the International Monetary Fund is to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them under adequate safeguards, thus providing them with opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity. By paying in some gold and the balance of its fund quota in its own currency a member is able to draw against its gold for a nominal cost. New Zealand's fund quota was increased in March 1966, with the result that drawing rights have risen to a maximum of \$175.1 million. In addition, drawings may be made under the fund's compensatory finance arrangements.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) is designed to promote the international flow of capital for productive purposes and to assist in financing the development of the resources of its member countries.

New Zealand paid \$24.4 million in gold and \$1.0 million in New Zealand currency to join the three agencies, and in addition \$77.2 million of non-negotiable non-interest bearing bonds were lodged with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

The World Bank made a loan of \$5.6 million to New Zealand in November 1963. The loan is for a term of 25 years and bears interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, including the 1 percent commission which is allocated to the Bank's special reserve. It has assisted in financing improvements at the ports of Auckland, Lyttelton, Napier, Timaru, and Whangarei, and applied to the overseas-currency content of capital works. A loan of \$23.4 million was received for the Cook Strait electricity cable project. These loan agreements are set out in parliamentary papers A. 21 and A. 23, 1964.

In December 1965 the World Bank agreed to lend \$30.2 million for railways modernisation and \$14.7 million for power development. The railways loan is being used to buy additional diesel locomotives and rolling stock, while part was used to pay for the second rail-road ferry *Aranui*. The electricity development loan is being used to meet the overseas costs in the building of the thermal power station at Marsden Point, Whangarei. The term of the loans is 15 years with interest at $6\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

In November 1965 the International Monetary Fund agreed to a drawing by New Zealand of \$44.6 million to help finance a current account balance of payments deficit and support the Government's import liberalisation policy. The loan was used to augment external reserves. No interest is payable on \$22.5 million drawn against New Zealand gold held by the Fund, but the balance of the money bears a charge ranging from 2 percent at three months to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent on the balance outstanding after two and a half years. There was a single service charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent on the whole transaction. Repayment is normally expected by the Fund within three to five years.

In March 1966 New Zealand drew a further \$5.8 million from the International Monetary Fund to meet the gold payment due on its increased subscription to the Fund following general agreement by members to increase all quotas in the Fund by 25 percent. On 10 May 1967, \$21.0 million was drawn under the compensatory finance provisions and further drawings under a standby arrangement totalling \$45.8 million were made in October and December 1967. All drawings, except \$28.2 million drawn against New Zealand gold held by the fund, attract interest on a graduated scale. At the end of March 1968 New Zealand had drawn \$117.1 million from the fund and repaid \$31.3 million, leaving \$110.9 million to be repaid after adjustment is made for the effects of devaluation. A further repayment of \$31.2 million was made in May 1968.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—New Zealand is participating in the Asian Development Bank whose main objective is to accelerate the economic development of the ECARE region. New Zealand's contribution will be \$U.S. 22.56 million, or just over \$N.Z. 16 million. Half the capital stock is being paid up. Half of the \$N.Z.8 million which will thus be payable will be paid in convertible currency and half in New Zealand currency. The cost in overseas funds will therefore be about \$800,000 a year over five years from 1966. The local currency portion is restricted to payments for goods and services produced in New Zealand.

MONETARY AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL—In 1961, in line with a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Monetary, Banking, and Credit Systems, there was established a Monetary and Economic Council whose principal functions are to report from time to time on the extent to which stability in the prices of goods and services, economic growth, full employment, and higher standards of living are being achieved, and to make recommendations as to measures that should be taken to promote such developments. Among other matters, the Council is required to consider the provision of finance for the expansion of primary and secondary industries and of services, and the ensuring of a balanced relationship between the creation and issue of money and the production and provision of goods and services. A series of reports have been made to the Government and have been published.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION—The Development Finance Corporation of New Zealand with the general function of assisting in the financing of new or expanding industries was set up under the Development Finance Corporation Act 1964. The Act provides for a share capital of \$4 million. Of the \$2 million that has been issued, 30 percent has been taken up by the Reserve Bank and the remainder by the financial institutions such as trading banks and insurance offices. The objective of the Corporation is to supplement, and not compete with, existing financial services. Proposals are supported only where they have significant development features, such as increased productivity. Encouragement is given to the establishment or expansion of industries in areas where that will assist the development of those areas and benefit the economy as a whole.

Section 30

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

30 A—MORTGAGES

MORTGAGE LAW—The borrowing of money on mortgage is a principal means of financing the erection or purchase of houses and commercial buildings, and the purchase of farms. Under the Land Transfer Act 1952 “mortgage” means and includes any charge on land created under the provisions of that Act for securing:

The repayment of a loan or satisfaction of an existing debt.

The repayment of future advances, or payment or satisfaction of any future or unascertained debt or liability, contingent or otherwise.

The payment to the holders for the time being of any bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other securities, negotiable or otherwise, made or issued by the mortgagor before or after the creation of such charge.

The payment to any person or persons by yearly or periodical payments or otherwise of an annuity, rent charge, or sum of money other than a debt.

Where the ownership of land is registered under the Land Transfer Act (as, see Section 10A, the great majority of land titles now are) mortgages on that land are granted by virtue of the provisions of that Act; they take effect as securities and do not operate as transfers of the estate or interest charged. In the case of other land or property a mortgage is granted under what is known as the deeds or deeds-registration system; the mortgage in this instance operating as a conveyance or assignment of the land or property mortgaged, for the mortgagee becomes the registered proprietor of the land, subject to the right of the mortgagor to have the property reregistered in his name on the discharge of his obligations under the mortgage. Although in form a mortgage under the deeds system is a conveyance, in equity it is treated as merely a charge on the land.

SUMMARY OF MORTGAGES REGISTERED AND DISCHARGED—A table is given showing the net numbers and amounts represented by mortgages registered and discharged during each of the last 21 years. The average rate of interest on new mortgages is also given.

Year Ended 31 March	Mortgages Registered		Average Rate of Interest on New Mortgages Registered	Mortgages Discharged	
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
		\$ (m)	Percent		\$ (m)
1947	29,882	62.2	3.85	32,234	51.9
1948	29,893	64.1	3.90	29,002	50.8
1949	29,578	70.6	3.98	26,642	46.8
1950	30,352	72.0	3.99	26,093	46.2
1951	43,875	91.6	4.09	35,503	64.5
1952	49,840	135.9	4.15	37,926	74.5
1953	50,633	147.4	4.29	34,160	62.8
1954	52,807	140.8	4.49	36,728	72.0
1955	57,992	169.2	4.69	37,931	82.3
1956	55,544	192.5	4.76	34,078	70.7
1957	51,230	182.4	5.09	32,663	75.4
1958	55,437	199.1	5.24	37,441	92.2
1959	56,195	217.1	5.15	36,920	88.8
1960	57,834	239.0	5.01	39,931	102.3
1961	64,605	300.8	5.01	46,469	136.6
1962	62,501	331.5	5.27	44,494	133.8
1963	59,263	295.1	5.51	43,979	135.6
1964	63,992	339.8	5.70	49,661	168.8
1965*	71,531	420.0	5.78	56,262	206.8
1966	76,960	487.7	6.07	59,473	230.0
1967	75,303	493.4	6.31	55,958	239.3

*Includes a small number of duplicate registrations.

The figures given in the preceding table have been adjusted to exclude duplicate registrations, i.e., cases in which a mortgage has been registered in more than one district. It should also be noted that the figures include collateral and guarantee mortgages not representing money indebtedness. On the other hand, no amount is shown as secured in a proportion of cases where a mortgage is given in anticipation of advances, etc. In addition there are numbers of privately arranged advances which are not registered, and stock and crop liens, bills of sale, and instruments under the Chattels Transfer Act are not included in the statistics.

Many discharges are not registered, particularly in the case of leaseholds and also of second or other further mortgages when the power of sale has been exercised by the first mortgagee. The figures for discharges are further affected by the high proportion of table mortgages. This is particularly so in cases where the mortgage is approaching maturity, since the whole amount remains on the register until finally discharged, despite the fact that the original amount of indebtedness has been considerably reduced.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED: Value by Districts—The total amount for which mortgages were registered, under the Land Transfer Act, in each registration district is given in the next table.

District	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
\$ (thousand)					
North Auckland	88,552	97,454	120,286	143,125	140,915
South Auckland	42,074	49,480	63,586	71,236	73,153
Gisborne ..	3,736	4,442	4,044	5,594	7,141
Hawke's Bay ..	13,210	15,464	19,706	21,932	22,770
Taranaki ..	11,106	10,852	13,166	16,408	22,409
Wellington ..	57,762	65,180	76,804	96,690	92,775
Marlborough ..	3,334	3,450	4,846	4,791	5,590
Nelson ..	9,288	7,768	7,792	8,578	9,269
Westland ..	1,256	3,126	3,244	1,513	1,476
Canterbury ..	41,112	40,106	53,802	62,559	62,290
Otago ..	22,636	22,546	30,724	27,870	31,462
Southland ..	14,962	20,410	22,002	27,702	24,187
Gross totals	309,030	340,276	420,002	487,996	493,438
Duplications	13,904	518	..	267	..
Net totals	295,128	339,758	420,002	487,729	493,438

Classification by Amount—The following table shows urban and rural mortgages by amount groups for 1966-67. The different distribution patterns for urban and rural mortgages are due to the different types of property on which the bulk of urban and rural mortgages are raised. Among urban mortgages, \$165 million out of the aggregate total of \$308 million was made up of mortgages from \$2,000 to \$7,999 with \$75.6 million (24.6 percent of the urban total) representing mortgages of \$4,000 to \$5,999. The bulk of urban mortgages are relatively low advances on house property. Among rural mortgages, on the other hand, \$131.0 million out of the aggregate total of \$185.6 million represented mortgages of \$15,000 and above, mainly representing farms and farm property. Individual mortgages for very large amounts are more usually urban representing commercial or industrial properties in high-priced city areas.

An indication of this is given by the difference between the average amounts involved in urban and rural mortgages of \$15,000 and above. For urban mortgages, the average amount for mortgages in this amount group was \$41,184; for rural mortgages, it was \$28,874.

Amount Group	Urban		Rural		All Properties		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Percentage of Amount
\$		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)	
Under 1,000	6,100	3,635	307	182	6,407	3,817	0.77
1,000- 1,999	7,950	10,423	643	852	8,593	11,275	2.28
2,000- 3,999	11,283	30,425	1,445	3,909	12,728	34,334	6.96
4,000- 5,999	15,366	75,644	1,685	7,801	17,051	83,445	16.91
6,000- 7,999	9,112	58,897	1,340	8,705	10,452	67,602	13.70
8,000- 9,999	3,272	27,619	1,113	9,400	4,385	37,019	7.50
10,000-14,999	2,609	29,496	2,024	23,788	4,633	53,283	10.80
15,000 and over	1,740	71,661	4,537	131,002	6,277	202,663	41.08
Unspecified ..	3,585	...	1,192	...	4,777	...	...
Totals	61,017	307,800	14,286	185,638	75,303	493,438	100.00

Excluding mortgages for which no amounts were shown, the average amount for each mortgage registered in 1966-67 was \$6,997, as compared with \$6,340 in 1965-66.

Mortgages on Urban and Rural Securities—Mortgages are regarded as urban if secured on properties situated within cities or boroughs or on small holdings in the nature of building allotments which are not definitely distinguishable as country properties. New mortgages classed as urban in 1966-67 were secured on areas averaging less than half an acre in extent, as compared with an average of some 380 acres in the case of rural securities. Urban securities accounted for 81 percent of the number and 62 percent of the aggregate value of new mortgages in 1966-67 as compared with 19 percent and 38 percent respectively in the case of rural properties.

The following table shows urban and rural mortgages by land registration district. Auckland urban area, the largest centre of population in New Zealand, is in the North Auckland district.

Land Registration District	Urban			Rural		
	Number	Area	Amount	Number	Area	Amount
		acres	\$(000)		acres(000)	\$(000)
North Auckland	20,817	7,265	109,153	2,888	537	31,761
South Auckland	6,759	2,529	34,707	2,875	717	38,446
Gisborne ..	656	238	2,881	377	223	4,260
Hawke's Bay ..	2,140	613	11,596	777	357	11,174
Taranaki ..	1,111	326	8,672	994	314	13,737
Wellington ..	12,969	4,726	70,315	1,678	622	22,460
Marlborough ..	604	223	2,489	282	264	3,101
Nelson ..	1,337	393	5,863	512	109	3,405
Westland ..	298	79	979	79	36	497
Canterbury ..	8,069	3,555	36,290	1,734	787	26,000
Otago ..	4,450	7,719	16,619	954	992	14,843
Southland ..	1,807	476	8,234	1,136	465	15,954
Totals	61,017	28,142	307,800	14,286	5,426	185,638

Since the Second World War the trend in mortgage registrations has passed through several distinct stages. Prior to the lifting of controls on land sales there was a steady increase in the number of mortgage agreements due in large measure to the resettlement of ex-servicemen. Restrictions were removed from the sale of all lands other than farm lands in February 1950, and farm lands were released in November 1950. Following these changes there was a marked increase in activity during the next two years, and since 1953-54 the level of mortgage business has remained high, and though there has been considerable fluctuation from year to year the general trend has been upward.

Year Ended 31 March	Registrations			Area			Amount Secured		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
				acres	acres (000)	acres (000)	\$(m)	\$(m)	\$(m)
1957	41,881	9,376	51,257	10,401	2,640	2,651	117.3	65.4	182.7
1958	44,813	10,655	55,468	11,251	3,194	3,206	124.6	77.1	201.7
1959	46,550	9,668	56,218	11,876	2,740	2,751	146.2	72.2	218.4
1960	47,242	10,625	57,867	11,526	2,976	2,987	158.9	83.2	242.0
1961	52,549	12,088	64,637	12,894	3,685	3,698	198.2	110.0	308.1
1962	51,109	11,442	62,551	12,454	3,321	3,334	211.6	125.3	337.0
1963	48,784	10,528	59,312	12,607	3,213	3,226	205.1	103.9	309.0
1964	52,613	11,408	64,021	27,706	3,683	3,711	222.9	117.4	340.3
1965	58,232	13,299	71,531	46,517	4,296	4,343	257.2	162.8	420.0
1966	62,809	14,169	76,978	26,278	4,519	4,545	308.0	180.0	488.0
1967	61,017	14,286	75,303	28,142	5,426	5,454	307.8	185.6	493.4

NOTE—These figures exclude certain miscellaneous registrations, but have not been adjusted to exclude duplications.

The annual movement in numbers and values of new urban and rural mortgages in recent years is shown on a percentage basis in the following table.

Year Ended 31 March	Movement in Urban Mortgages		Movement in Rural Mortgages	
	Registrations	Amount Secured	Registrations	Amount Secured
	Percent			
1962	— 2.7	+ 6.8	— 5.3	+14.0
1963	— 4.5	— 3.1	— 8.0	—17.1
1964	+ 7.8	+ 8.6	+ 8.3	+12.9
1965	+10.7	+15.4	+16.6	+38.7
1966	+ 7.9	+19.8	+ 6.5	+10.6
1967	— 2.9	- -	+ 0.7	+ 3.1

Rates of Interest—The average rate of interest on new mortgages over the last 50 years is given in a table in the Statistical Summary at the end of this *Yearbook*.

The average rate of interest for urban properties for 1966-67 was 6.47 percent, as compared with 6.06 percent for rural properties. The comparable rates for 1965-66 were 6.18 and 5.90 percent respectively.

In 1966-67 the number and amount of 3 percent mortgages continued to decline, and both were considerably less than a quarter of the comparable totals in 1960-61, the peak year for 3 percent home-building loans under family benefit capitalisation. In 1966-67 there were 1,889 mortgages at 3 percent compared with 12,004 at 5 percent, 11,599 at 6½ percent, and 11,217 at 7 percent.

An analysis showing amounts classified by interest rate groups is given below. It should be noted that some mortgages, notably those of trading banks, do not specify the rate of interest.

Year Ended 31 March	Not Exceeding 3 Percent	Over 3 Percent to 4 Percent	Over 4 Percent to 4½ Percent	Over 4½ Percent to 4¾ Percent	Over 4¾ Percent to 5 Percent	Over 5 Percent to 5½ Percent	Over 5½ Percent to 6 Percent	Exceeding 6 Percent
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Amount \$ (million)

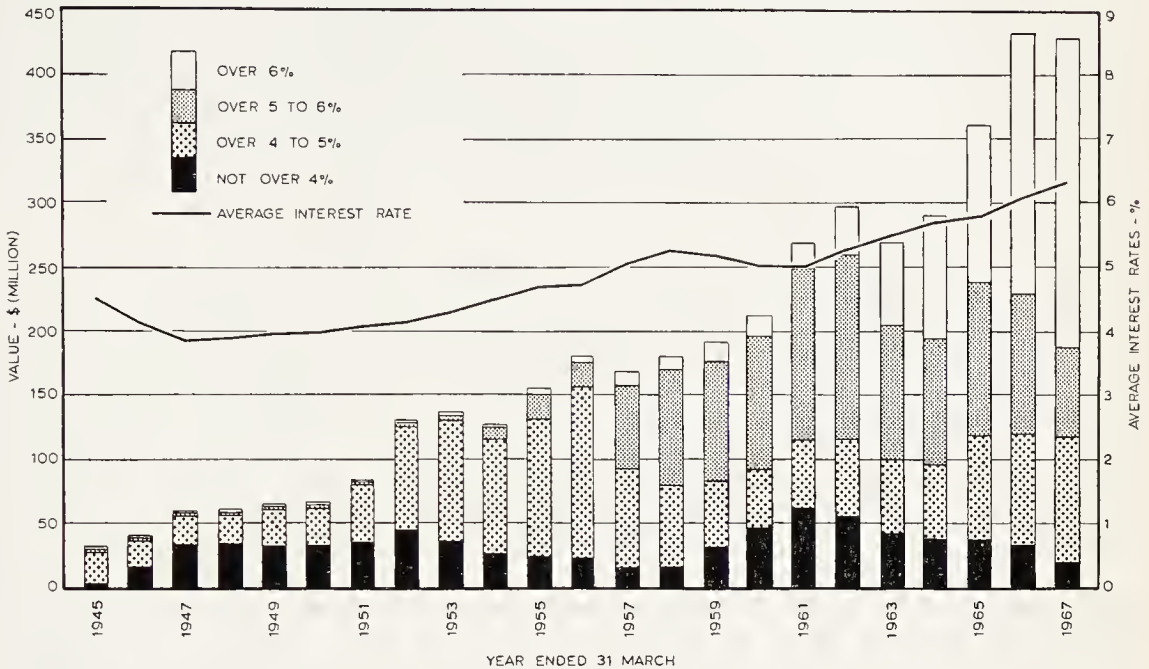
1957	12.6	3.4	19.9	13.7	43.1	48.6	15.6	9.5
1958	12.5	3.6	5.6	23.8	33.9	67.9	22.0	11.7
1959	28.2	3.0	4.2	21.0	27.4	69.4	23.0	17.7
1960	42.3	4.7	3.8	12.8	28.7	77.2	27.8	14.5
1961	57.1	4.6	3.1	14.0	36.0	91.9	42.5	18.5
1962	51.0	4.8	2.9	14.0	42.3	64.2	78.1	40.0
1963	39.4	2.8	2.2	1.2	54.5	31.9	72.5	64.4
1964	34.2	2.9	2.1	0.4	57.5	26.5	71.8	95.9
1965	33.1	3.4	1.9	0.3	81.1	27.3	92.4	121.3
1966	27.3	4.6	2.3	0.1	84.6	28.3	81.7	203.2
1967	13.9	3.9	1.8	0.3	97.0	26.2	46.1	239.2

Percentage of Total

1957	7.6	2.0	12.0	8.3	25.9	29.2	9.4	5.7
1958	6.9	2.0	3.1	13.2	18.7	37.5	12.2	6.5
1959	14.6	1.5	2.2	10.8	14.1	35.8	11.9	9.1
1960	20.0	2.2	1.8	6.0	13.6	36.5	13.1	6.8
1961	21.3	1.7	1.2	5.2	13.5	34.3	15.9	6.9
1962	17.2	1.6	1.0	4.7	14.2	21.6	26.3	13.4
1963	14.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	20.3	11.8	27.0	24.0
1964	11.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	19.7	9.1	24.7	32.9
1965	9.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	22.5	7.6	25.6	33.6
1966	6.3	1.1	0.5	--	19.6	6.6	18.9	47.0
1967	3.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	22.7	6.1	10.8	56.0

A similar analysis by interest rate groups is shown (together with the annual average interest rate) in the following diagram.

NEW MORTGAGES



Mortgages by Class—In this section, mortgages are tabulated by class, i.e., as first flat, subsequent flat, first table, subsequent table, and as increases on existing mortgages. The majority of housing mortgages, especially those from Government agencies, are table (or instalment) mortgages. At the 1966 Census, out of a total of 716,104 inhabited permanent private dwellings, 213,807 were being bought on table mortgage or with time payment compared with 80,885 being bought on flat mortgages (197,085 dwellings were owned without mortgages, 177,429 were rented or leased, and the balance of the dwellings were free with job, loaned without payment, or the tenure was unspecified).

The following table shows the amounts advanced and average interest rates of mortgages on urban and rural property by class. Mortgages for which the interest rates are not specified are excluded from the calculations of average rates.

Year Ended 31 March	Class of Mortgage						Total, Urban and Rural
	Urban			Rural			
	First Flat	First Table	Total (Including Other)	First Flat	First Table	Total (Including Other)	
Amount advanced \$(m)							
1962	54.9	142.6	211.6	43.9	61.0	125.3	337.0
1963	48.2	138.5	205.1	36.6	46.6	103.9	309.0
1964	59.3	141.4	222.9	36.4	57.2	117.4	340.3
1965	78.8	153.5	257.2	49.9	82.8	162.8	420.0
1966	88.7	184.0	308.0	61.4	80.7	180.0	488.0
1967	93.9	174.3	307.8	61.4	75.9	185.6	493.4
Average interest rate (percent)							
1962	6.01	4.64	5.12	5.74	5.38	5.53	5.27
1963	6.35	4.91	5.42	5.95	5.46	5.67	5.51
1964	6.51	5.19	5.69	6.00	5.55	5.71	5.70
1965	6.58	5.22	5.82	6.15	5.51	5.73	5.78
1966	6.69	5.68	6.18	6.24	5.64	5.90	6.07
1967	7.06	5.88	6.47	6.46	5.78	6.06	6.31

The effect on average interest rates of the State Advances Corporation 3 percent housing loan is seen in the movement in annual average rates on urban first table mortgages. Loans at 3 percent reached a peak in 1960-61, when 10,953 were granted, involving a total amount of \$56.4 million. They have declined steadily in later years to a total of 1,889, involving \$12.6 million in 1966-67. The average interest rate on urban first table mortgages declined to 4.48 percent in 1960-61, the peak years for 3 percent mortgages, and has risen in each succeeding year partly because the volume of 3 percent loans included in the category has fallen.

If mortgages at 3 percent interest are excluded from the calculations, the average rate of interest on all mortgages during recent years becomes 5.72 percent in 1961-62, 5.92 percent in 1962-63, 6.05 percent in 1963-64, 6.06 percent in 1964-65, 6.27 percent in 1965-66, and 6.41 percent in 1966-67.

SOURCES OF MORTGAGE FINANCE—The following table indicates the sources of finance for mortgages registered in the year ended 31 March 1967. For mortgages on town and suburban properties, 21.5 percent of the aggregate advances were obtained from Government agencies (of which the principal one is the State Advances Corporation) compared with 22.3 percent in 1965-66. Of the total of \$66.2 million advanced by Government agencies on urban properties in 1966-67, \$7.7 million was in the form of 3 percent loans, and \$44.7 million in the form of 5 percent loans. The total of 3 percent loans on urban properties from all sources was \$9.1 million, and of 5 percent loans, \$49.7 million. In 1965-66 the comparable figures were \$68.6 million advanced by Government agencies on urban properties, of which \$16.8 million was at 3 percent, and \$38.8 million at 5 percent.

In 1966-67 over 18 percent (by number) of urban mortgages were from Government sources, compared with over 19 percent during the previous year.

Among sources of finance other than Government agencies the most frequently occurring interest rates during 1966-67 were in the range of 5½ percent to 8 percent. Of the total of \$241.6 million advanced on urban properties by other than Government agencies, \$54.1 million was at 7 percent, \$43.6 million at 6½ percent, \$22.2 million at 6 percent, \$16.9 million at 8 percent, and \$11.7 million at 5½ percent. For advances totalling \$46.4 million the interest rates were not specified.

Over a quarter of the total amount (almost the same proportion as in the previous year) advanced on rural properties during 1966-67 was from Government agencies. This amounted to \$52.6 million (of which \$36.3 million was at 5 percent interest rate) out of a total of \$185.6 million.

Of the total of \$133.1 million advanced on rural properties during 1966-67 by other than Government agencies, \$40.3 million was at 6½ percent, \$16.3 million at 7 percent, \$15.4 million at 6 percent, \$10.7 million at 5 percent, and \$3.6 million at 5½ percent. Loans at unspecified interest rates totalled \$18.8 million.

Points to note in considering statistics of mortgages by source of finance are that most trading bank mortgages specify neither interest rates nor the amounts involved; and that the Government Life Insurance Office and the State Insurance Office are included among Government agencies, not with insurance companies.

Source of Finance	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
Government	10,995	66,232	3,672	52,555	14,667	118,787
Local authorities ..	85	411	20	209	105	620
Trading banks	3,432	945	941	576	4,373	1,521
Trustee savings banks ..	2,444	12,801	379	3,849	2,823	16,650
Building societies ..	7,655	39,626	608	4,346	8,263	43,972
Insurance companies ..	3,427	41,380	838	20,517	4,265	61,897
Private individuals ..	24,959	98,930	6,418	81,782	31,377	180,712
All other	8,020	47,474	1,410	21,805	9,430	69,279
Totals	61,017	307,800	14,286	185,638	75,303	493,438

Supplementary details on sources of mortgage finance with numbers and amounts of mortgages at various rates of interest are given in a supplement to the July 1967 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

MORTGAGES DISCHARGED—The value of mortgages registered normally exceeds the value of mortgages released, although discharges exceeded registrations for a period of five years commencing with the year 1933–34, and again from 1941–42 to 1945–46. Registrations exceeded discharges by \$171.6 million in 1963–64, \$213.2 million in 1964–65, by \$257.9 million in 1965–66, and by \$254.1 million in 1966–67.

Details of urban and rural discharges for the latest two years are given in the following table.

District	1965-66				1966-67				1966-67 Total Amount
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)
North Auckland ..	14,935	51,933	2,655	16,019	14,320	54,255	2,442	14,574	68,830
South Auckland ..	5,187	16,655	2,518	13,330	4,548	18,137	2,094	19,362	37,499
Gisborne ..	522	1,376	255	1,365	509	1,567	261	1,819	3,386
Hawke's Bay	1,821	5,436	593	4,915	1,698	5,494	514	4,962	10,456
Taranaki ..	1,143	3,312	732	4,478	1,027	3,496	636	4,800	8,296
Wellington	9,967	33,268	1,394	10,817	9,614	35,896	1,357	10,430	46,326
Marlborough	425	1,181	266	1,649	461	1,387	206	1,187	2,573
Nelson ..	1,038	3,156	422	1,525	1,115	3,292	426	1,755	5,046
Westland ..	369	700	91	307	325	701	63	308	1,008
Canterbury	6,477	19,475	1,672	12,995	6,216	18,685	1,298	10,678	29,363
Otago ..	3,890	8,957	843	6,003	3,987	11,009	621	5,006	16,014
Southland..	1,488	4,907	776	6,301	1,569	5,176	651	5,341	10,517
Totals	47,262	150,355	12,217	79,705	45,389	159,095	10,569	80,220	239,315

30 B—STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION

GENERAL—Government first entered the field of mortgage finance in 1894 with the passing of the Government Advances to Settlers Act—the objective being to provide loans at economic interest rates and on stable terms and conditions to farmers for land development purposes. The functions of the office, later known as the State Advances Department, were subsequently enlarged to allow loans to workers for the erection and purchase of houses and to local authorities for the provision of public facilities. A public corporation was established with the passing of the Mortgage Corporation Act 1934–35—the share capital of \$2,000,000 being subscribed equally by Government and public. The business of the State Advances Department and certain operations of the Lands and Survey Department and Public Trust Office were absorbed by the new corporation.

In terms of the State Advances Corporation Act 1936, the Government acquired the privately-owned shares of the Mortgage Corporation, extended its functions and changed its name to the State Advances Corporation of New Zealand. The State Advances Corporation Act 1965 transferred the management of the Corporation from a Board of Management to a body corporate consisting of the managing director, deputy managing director (both full-time executive officers), one or more other directors not exceeding four, all appointed

by the Governor-General in Council, and an *ex-officio* director being an officer of Treasury. The body corporate may exercise all the powers and discharge all the functions of the Corporation in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Act. The \$2,000,000 capital formerly an appropriation from the Consolidated Fund was redeemed by a loan from the National Development Loans Account. The principal business of the Corporation is the making of loans for approved purposes and it has power to deal in and manage property. In the exercise of its functions and powers the Corporation is required to give effect to the policies of Government as communicated to it by the Minister of Finance.

Since 1937 when Government embarked upon the scheme for the erection of State rental houses, the Corporation has been responsible for the letting and subsequent administration of these properties. The operations of the Corporation can be classified under two main headings, these being, firstly, the lending of money on mortgage (and certain allied functions) in accordance with the State Advances Corporation Act 1965, and, secondly, the letting and administration of State rental houses in terms of the Housing Act 1955.

FARM LOANS—Loan finance is granted by the Corporation for the purchase and/or development of farm properties. Present policy is directed towards stimulating increased production and assisting suitable young farmers and farm workers who can demonstrate a need for finance from the Corporation, and who have not previously owned an economic property. Loans may be granted for the purchase of land and improvements and stock and plant, the erection of necessary buildings, and for essential development work. Loans are generally limited to two-thirds of the Corporation's value of the land and improvements, although loans in excess of this margin may be approved where collateral security over stock and plant is available. It has been found that the aim of assisting suitable applicants to acquire properties with adequate stock and plant can be achieved with loans up to \$20,000 in the case of dairy farms, and \$32,000 for sheep farms, and these are the maximum loans normally available. However, loans in excess of these amounts will be considered in special circumstances. Repayment is on a table basis over terms of up to 35 years, with interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum. Loan assistance is not normally available to refinance existing mortgages. Where a farmer whose property is already mortgaged elsewhere requires finance for development and for increasing production the Corporation is able in appropriate cases to grant loans by way of second (or subsequent) mortgage with interest at 6 percent.

Loans on Stock and Plant—Loans by way of first security over stock and plant only can be granted by the Corporation to farmers, including share milkers and lessees of farms, for the purchase of stock and plant or for other farming purposes. These loans are limited to 60 percent of the value of the stock and plant with a maximum of \$8,000 for one man. The loans are repayable over a short term, usually five years with interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent. In the case of young farmers between the ages of 21 and 35 years, loans are available up to 75 percent of the value of stock and plant but when this extended margin applies the maximum loan limit is \$5,000 for a one-man herd and \$7,000 for a two-man herd.

Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations—Loans may be granted by the Corporation to co-operative rural intermediate credit associations operating in terms of the Rural Intermediate Credit Act 1927 and amendments. The interest rate charged by the Corporation to the associations is $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent and the associations relend to their members at $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent for the purchase of farm stock and plant or other farming purposes. The loans are secured over the stock and plant and are repayable by the farmer borrowers over a short term, usually five years. At 31 March 1967 there were six co-operative rural intermediate credit associations in operation. The loans authorised through this channel during the year 1966-67 amounted to \$990,470 and loans current at the end of the year amounted to \$1,483,464.

HOUSING LOANS—In view of the heavy calls on its funds and the need to overtake the housing shortage, the Corporation was in recent years concentrating its residential lending on the provision of loans for the erection of houses or the acquisition of houses not previously occupied. However, in 1964 the provision of loans to assist home seekers (with one or more children living at home) to purchase previously occupied houses was reinstated. The loans are made on the security of a first mortgage of land. Each case is considered on its merits taking into account the financial position of the applicant and the cost of the proposition. Each applicant is expected to make a reasonable contribution himself. Loans for the erection

of houses or the purchase of houses which have not previously been occupied are generally limited to a maximum of \$5,300 rising to \$5,400 when there are three dependent children, \$5,500 where there are four dependent children, and \$5,600 where there are five or more dependent children. Where the applicant owns an unencumbered freehold section an extended maximum of \$6,000 applies.

Loans for the purchase of houses which have been previously occupied are in general limited to two-thirds of the assessed value of the property with a maximum of \$5,000 rising to \$5,300 depending on the number of children. An applicant whose income is within the limits outlined earlier can qualify for interest rebated to 3 percent.

In February 1958 a scheme was introduced whereby loans with the interest rebated to 3 percent were made available for the erection of houses or the acquisition of houses not previously occupied to borrowers who had not owned a property within a period of five years prior to date of the loan application and where the income of the breadwinner did not exceed \$2,000 per annum, increased by \$100 for each dependent child (including overtime and bonuses) but without taking into account family benefit or war pensions. In May 1964 the scheme was extended to loans for the purchase of houses previously occupied. Breadwinners with an income of \$2,200 were eligible from January 1968.

Loans now being granted at 3 percent interest provide for a five-yearly review of the interest rate and if the borrower does not qualify on income for rebate to 3 percent at the time of review the interest rate is increased to the normal interest rate for the balance of the term of the loan.

In the period from 12 February 1958 to 31 March 1967 there were approved under this scheme 56,368 loans of a total value of \$294,204,580, the figures for the year ended 31 March 1967 being 1,960 loans involving \$10,836,900.

Family Benefit Capitalisation—A further scheme of housing finance administered by the Corporation is that established by the Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act 1958, which came into operation on 1 April 1959, the moneys for which are provided by the Social Security Department and paid out by the Corporation. Applications for advances under this Act are received only from applicants who have already been declared eligible by the Social Security Commission. For the year ended 31 March 1967, 5,558 advances, totalling \$6,587,968 were authorised by the Corporation under this agency, compared with 6,356 advances totalling \$7,485,102 in 1965–66.

Mortgage Guarantee Scheme for Housing—The Corporation has statutory authority to guarantee to an approved lending institution the repayment of that portion of a housing loan granted by the institution in excess of its normal limits (usually two-thirds of value). The guarantee operates up to 90 percent of value for a total loan not exceeding \$8,000 for the erection of a house and up to 85 percent of value for a total loan not exceeding \$7,200 for the purchase of an existing house. The borrower is required to pay to the credit of the Corporation's General Reserve Fund an amount equal to 2 percent of the portion of the loan guaranteed. Guarantees since the inception of the scheme total 3,707, involving \$16,971,722 advanced by lending institutions, of which \$2,562,890 was guaranteed.

REHABILITATION—The Corporation is the principal agent for the Rehabilitation Board regarding loans granted on rehabilitation terms to eligible ex-servicemen for the purchase and improvement of farms and the purchase or erection of dwellings. Loan moneys for these purposes are made available from the Corporation's own funds. The securities taken by the Corporation are similar to mortgages taken for the purpose of securing loans made under the Corporation's ordinary lending activities except that the Reserve Fund contribution on loans within the respective rehabilitation loan limits is paid to the Corporation by the Consolidated Revenue Account which also meets the difference between the Corporation's normal interest rate and the reduced interest rate charged to ex-servicemen. All forms of rehabilitation assistance available to ex-servicemen of the Second World War and K Force ceased on 31 March 1965. The classes of loans granted are set out in Section 6B (War Pensions and Rehabilitation).

LOANS TO INDUSTRY—The Corporation is also authorised to make loans for the development of existing industries or the establishment of new industries where they are in the public interest. Guarantees may also be given to other lenders, in terms of Government schemes designed to promote the provision of tourist accommodation and the development of the fishing industry.

LOAN AUTHORISATIONS—A summary of loans authorised by the Corporation for the latest two financial years is given in the following table.

Class of Loan	1965-1966		1966-1967	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Farm Loans—		\$(000)		\$(000)
Purchase	1,127	22,924	855	16,828
Development	1,682	15,279	2,827	24,620
Stock and plant ..	392	1,829	533	2,804
Totals, rural ..	3,201	40,032	4,215	44,252
Housing Loans—				
Erection	8,142	46,035	7,237	41,700
Purchase	2,205	11,093	2,455	12,876
Other purposes ..	448	550	423	441
Totals, urban ..	10,795	57,678	10,115	55,017
Loans to industry ..	12	1,711	12	5,742
Grand totals ..	14,008	99,421	14,342	105,011

The above figures include rehabilitation loans to ex-servicemen in respect of farms and houses.

The aggregate loans approved from its own funds since the Corporation commenced business in 1935 are as follows.

Type of Loan	Number	Amount
		\$(million)
Farm	42,774	397.9
Housing	220,494	858.4
Loans to industry	121	32.6
Loans to local authorities (from General Reserve Fund)*	1,131	38.3
Totals ..	264,520	1,327.0

*Since 1958 the whole of the General Reserve Fund has been invested in Government securities.

Conditions of Loans—The large majority of the loans granted by the Corporation are secured by table mortgages for terms varying from 10 to 30 years, but the Corporation also has power to make advances on flat mortgage on certain conditions.

When loans are granted in excess of normal lending margins, mortgagors may be required to offer some form of collateral security (e.g., mortgage of life policy).

All mortgagors who receive from the Corporation a loan secured by a mortgage of land are required to pay as a contribution to the Corporation's General Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 2 percent of the amount of the loan and this amount may be borrowed as an addition to the principal sum if so desired. This contribution may be waived, or reduced, in respect of a loan granted within five years of repaying an earlier loan from the Corporation. These amounts, together with the transfer from profits referred to later, form the General Reserve Fund.

Interest Rates—The Corporation is required from time to time to fix the rates of interest to be paid under mortgages to it, so as to make adequate provision to cover the costs of administration and for all other matters incidental to the proper functioning of the Corporation.

The general lending rate of the Corporation was maintained at $4\frac{1}{8}$ percent until the end of 1953. There has been a number of subsequent increases from varying dates for different types of loans. The rates of interest charged are:

Farm loans—

On first mortgage	..	..	..	..	..	5½ percent
On second or subsequent mortgage	..	..	..	..	..	6 percent
On stock and plant	..	..	..	..	..	5½ percent

Housing loans—

To purchase existing houses	..	..	..	..	..	5 percent
To erect new houses	..	..	..	..	..	5½ percent

Loans to industry 6 percent to 7 percent

Annual Repayment Costs—The following summary shows the annual cost—i.e., interest and principal payments—per \$100 borrowed on table mortgage at 3 percent, 5 percent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and 6 percent for the various periods.

Term	Annual Amount Payable Per \$100 Borrowed			
	3 Percent	5 Percent	5½ Percent	6 Percent
	\$	\$	\$	\$
10 years	11.64	12.82	13.14	13.44
15 years	8.32	9.56	9.90	10.20
20 years	6.68	7.96	8.30	8.66
25 years	5.72	7.06	7.40	7.78
30 years	5.08	6.48	6.84	7.22

FINANCIAL—Balance-sheet figures show that at 31 March 1967 stock and debentures outstanding were \$357,943,780, the same as at 31 March 1966. National Development loans capital was \$329,523,230 compared with \$282,623,230 at 31 March 1966.

The General Reserve Fund at 31 March 1967 amounted to \$36,387,256 and in addition there were specific reserves amounting to \$3,874,101 making total reserves of \$40,261,357 as compared with \$37,432,951 at 31 March 1966.

Funds available to the Corporation from National Development Loans Account have been subject to an interest rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1 April 1963, and a total of \$46,000,000 was advanced during the year.

As from the same date the Corporation was reimbursed for interest concessions on civilian rebated housing loans (that is, for the difference between its normal lending rate and the rebated rate). This reimbursement is effected by deduction from interest payments due by the Corporation to the Public Account in respect of National Development Loans capital, and the interest concessions so reimbursed amounted to \$4,029,680 for the year ended 31 March 1967.

Mortgages and accrued interest at 31 March 1967 totalled \$688,225,248, an increase of \$45,471,208 over the amount at 31 March 1966, while Government and local authority securities and accrued interest at \$41,395,668 were greater by \$2,929,662.

After such provision as the Minister of Finance thinks proper has been made for the depreciation of securities or other assets, and for such other matters as in his opinion are necessary for the efficient conduct of the business of the Corporation, the surplus for each financial year after payment of income tax is to be paid into the Public Account unless the Minister, in his discretion, authorises it to be credited in whole or in part, to the General Reserve Fund of the Corporation.

The details of profits in respect of operations during each of the latest three financial years are given in the following table.

Disposition and Appropriation of Profits					1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
					\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Gross income	..	..	..	..	28,736	31,583	34,330
Less interest on Reserve Fund investments	..			..	1,524	1,688	1,866
Less interest on loan capital	..	..	..	..	22,181	24,446	26,500
Gross Profit	..	..	..	..	5,031	5,449	5,964
Less management expenses	..	..	..	..	1,794	1,927	2,193
Net Profit	..	..	..	..	3,237	3,522	3,771
Less reserve for taxes	..	..	..	..	1,628	1,766	1,890
Less transfer to General Reserve	..	..	..	..	40	40	40
Less transfer to Premises Capital Reserve	..			..	500	500	500
Surplus payable to Public Account					1,069	1,216	1,341

The gross income of \$34,330,400 in 1966-67 included \$27,097,943 interest on mortgages and current accounts, \$1,952,138 interest on Government and local authority securities, \$1,250,637 recovery from the Rehabilitation Division on account of interest concessions to ex-servicemen on rehabilitation advances, and \$4,029,680 for interest concessions on civilian rebated advances. Corresponding figures for 1965-66 were \$31,583,070, \$24,562,948, \$1,632,424, and \$1,361,740 respectively for the first four items.

HOUSING ACT 1955: In addition to its lending activities the State Advances Corporation has the important function of administering the Housing Act 1955 on behalf of the Crown. The following are the main operations:

- Letting and administration of State rental houses and flats.
- Sale of State rental houses to tenants desiring to purchase.
- Loans to local authorities for the erection of rental accommodation.

State Rental Housing—The number of additional dwelling units taken over by the Corporation during the year ended 31 March 1967 totalled 1,469. State houses under administration on a tenancy basis at 1 April 1966 were 47,160. After adding the new units taken over and allowing for sales and repurchases, there was a net total of 48,504 at 31 March 1967, an increase of 1,344 over the previous year. In addition to these houses the Corporation also administers a group of other houses acquired for rental purposes, the number being 1,088 at 31 March 1967.

Rental accounts in arrears at 28 February 1967 were 3.82 percent compared with 3.94 percent a year earlier.

Rents received from tenancies amounted to \$14,248,832. In addition the sum of \$441,434 was recouped by deduction of interest payable on National Development loans capital to offset rental concessions granted to pensioners, etc., thus bringing the total receipts to \$14,690,266 compared with \$14,352,544 for 1965-66. Apart from interest, the largest single item of expenditure charged against rentals was the provision for maintenance of State houses. For the year ended 31 March 1967 this amounted to \$2,641,518 against \$2,397,050 for the previous year. Rates payable to local authorities showed an increase for the year ended 31 March 1967, being \$2,634,922 compared with the previous year's figure of \$2,443,292.

As in the preceding year, the interest rate payable on National Development Loans capital in 1966-67 was 3 percent. The year's revenue transactions in the Housing Account produced a total profit of \$514,006 which together with a surplus of \$2,253,500 brought forward from 1965-66, resulted in a revenue surplus of \$2,767,506 being carried forward at the close of 1966-67.

References to State housing construction are contained in Section 19 (Building Construction and Housing).

Sale of State Houses—Should they desire to own their own homes, State house tenants of single units are given the opportunity of buying the houses they occupy.

The current purchase terms available to tenants include:

- (a) A minimum deposit usually of 5 percent of the gross purchase price but where, however, the financial position of the purchaser warrants, the Corporation may require a greater deposit.
- (b) The balance of the purchase money, together with interest, payable over a period of years on an instalment-table basis.
- (c) Interest at 5 percent reducible to 3 percent while conditions of sale are complied with in the case of purchasers who would qualify for a 3 percent housing loan.

From the inception of the sale of State rental houses up to 31 March 1967 the number sold to the tenants was 20,704 for a total sale price of \$105,765,264. Of the houses sold, 1,298 have been repurchased by the Corporation for \$6,499,680. The repurchases comprise properties which have been bought back in terms of the sale agreement—generally from purchasers who have transferred to other towns in the course of their employment.

Loans to Local Authorities for Housing—The Corporation has authority to advance moneys received under the Housing Act 1955 to local authorities for housing purposes, such loans for pensioner and community housing schemes and, in some cases, the development of land for housing. Under the Rural Housing Act 1939 the Corporation has authority also to grant finance to local authorities for farm housing. A summary of loans authorised under these provisions, during the latest two financial years, is given in the following table.

Type of Loan to Local Authorities	1965-1966		1966-67	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$(000)		\$(000)
Pensioner housing ..	26	1,155	48	1,433
Community housing ..		98		3,152
Land development ..		300		820
Rural housing ..	27	1,964	36	3,078
Totals ..	53	3,517	84	8,483

Interest rates on loans granted to local authorities are: pensioner housing $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent; community housing 5 percent, and rural housing $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES: Classification of Accounts and Balance Sheet Assets at 31 March 1967—As already indicated, the Corporation, in addition to its normal lending functions, administers a number of other State activities, and a general summary of the business under administration as at 31 March 1967 is as follows.

Item	Number of Accounts	Amount
State Advances Corporation—		
Investments and accrued interest—		
Rural—		\$(000)
Mortgages	25,548	205,005
Advances to Rural Intermediate Credit Associations ..	5	1,483
Seasonal current accounts (in debit)	83	378
Seasonal current accounts (in credit)	19	
Urban (mortgages)	129,926	470,593
Loans to industries	49	12,779
Government and local authority securities	504	41,396
Fixed and current assets	...	4,434
Totals ..	156,134	736,068
Agencies—		
Advances under Rehabilitation Act 1941—		
Furniture, business, and miscellaneous	97	21
Interest-free supplementary loans	..	1,977
Health Department	104	2,619
Licensing Control Commission	11	344
Gas companies	12	372
Suspensory loans (rural and urban)	1,344	2,037
Agriculture Department	1	2
Mines Department suspensory loans	11	10
Miscellaneous rentals, etc.	2,227	...
Totals ..	3,807	7,382
Housing Account—		
Investments and accrued interest—		
Properties sold	14,819	54,735
Loans to local authorities	329	10,688
Loans to employers	9	39
Rural Housing Act (loans to local authorities)	154	7,842
Properties let—		
Dwellings	49,418	241,186
Shops, halls, and communal garages	174	
Current assets	...	400
Timber workers' rentals	76	—
Totals ..	64,979	314,890
Grand Totals ..	224,920	1,058,340

Farm loans and residential loans to ex-servicemen under the Rehabilitation Act 1941 are included in the table with mortgage investments. Particulars of all rehabilitation loan authorisations will be found in Section 6B (War Pensions and Rehabilitation).

30 C—BUILDING SOCIETIES

GENERAL—Building societies are a relatively popular means of saving and investment in New Zealand and have over 380,000 members. There are 69 building societies with total assets of \$233.6 million. They provide finance for home ownership to the extent of over \$38 million a year. Building societies have assisted the national economy by developing the field of contractual saving. They are encouraged by legislation, as in other countries, and are exempt from taxation. The relevant legislation is the Building Societies Act 1965, which came into force on 1 January 1966, and the Building Societies Regulations 1966 which came into force on 1 July 1967.

There are two types of building society—permanent and terminating. The co-operative terminating societies account for 65.4 percent of total building society assets and have over 338,000 members. They have no fixed capital or proprietary interests but obtain their funds purely from subscriptions paid by members on their shares. Field staffs are employed to recruit new members who take up subscription shares, each share entitling a member in due course to a loan of \$400, with a contractual payment of 10 cents weekly per share. Ballots for interest-free loans are held at set intervals and members may also secure home loans by tendering competitively for them. Although a member drawing an interest-free ballot may use it to finance a home, the majority, enrolled in any case purely as savers, accept from the societies a set tax-free profit on their loan rights, with their savings remaining intact. This releases funds for ordinary interest-bearing mortgages invested at market rates. Terminating societies do not pay an annual dividend or interest. Shareholders on withdrawal receive, after 10 years or later, a share of accrued profits in the same way as life assurance offices add bonuses to premium savings. Shares are segregated into groups which terminate after 25 to 30 years, when all remaining members have either received a loan or the equivalent cash value.

Permanent societies, whilst encouraging systematic savings, rely substantially for their funds on the acceptance of deposits or single investments. Some permanent societies also have fixed share capital. Investments are made in what are virtually gilt-edged securities (principally mortgages on homes and Government stock) and dividends are paid. Some permanent societies also operate savings bank accounts with interest rates varying according to the period of fixed deposit.

Broadly, there are three different types of permanent building societies, namely, purely co-operative societies, proprietary societies which vary their interest or dividend distributions on partly co-operative principles, and proprietary societies which are entirely similar to finance companies.

Home finance for members of both types of societies is usually available up to two-thirds of valuation at an interest rate generally below the ruling market rate for mortgage finance. Mortgages are usually table mortgages for periods up to 20 years.

Returns of each society's operations are furnished annually to the Department of Statistics.

NUMBER OF SOCIETIES AND SHARES—The number of societies functioning in 1966–67 was 69, of which 53 were permanent and 16 terminating. The number of societies has shown little variation in recent years.

Permanent Societies—The following table shows for each of the latest five years particulars of permanent societies, including data on number and value of investing and capital shares. Other fully-paid shares are shown separately, as these are included as deposits in the liabilities table.

Item	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Number of societies	54	54	53	54	53
<i>Investing Shares</i>					
Number of shares (000)	911	1,074	1,170	1,458	1,556
Members holding	26,314	27,011	28,850	32,026	35,358
Aggregate value \$(000)	12,211	12,295	13,636	15,671	17,335
<i>Other Classes of Shares (Fully Paid)</i>					
Number of shares (000)	179	257	276	297	318
Aggregate value \$(000)	8,944	12,937	13,882	14,964	16,028
<i>Capital Shares</i>					
Number of shares (000)	1,509	1,548	1,629	1,975	2,817
Members holding	6,122	6,140	6,175	6,080	6,265
Aggregate value \$(000)	5,560	5,671	5,990	6,201	6,797

At March 1967 the average value of each investing share was \$11.14, and the average value of such shares held by each member was \$490. The comparative figures for capital shares were \$2.41 and \$1,085.

Terminating Societies—Total membership and value of shares continue to grow steadily. One person may hold shares in several groups of a terminating society. The next table shows the progress of terminating societies during the latest five years.

Year	Societies	Groups	Members Holding Shares	Investing Shares	
				Number	Value
				(000)	\$(000)
1962-63	18	554	280,733	2,734	69,267
1963-64	18	566	301,352	3,042	78,786
1964-65	18	598	323,281	3,371	89,266
1965-66	18	613	345,798	3,741	100,189
1966-67	16	616	338,428	4,160	111,737

The average value per share in 1966-67 was £26.86, and the average value of shares held by each member was \$330. The figures for 1962-63 were, respectively \$25.34 and \$247.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—Following is a summary of receipts and payments for all societies during each of the latest five years.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Receipts \$(thousand)</i>					
Investors' subscriptions and capital shares	15,799	17,943	20,430	22,240	24,976
Advances repaid	15,582	18,593	22,685	25,853	28,407
Deposits	11,311	15,841	22,129	25,520	24,965
Interest	3,170	3,613	4,330	4,939	5,020
Other receipts	2,286	3,165	6,103	6,068	5,750
Total receipts ..	48,149	59,155	75,677	84,620	89,118
<i>Payments \$(thousand)</i>					
Withdrawals	4,803	5,434	6,322	7,910	9,726
Advances	26,009	31,067	37,378	42,111	41,738
Expenses of management ..	1,380	1,475	1,624	1,870	1,931
Dividends paid	361	383	421	464	510
Deposits repaid	8,595	10,453	15,679	19,143	20,738
Interest paid	1,359	1,552	1,869	2,211	2,424
Other payments	4,607	7,162	10,591	10,713	12,185
Total payments ..	47,114	57,526	73,884	84,422	89,252

The ratio of loan repayments to advances was 59.9 percent in 1962-63, 59.8 percent in 1963-64, 60.7 percent in 1964-65, 61.4 percent in 1965-66, and 68.1 percent in 1966-67.

LOANS—The number of borrowers and amount of loans outstanding at the end of each of the five years quoted were as follows. Advances on shares are excluded, as are the outstanding balances on premiums on loans where possible. In a few cases however, it has not been possible to separate this figure from the amount of loans and in such cases the outstanding balance owing on premiums on loans is included.

As at End of Year	Permanent Societies		Terminating Societies		Totals	
	Number of Loans	Amount	Number of Loans	Amount	Number of Loans	Amount
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
1962-63	16,515	52,159	34,989	63,135	51,504	115,294
1963-64	17,242	56,946	37,897	71,164	55,139	128,109
1964-65	17,899	63,579	39,429	80,945	57,328	144,524
1965-66	18,214	70,345	40,161	91,636	58,375	161,981
1966-67	18,367	67,047	42,486	109,980	60,853	177,027

The average amount owing by each borrower at the end of each of the five years is given below.

Class		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Permanent societies	..	3,158	3,302	3,574	3,862	3,650
Terminating societies	..	1,804	1,878	2,052	2,281	2,589
All societies	..	2,238	2,324	2,520	2,775	2,909

For terminating societies, if all outstanding balances owing on premiums on loans are added to the loan totals outstanding, the 1966-67 figure would be \$112.6 million compared with \$109.8 million in 1965-66, \$96.8 million in 1964-65 and \$85.2 million in 1963-64.

Particulars of loans granted during each of the latest five years follow.

During Year	Permanent Societies		Terminating Societies				
			By Ballot		By Auction		
	Number of Loans	Amount	Number of Loans	Amount	Number of Loans	Amount	Premiums
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)	\$(000)
1962-63	2,680	9,069	1,612	5,995	2,221	8,534	3,867
1963-64	3,339	13,120	1,854	7,132	2,379	9,470	4,484
1964-65	3,567	14,917	2,096	8,333	3,067	12,475	5,878
1965-66	3,496	15,711	2,091	9,339	3,272	14,996	7,052
1966-67	3,248	13,674	2,385	11,207	3,078	14,024	7,726

The totals for loans in the above table represent loans granted and differ slightly from the figures shown as advances in the table relating to receipts and payments, where the amounts refer to payments actually made in respect of loans. The average loan granted by permanent societies amounted to \$4,210, and by terminating societies (ballot) \$4,700 and (auction) \$4,556. The average premium on auctioned loans, representing total interest payments over the period of the loan, was \$2,510.

Premium rates on auctioned loans during the last five years have been 1962-63, 45.3 percent; 1963-64, 47.4 percent; 1964-65, 47.1 percent; 1965-66, 47.0 percent, and 1966-67, 55.1 percent.

The next table gives a classification of loans into those granted to finance the erection of new dwellings, and those granted to finance the purchase of dwellings already built. For the purposes of the statistics new dwellings are deemed to include those which have been built by the borrower during the 12 months preceding the granting of the loan. Particulars for 1966-67, with totals for earlier years, are given in the following table.

Item	To Finance the Erection of New Dwellings		To Finance the Purchase of Dwellings Already Built		For Other and Unspecified Purposes		Totals	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Permanent societies ..	349	\$(000) 2,056	1,914	\$(000) 7,792	985	\$(000) 3,826	3,248	\$(000) 13,674
Terminating societies—								
By ballot ..	359	1,762	1,566	7,590	460	1,855	2,385	11,207
By auction ..	415	2,159	2,004	9,233	659	2,632	3,078	14,024
Totals all societies—								
1966-67 ..	1,123	5,977	5,484	24,615	2,104	8,313	8,711	38,905
1965-66 ..	1,241	6,266	5,689	24,993	1,929	8,787	8,859	40,047
1964-65 ..	1,103	5,437	5,392	21,893	2,235	8,394	8,730	35,724
1963-64 ..	950	4,112	4,581	17,723	2,041	7,886	7,572	29,721
1962-63 ..	958	4,079	3,954	14,928	1,601	4,590	6,513	23,597

Loan authorisations in 1966-67 showed a decrease of \$1.1 million on 1965-66, which was shared by both permanent and terminating societies.

The considerable number of loans shown for other and unspecified purposes is partly due to the fact that some societies are unable to give the necessary classification, so that it may be taken that the foregoing table understates the number of loans actually granted for the erection or purchase of dwellings.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—The liabilities and assets of building societies for each of the latest five years are given in the next table.

LIABILITIES

Year	To Shareholders (Including Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits)	Deposits	Appropriations Not Taken Up, or in Trust	To Bankers and Other Creditors	Total Liabilities
	\$(thousand)				
1962-63	104,754	32,454	4,463	2,592	144,263
1963-64	117,560	38,676	4,806	2,906	163,949
1964-65	133,690	45,980	4,891	3,568	188,129
1965-66	151,132	52,261	5,131	3,275	211,799
1966-67	171,584	56,488	2,625	2,907	233,604

ASSETS

Year	Advances on Mortgage*	Advances on Shares	Other Investments and Assets	Cash in Hand and at Bank	Total Assets
	\$(thousand)				
1962-63	127,509	2,539	13,580	635	144,263
1963-64	142,081	3,008	18,255	605	163,949
1964-65	160,413	3,268	23,740	708	188,129
1965-66	180,161	3,792	27,069	777	211,799
1966-67	198,541	4,380	29,995	688	233,604

*Includes balance owing on premiums on loans.

The ratio of advances on mortgage to total assets for 1966-67 was 85.0 percent, a small decrease on the figure for 1965-66, which was 85.1 percent.

30 D—COMPANIES

GENERAL—The method of carrying on business by companies is now a proved system, a system for the incorporation of persons into a separate entity for trading purposes and providing a convenient method for the investment of capital and for the limitation of liability of the people associated in the company. The incorporation of a company with limited liability provides the framework of commercial and industrial life; private companies have become a usual form of business organisation for the small trader.

LEGISLATION—Comprehensive legislation relating to companies is contained in the Companies Act 1955, which came into force on 1 January 1957. An important principle in the legislation is the protection of shareholders, creditors, and the general public by the requirement that there must be the fullest practicable disclosure of information concerning the activities of companies. The annual financial statements must exhibit a true and complete account of a company's affairs and transactions. A prescribed form of presentation is required, and comparative figures for the previous year must be shown. A prospectus must be deposited with the Registrar of Companies before it is issued.

Any number of persons from two to 25 may form a private company; a public company must have at least seven members. A private company of not less than seven members may, under certain conditions, be reregistered as a public company.

The Companies Amendment Act 1963 restricts company takeovers. The Companies Amendment Act 1966 deals with deposits and debentures, and came into force on 1 January 1967.

NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED—The following table shows for the last 11 years the number and aggregate nominal capital of new private companies registered.

In comparing one year with another it should not be overlooked that reregistrations, on account of reconstruction of companies or for other reasons, are included. Such reregistrations of large companies may have a considerable effect on the year's total, so far as capital is concerned.

The nominal capital shown for overseas companies is the total nominal capital of these companies and, of course, bears no relationship to their capital resources employed in New Zealand. It is shown merely as some indication of the relative size of overseas companies commencing business in this country.

Year	Private Companies		Public Companies		Overseas Companies	
	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
1956	3,214	27,467	20	2,984	21	40,735
1957	3,462	28,222	25	2,888	26*	129,854
1958	2,995*	24,517	12	856	27	33,316
1959	2,685*	28,009	24*	819	28†	65,380
1960	3,691	29,857	46‡	19,759	30	24,376
1961	3,531	30,204	25	24,166	11	17,339
1962	3,301	22,920	25	10,588	25*	11,581
1963	4,107*	30,358	26‡	6,315	32‡	37,460
1964	5,009*	43,832	26	14,307	19	31,814
1965	5,504	36,779	37	25,379	22‡	23,602
1966	5,556	37,570	16*	6,887	37	142,882

*Of this number one company was limited (as to capital) by guarantee.

†Of this number one company was created under special overseas Government charter and no capital information is available.

‡Of this number two companies were limited (as to capital) by guarantee.

The table following gives a classification of new companies registered in 1966 according to the amount of nominal capital.

Amount of Nominal Capital	Private Companies		Public Companies		Overseas Companies	
	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital
\$		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
Under 2,000	1,548	1,036	1	1	2	1
2,000- 3,999	1,569	3,532	1	2	1	2
4,000- 5,999	954	4,065	1	4	-	-
6,000- 7,999	425	2,645	-	-	-	-
8,000- 9,999	224	1,832	-	-	2	16
10,000- 11,999	267	2,685	-	-	4	40
12,000- 13,999	90	1,093	-	-	-	-
14,000- 15,999	40	580	-	-	-	-
16,000- 17,999	34	549	1	16	-	-
18,000- 19,999	26	473	-	-	-	-
20,000- 29,999	200	4,232	2	40	2	40
30,000- 39,999	61	1,916	-	-	-	-
40,000- 99,999	81	4,327	1	40	9	594
100,000-199,999	21	2,637	1	120	4	443
200,000 and over	16	5,967	7	6,664	11	141,746
Limited by guarantee, etc.	-	-	1	-	2	-
Totals ..	5,556	37,570	16	6,887	37	142,882

The number of private company registrations in 1966 was 5,556. This represented an increase of 52 (0.9 percent) over the 5,504 registered in 1965. The nominal capital of companies registered showed an increase of \$0.8 million, or 2.2 percent.

The extent of changes in the number and nominal capital of new registrations of private companies between 1956 and 1966, expressed as percentages of the totals is shown in the following table.

Amount of Nominal Capital	Number		Amount of Capital	
	1956	1966	1956	1966
\$	percent			
Under 2,000	18.3	27.9	1.6	2.8
2,000- 9,999	55.9	57.1	28.1	32.1
10,000-19,999	15.1	8.2	21.8	14.3
20,000 and over	10.7	6.8	48.5	50.8
Totals ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from published sources, the following summary gives the stated objects of all new companies registered during 1964-1966. Because of possible inaccuracies in the source data, and the difficulty of precise classification by industrial group from the information available, the figures should be regarded as approximate only.

Industry Group	1964	1965	1966	Industry Group	1964	1965	1966
Agriculture and livestock production	545	648	727	Commerce—			
Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	44	40	36	Wholesale and retail ..	1,808	1,787	1,917
Mining and quarrying ..	21	24	39	Banks and other financial institutions ..	209	207	170
Manufacturing—				Real estate ..	608	677	523
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	37	41	39	Other ..	10	15	8
Textile, footwear, and apparel ..	42	49	38	Transport, storage, and communication	174	200	184
Woodwork and furniture ..	69	66	52	Services—			
Machinery ..	75	136	94	Community and business ..	116	136	143
Transport equipment ..	125	163	194	Personal ..	355	382	436
Other ..	199	189	203	Other ..	33	31	30
Construction ..	502	624	611	Miscellaneous or not known ..	82	148	165
				Totals ..	5,054	5,563	5,609

Companies Carrying on Business—Detailed statistics of all companies carrying on business were last compiled for the 1947 year. Apart from numbers on the register, data for subsequent years deal only with new registrations, deletions, and changes in nominal capital.

For the calendar year 1966, 1,219 public and private companies which previously had a total nominal capital of \$129.7 million increased their nominal capital by \$100.3 million to \$230 million. There were 11 cases with increases of \$2 million or more and these accounted for \$40.9 million of the total increase. Overseas companies registered in New Zealand but not included in the preceding figures increased their nominal capital by \$31.8 million from \$145.6 million to \$177.4 million. In 25 cases local companies reduced their nominal capital by a total of \$2.7 million from \$6.9 million to \$4.2 million. During 1966 there were 905 companies deleted from the Company Register, their total nominal capital being \$6.2 million; in the previous year 878 companies with total nominal capital of \$5.8 million were deleted.

Companies on Register—The number of public companies on the register at 31 March 1966 was 1,651, and the number of private companies 57,101. At 31 March 1967, public companies numbered 1,686 and private companies 60,846. These figures were supplied by the Registrar of Companies, no further particulars being available.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Since 1953 the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has undertaken an analysis of the annual financial statements of a sample of public companies in New Zealand to obtain information concerning company finance and the capital market. Results of these analyses are published in the Reserve Bank *Bulletin*.

The basis of coverage includes only companies of New Zealand domicile whose income is wholly or mainly from New Zealand sources. This definition excludes, among others, companies carrying on insurance, some stock and station agents, and shipping companies. The number of companies covered has been: 1963–64, 308; 1964–65, 308; 1965–66, 300; and 1966–67, 292. The surveys for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1966–67 analysed accounts received during the 12 months ended 30 June, whereas previous surveys covered accounts of companies balancing during a March year. Interpretation over periods longer than three years should therefore be based on the direction and relative size of changes in aggregates rather than on their absolute size.

Changes in sources of funds over the latest four years are shown in the following table.

Source of Funds	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
	percent			
Retained profits and depreciation	48.5	47.7	46.3	48.1
Other long-term sources ..	25.8	29.0	24.9	31.9
All long-term sources	74.3	76.7	71.2	80.0
Short-term sources	25.7	23.3	28.8	20.0
Totals ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The next table sets out proportionately the use of funds.

Use of Funds	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
	percent			
Property and plant	54.6	51.7	56.7	56.1
Long-term investment	15.0	7.5	4.3	4.5
	69.6	59.2	61.0	60.6
Stocks	13.0	20.1	16.6	18.2
Debtors	12.6	19.1	19.5	18.9
Other short-term	4.8	1.6	2.9	2.3
Totals ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appropriation of income of 292 New Zealand public companies in the latest two years is shown in the following table.

Item	1965-66	1966-67
Income for year—	\$(000)	
Trading	161,242	182,734
Investment income	3,802	4,170
Other non-trading income	936	922
Total income ..	165,980	187,826
Deductions—		
Depreciation	41,408	47,164
Interest on fixed liabilities	10,798	12,354
Directors' fees	1,278	1,356
Tax on current year's income	53,110	59,198
Minority interests	848	1,022
Total deductions ..	107,442	121,094
Net profit after tax	58,538	66,732
Previous year's adjustments—		
Tax	574	536
Other	1,716	2,442
Available for appropriation ..	60,828	69,710
Appropriations—		
Goodwill, etc., written off	1,284	1,670
Ordinary dividends	29,070	33,020
Preference dividends	1,846	1,908
Retained in reserves	28,628	33,112
Total appropriations ..	60,828	69,710

Section 31

INSURANCE

31 A—LIFE ASSURANCE

DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE ASSURANCE—Life assurance has expanded beyond the basic original concept of enabling a breadwinner to secure substantial death cover by means of small periodic payments and so provide resources for his dependants on the occurrence of his death. Whole-life assurance has been widely supplemented by endowment assurance which provides a sum payable at the expiry of a specified period or the death of the life assured if that should occur first. Under this category life insurance companies sell policies with titles such as “family-income”, “education”, “mortgage-protection”, or “retirement”, and persons taking out policies regard them as a means of systematic saving. Government encouragement is given by way of income-tax concessions on premiums paid, this approach being common to the governments of many countries. A specialised form of savings and insurance service given by the life offices which has grown tremendously in recent years is that involving the underwriting of the benefits of private superannuation schemes. The life offices also offer a superannuation scheme, approved for special tax concessions, which is available to any self-employed person and indeed to any person not already a member of an approved scheme.

The steady flow of funds to insurance companies by the payment of premiums are in the form of contractual saving, and the investment of reserve funds has become a major influence on the financial market. Life-assurance companies are leading lenders of long-term funds to the private sector and important investors in Government and local authority securities. Life-assurance and annuity funds in 1967 had reached \$918 million and total assets \$960.7 million, of which 41.3 percent was invested in mortgages on property, 20 percent in Government securities, and 8.4 percent in local authority securities. Premium income for the year 1966–67 totalled \$105.2 million.

In the year 1966–67 there were 169,637 new policies issued for a total sum assured of \$744 million, or approximately \$274 per head of population. The total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 1,973,131 for a total life assurance of \$4,586.7 million. (These figures exclude annuities. Annuity policies issued during 1966–67 numbered 189 assuring \$2.5 million. The total annuities in force at the end of the year was 1,895, assuring an annual amount of \$11.6 million.)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON—On the basis of the ratio of the value of life insurance in force to the national income, New Zealand is fourth to Canada, the United States, and Sweden, as shown in the following table. This survey covered 33 countries. (Source: *Life Insurance Fact Book*, 1967.)

RATIO OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE TO NATIONAL INCOME

Country	1960	1965	Country	1960	1965
	percent			percent	
Canada	171	191	Netherlands ..	111	118
United States ..	141	160	Australia ..	75	92
Sweden	58	149	United Kingdom ..	70	87
New Zealand ..	102	126			

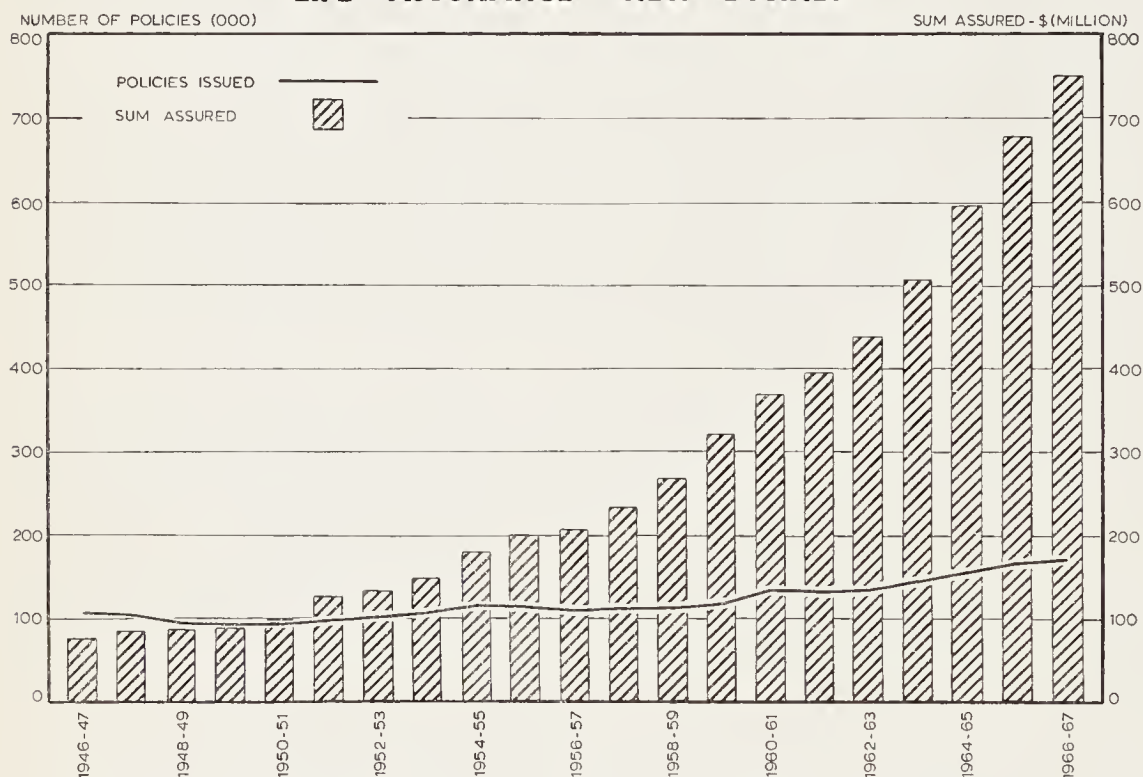
In Sweden the introduction in 1963 of a large national group life plan sponsored by the Government but underwritten by private life companies helped to increase the ratio markedly. Term life cover is believed to constitute a higher proportion of the total coverage in Canada and the United States than in New Zealand, where permanent life cover is relatively high. (Purchase of assurance for a set term provides maximum immediate cover at the lowest cost and can be used to cover mortgage repayments on a house; insurance for a short-term for travel purposes is also popular in the United States and Canada.)

GENERAL—The statutory provisions affecting life assurance in New Zealand are in the main contained in the Life Insurance Act 1908; the Inalienable Life Annuities Act 1910; and the Government Life Insurance Act 1953.

There are 22 life-assurance offices conducting business in New Zealand at the present time. Of these, three are purely New Zealand institutions—namely, the Government Life Insurance Office, New Zealand Insurance (Life and General) Co. Ltd., and the Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. of New Zealand Ltd., whilst two, the Provident Life Assurance Co. and the Dominion Life Assurance Office of New Zealand Ltd., are registered in this country. The balance dates of the offices vary between June and May of the following year, the financial year of the majority ending in December. The statistics here given relate exclusively to business transacted in New Zealand. Further information is available in the *Report on Insurance Statistics*.

LIFE ASSURANCE: Ordinary and Industrial—The progress of life assurance in New Zealand is illustrated by the following diagram, which shows the amount of new business transacted.

LIFE ASSURANCE - NEW BUSINESS



A summary of annual life assurance business is given in the following table.

Year	Value of Policies Issued	Value of Policies Discontinued	Value of Policies Existing at End of Year	Annual Premiums on Existing Policies	Number of Policies in Force
	\$(m)	\$(m)	\$(m)	\$(m)	(000)
1956-57	206.3	66.2	1,464.4	44.9	1,494
1957-58	233.3	74.3	1,623.4	48.6	1,528
1958-59	264.5	84.0	1,803.9	52.1	1,561
1959-60	319.8	97.9	2,025.7	55.4	1,598
1960-61	368.0	115.2	2,278.4	59.7	1,695
1961-62	396.6	127.4	2,547.8	64.4	1,723
1962-63	435.2	140.2	2,842.8	69.4	1,751
1963-64	508.6	156.0	3,195.5	75.5	1,793
1964-65	595.6	183.3	3,609.1	82.8	1,846
1965-66	674.0	213.3	4,069.8	91.1	1,911
1966-67	744.0	227.0	4,586.7	100.9	1,973

While the upward trend shown in the figures has been influenced both by the rate of monetary depreciation and the normal growth of population, the course of life-assurance

business, particularly during the past decade, has been one of steady progress. In the last 11 years the face value of new business written and the amount of cover in force have more than trebled.

Total discontinuances include surrenders and lapses, as well as policies maturing or terminated by death.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE: Progress of Business—A table showing the progress of business over a period of 11 years is given below. Annuities are excluded from these figures.

Year	Policies Issued			Policies Discontinued			Policies Existing at End of Year		
	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
1956-57	81,575	\$ (m) 198.0	\$ (m) 5.4	35,394	\$ (m) 59.5	\$ (m) 2.0	974,115	\$ (m) 1,379.3	\$ (m) 40.8
1957-58	86,950	225.4	5.9	37,255	67.1	2.2	1,023,810	1,537.6	44.5
1958-59	89,822	257.3	6.0	41,180	77.0	2.5	1,072,452	1,717.9	48.0
1959-60	96,582	313.1	6.2	45,821	91.2	2.8	1,123,213	1,939.9	51.4
1960-61*	117,468	361.1	7.3	55,956	108.2	3.0	1,238,797	2,192.8	55.7
1961-62	114,874	387.5	7.9	65,011	119.8	3.2	1,288,688	2,460.7	60.4
1962-63	119,238	424.5	8.4	68,757	132.0	3.3	1,339,171	2,753.2	65.4
1963-64	131,279	497.4	9.8	71,403	148.0	3.7	1,399,047	3,102.6	71.5
1964-65	140,865	583.5	11.4	72,074	175.3	4.2	1,468,051	3,512.1	78.7
1965-66	149,768	660.9	13.1	69,720	204.6	4.8	1,548,099	3,968.4	86.9
1966-67	152,584	730.0	14.6	73,718	217.5	4.9	1,626,965	4,480.9	96.6

*A change by one company in 1960-61 in the method of recording numbers of group and superannuation policies resulted in the numbers of policies issued and discontinued for the year 1960-61 being inflated in comparison with previous years. Policies existing at the end of 1960-61 were similarly increased. The amounts of sum assured and annual premiums were however, not affected.

In addition to the figure of \$14,614,005 representing annual premiums payable for policies issued during 1966-67, an amount of \$4,258,646 was paid during that year in the form of single premiums.

The average annual premium for each \$100 of new business effected during 1966-67 was \$2.00, as compared with \$1.98 in 1965-66. There has been evident for some years past a growing preference for whole-life policies or longer term endowment assurance. Group assurance as a substitute for, or supplementation of, private or national superannuation schemes, has also assumed relative popularity, but owing to lack of data it is unfortunately not possible to give an analysis of policies by types.

Annuity policies issued during 1966-67 (excluded from these tables) numbered 189, as against 176 in 1965-66. The corresponding annual amounts were \$2,549,861 and \$2,127,216. There were 1,895 annuities in force at the end of the year assuring an annual amount of \$11,587,564.

A prominent feature of new insurances of recent years has been the increase in the average amount of the sum assured per policy.

Year	Average Amount	Increase	Year	Average Amount	Increase
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1955-56	2,294	300	1961-62	3,374	300
1956-57	2,428	134	1962-63	3,560	186
1957-58	2,594	166	1963-64	3,788	228
1958-59	2,864	270	1964-65	4,142	354
1959-60	3,242	378	1965-66	4,412	270
1960-61	3,074	-168*	1966-67	4,784	372

*Decrease influenced by change in method of recording by one company.

The growth in the average amount of the sum assured per policy shown in the above table is due to several factors, including the changing types of policies being issued, and the increasing numbers of such policies which have a high cover, for example, cover for staff superannuation purposes by business concerns, temporary insurance with a high death-risk cover, multiple death benefit and family benefit policies having a high initial cover, and "unit" policies whereby a single premium provides a high initial death cover.

The average face value of discontinued policies during 1966-67 was \$2,950, while the average face value of policies in force at the end of the year was \$2,754.

Particulars of Policies Discontinued—The causes of discontinuances during each of the latest five years are contained in the next table.

Year	Death	Maturity	Surrender	Lapse	Other Causes	Total
<i>Number of Policies</i>						
1962-63	6,240	15,535	24,434	12,168	10,380	68,757
1963-64	6,537	16,566	24,058	14,719	9,523	71,403
1964-65	6,538	17,260	27,168	14,430	6,684	72,080
1965-66	6,978	18,143	25,370	15,046	4,183	69,720
1966-67	7,530	18,747	27,005	15,356	5,080	73,718
<i>Sum Assured \$(m)</i>						
1962-63	8.9	10.3	55.5	36.0	21.2	132.0
1963-64	9.6	10.7	62.2	38.3	27.3	148.0
1964-65	10.4	11.7	72.3	46.8	34.1	175.3
1965-66	12.6	12.6	84.5	51.7	43.1	204.6
1966-67	13.1	13.9	92.5	57.0	41.0	217.5

Reducing the sums assured in the previous table to a percentage basis, the results are as follows.

Year	Death	Maturity	Surrender	Lapse	Other Causes	Total
percent						
1962-63	6.7	7.8	42.1	27.3	16.1	100.0
1963-64	6.4	7.2	42.0	25.9	18.4	100.0
1964-65	5.9	6.7	41.2	26.7	19.5	100.0
1965-66	6.2	6.1	41.3	25.3	21.1	100.0
1966-67	6.0	6.4	42.5	26.2	18.9	100.0

Revenue and Expenditure—A statement of revenue and expenditure under the various heads illustrates the course of ordinary life-assurance business in New Zealand during the past five years. Transfers between head offices and branches are included. The ratios of management expenses to premium income and to total revenue are also given.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1955-66	1966-67
<i>Revenue</i>					
New and renewal premiums ..	67,929	73,869	82,134	91,739	101,023
Consideration for annuities ..	564	690	688	1,186	1,508
Interest, rents, etc.	30,434	34,596	39,054	44,138	49,224
Transfers	227	721	444	292	1,191
Other revenue	327	239	334	1,170	418
Totals, revenue ..	99,481	110,115	122,654	138,525	153,363
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Claims by death and maturity ..	22,948	25,537	27,827	31,185	34,436
Annuities	435	449	490	559	591
Surrenders	7,103	7,945	9,548	11,491	11,837
Cash bonuses	131	133	147	181	172
Commissions	4,933	5,873	6,740	7,738	8,609
Other management	6,269	6,852	7,786	8,715	9,739
Rates and taxes	2,921	3,224	3,445	3,854	4,234
Transfers	248	261	109	2,374	607
Other expenditure	526	393	394	498	814
Totals, expenditure ..	45,515	50,667	56,486	66,595	71,038
<i>Ratios</i>					
Management expenses to pre- mium income	16.5	17.2	17.7	17.9	18.2
Management expenses to total revenue	11.3	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0

Of the excess of revenue as shown in the above statements a large proportion is transferred annually to reserves to meet future payments under policies.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE: Progress of Business—In principle there is no difference between ordinary and industrial assurance. With the latter class of insurance the premiums are payable at shorter intervals than three months and are usually collected personally by agents. Collection of premiums from family homes at four-weekly intervals has led to the informal description of this branch as home service insurance. During the last decade particularly, the popularity of this type of life assurance has declined, the number of policies issued in 1966-67 being only 62.2 percent of the 1956-57 total. Of the 22 life offices, only five engage in industrial business.

A summary of the course of industrial-assurance business is given in the following table.

Year	Policies Issued			Policies Discontinued			Policies Existing at End of Year		
	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
		\$(m)	\$(000)		\$(m)	\$(000)		\$(m)	\$(000)
1956-57	27,410	8.2	383	42,085	6.8	356	520,513	85.0	4,097
1957-58	26,506	7.9	368	42,734	7.1	376	504,285	85.8	4,089
1958-59	23,676	7.2	338	39,329	6.9	361	488,632	86.0	4,065
1959-60	21,848	6.6	315	35,312	6.8	360	475,168	85.8	4,019
1960-61	20,312	6.9	317	38,822	7.1	370	456,658	85.7	3,966
1961-62	20,577	9.1	376	43,250	7.6	391	433,985	87.2	3,952
1962-63	19,284	10.6	415	41,026	8.2	408	412,243	89.6	3,959
1963-64	18,144	11.3	423	36,827	8.0	380	393,560	92.9	4,001
1964-65	17,242	12.1	444	32,675	8.0	374	378,127	97.0	4,072
1965-66	16,190	13.1	463	31,774	8.7	388	362,543	101.4	4,147
1966-67	17,053	14.0	503	33,430	9.6	420	346,166	105.8	4,230

The average sum assured under each policy of new business effected in 1966-67 amounted to \$820 with an average annual premium of \$29.47. Corresponding averages for 1956-57 were \$299 and \$13.97.

Particulars of Policies Discontinued—A summary of the number of industrial policies and the corresponding assurances discontinued according to the several causes is now given in the form of a five-year table. A minus sign before items in this and the next table indicates an increase in number or value following adjustments concerned with revision of policies.

Year	Death	Maturity	Surrender	Lapse	Other Causes	Total
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Number of Policies

1962-63	1,598	27,295	6,614	5,693	-174	41,026
1963-64	1,741	23,400	6,641	4,936	109	36,827
1964-65	1,616	19,451	6,443	4,807	358	32,675
1965-66	1,529	18,390	5,900	5,199	756	31,774
1966-67	1,625	19,761	5,980	5,121	943	33,430

Sum Assured \$(000)

1962-63	222	3,050	2,037	2,917	- 12	8,214
1963-64	263	2,723	2,003	2,969	8	7,966
1964-65	233	2,486	2,009	3,188	66	7,982
1965-66	255	2,405	2,001	3,898	138	8,697
1966-67	281	2,680	2,298	4,135	166	9,560

The amount written off in each year is proportionately greater in the industrial than in the ordinary branch. Of the assurance in force at the end of the previous year, 5.5 percent of the ordinary became void in 1966-67, as compared with 9.5 of the industrial.

In the following table the sums assured for the various classes of discontinuances are expressed as percentages of the total discontinuances.

Year	Death	Maturity	Surrender	Lapse	Other Causes	Total
			percent			
1962-63	2.7	37.1	24.8	35.5	-0.1	100.0
1963-64	3.3	34.2	25.1	37.3	0.1	100.0
1964-65	2.9	31.2	25.2	39.9	0.8	100.0
1965-66	2.9	27.7	23.0	44.8	1.6	100.0
1966-67	2.9	28.0	24.1	43.3	1.7	100.0

Discontinuances by death are relatively lower in industrial than in ordinary business, and the proportion of policies reaching maturity is higher. The explanation probably lies in the comparatively short terms for which industrial policies are issued, and the fact that premiums are usually collected personally by agents.

Revenue and Expenditure—The several items of revenue and expenditure in industrial business are shown in the following five-yearly table, together with the ratios of management expenses to premium income and to total revenue. Transfers between head offices and branches are again included.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Revenue</i>					
Premiums	3,907	3,920	3,994	4,053	4,134
Interest, rents, etc.	1,898	1,967	2,133	2,218	2,240
Transfers	14	971*	39	41	-
Other revenue	24	35	15	59	29
Totals, revenue ..	5,844	6,893	6,181	6,371	6,404
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Claims by death and maturity ..	3,808	3,518	3,328	3,365	3,771
Surrenders	461	471	503	523	495
Commissions	476	477	516	527	543
Other management	817	811	831	863	870
Rates and taxes	170	181	181	191	188
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	97	99	61	102	97
Totals, expenditure ..	5,830	5,558	5,421	5,571	5,964
<i>Ratio</i>					
Management expenses to pre-			percent		
mium income	33.1	32.9	33.7	34.3	34.2
Management expenses to total					
revenue	22.1	18.7	21.8	21.8	22.1

*Includes a large transfer from an overseas branch to one life company.

The fall in the ratio of management expenses to total revenue in 1963-64 was due to the increase in transfers in the latter. The ratio excluding transfers was 21.8 percent.

The higher ratio of management expenses to premium income in the industrial branch is largely accounted for by the cost of renewal commissions on collection of premiums and the branch, commission (new and renewal) in 1966-67 was equivalent to 8.5 percent of the premium income, and in the industrial branch to 13.14 percent. Excluding commission, the ratio of management expenses to premium income was 21.0 percent in the industrial branch, as against 9.6 percent in the ordinary.

LIFE-ASSURANCE DEATH RATES—The following table shows for the period 1956–57 to 1966–67 the death rate per thousand policies exposed to risk in each year. In computing these rates all policies which were in force for any portion of the year have been taken into account. The much lower death rate among policyholders, compared with that for the general population (8.86 for the year 1966), points to a lower average age in the insured group, a normal consequence of rapid growth in the life-assurance field.

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Policies		
	Ordinary Life Assurance	Industrial Life Assurance	Ordinary and Industrial Combined
1956–57	4.34	3.65	4.09
1957–58	4.31	3.87	4.16
1958–59	4.57	3.58	4.25
1959–60	4.36	3.60	4.13
1960–61	4.40	3.26	4.08
1961–62	4.36	3.55	4.15
1962–63	4.43	3.53	4.21
1963–64	4.44	4.05	4.35
1964–65	4.25	3.93	4.18
1965–66	4.31	3.88	4.23
1966–67	4.43	4.28	4.40

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—The principal items in the balance sheets of life-assurance companies are summarised below for the three latest years. Both classes of assurance are represented in the figures, which, as in the previous tables, relate to New Zealand business only. In the case of some companies other branches of insurance business are included.

Aggregate liabilities are first shown.

Liabilities	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
		\$(m)	
Paid-up share capital ..	1,616	1,626	1,629
Life-assurance and annuity funds	764,736	837,512	917,985
Depreciation, reserve, and other special funds	12,191	13,407	16,695
Claims admitted but not paid ..	5,649	5,386	5,825
Other liabilities	12,921	15,486	18,544
Totals ..	797,113	873,418	960,678

The assets of the New Zealand branches at the end of each of the three latest years were as follows.

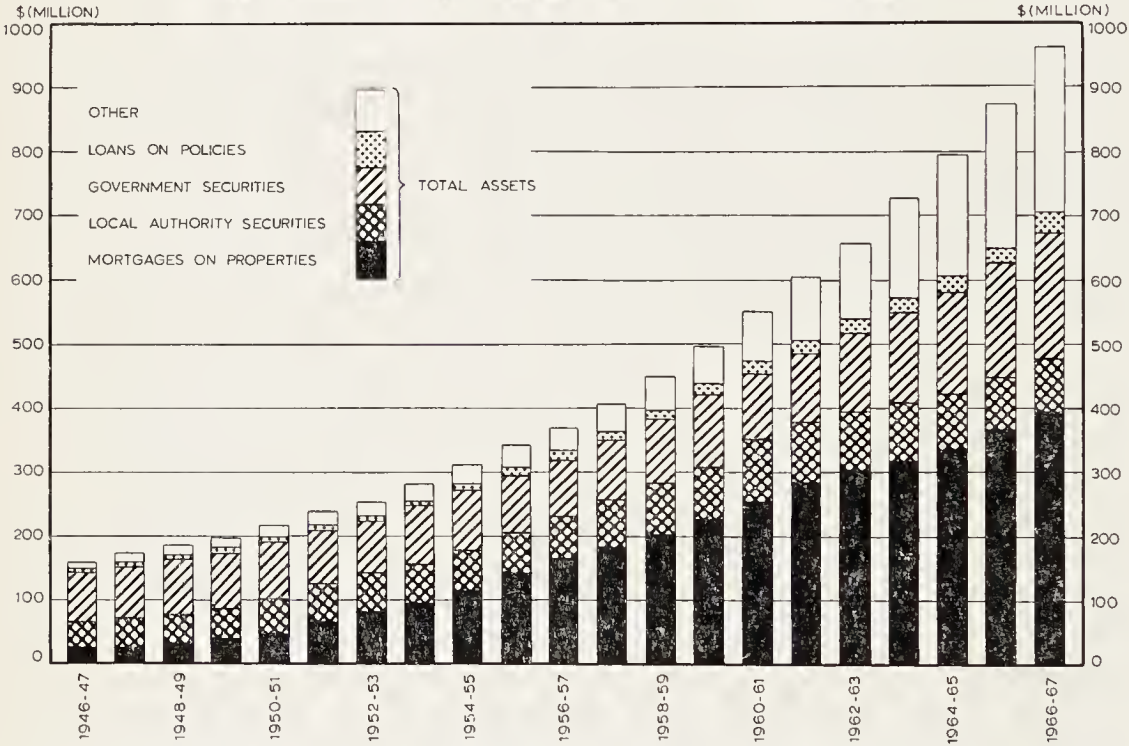
Assets	Amount			Percentage of Totals		
	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
		\$(m)			percent	
Mortgages on property ..	332.9	364.6	396.5	41.8	41.8	41.3
Loans on policies ..	23.6	27.1	32.1	2.9	3.1	3.3
New Zealand Government securities	157.7	174.6	194.3	19.8	20.0	20.2
Securities of other Governments	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local authority securities ..	89.9	85.0	81.0	11.3	9.7	8.4
Land, buildings and houses	62.1	69.2	80.3	7.8	7.9	8.3
Other investments ..	105.5	127.6	148.2	13.2	14.6	15.4
Outstanding premiums ..	8.2	9.2	10.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Interest accrued, etc. ..	7.9	8.3	9.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cash	3.8	2.1	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Other assets	4.9	5.2	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Totals ..	797.1	873.4	960.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Investments in mortgages, which rose steadily to 46.9 percent of total assets in 1961-62, have since declined to 41.3 percent in 1966-67, as against 43.8 percent in 1956-57; increased investment has been made in Government securities in recent years, but investments in local authority securities continue to decline. Other investments (chiefly company shares and debentures) are gaining in popularity and now comprise 15.4 percent of the total.

For 1966-67 the average rate of interest earned on the life funds of both departments was \$6.09 percent, compared with \$6.12 percent during 1965-66. This rate was calculated by taking the arithmetic means of funds at the beginning and end of the year less half the amount of interest, etc., earned.

The following diagram illustrates the expansion that has taken place in recent years in the assets of the New Zealand branches of life-assurance companies. This, of course, is a natural consequence of the huge increase in the amount of business. In composite insurance offices, receipts of life assurance and annuity business must be treated as a separate fund, and the interests of the policyholders are safeguarded by the fact that these funds are available only for liabilities arising from such business.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES - TOTAL ASSETS



The diagram also shows the trend in the class of security in which the funds have been invested. Over the last 20 years there has been a large expansion in investment on property mortgages, which include loans for home ownership as well as commercial premises, although the percentage of these funds to total assets has declined in recent years.

31 B—ACCIDENT INSURANCE

GENERAL—There are three principal classes of accident insurance transacted in New Zealand. These are: (a) personal, covering accidents, sickness, etc.; (b) Employers' liability under statutory or common law; and (c) Motor vehicle insurance, providing both comprehensive coverage and compulsory third-party risks cover. Other classes of accident insurance include the insurance of plate glass, television sets, luggage, and livestock.

The number of accident insurance offices represented in the statistics for 1966-67 is 82, the head offices of the companies concerned being domiciled as follows: Great Britain, 30; Australia, 17; United States of America, 5; Hong Kong, 2; and New Zealand, 28.

Of the New Zealand offices only 13, including the State Insurance Office, may be stated to be competitive in the ordinary sense of the term, the remainder having been formed by trade associations, etc., on a more or less co-operative basis. In the main an office of this latter type conducts one class of accident insurance business only, according to the nature of the association with which it is connected.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—The following table shows the principal items of revenue and expenditure. Premiums and claims are net, i.e., after deductions for acceptances of reinsurance, whether effected locally or overseas, have been taken into account.

Year	Number of Offices	Revenue			Expenditure				
		Premiums	Other Revenue	Total*	Claims	Com- mission	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total*
		\$(thousand)							
1956-57	67	24,801	830	25,631	16,425	2,050	2,791	2,426	23,692
1957-58	67	27,377	960	28,337	18,391	2,287	3,118	2,652	26,449
1958-59	71	29,642	1,099	30,741	19,908	2,456	3,294	3,036	28,694
1959-60	76	32,158	1,204	33,362	21,165	2,681	3,507	3,172	30,526
1960-61	78	36,012	1,513	37,526	22,864	2,870	3,921	3,637	33,292
1961-62	79	39,112	1,797	40,909	24,525	3,095	4,374	4,154	36,148
1962-63	80	42,209	2,046	44,255	26,832	3,249	4,831	4,648	39,559
1963-64	81	46,770	2,264	49,034	30,223	3,496	5,178	4,817	43,714
1964-65	80	51,478	2,720	54,198	33,870	3,891	5,583	5,311	48,656
1965-66	80	59,964	2,999	62,963	39,494	4,179	6,050	5,914	55,637
1966-67	82	66,043	3,301	69,344	43,760	4,118	6,721	7,047	61,646

*Excluding reserve provisions.

Premium receipts in 1966-67 were 10.1 percent above the 1965-66 figure, while claims rose by 10.8 percent.

Motor vehicle comprehensive insurance, which forms the largest class of accident insurance, accounted for \$2,464,000 of the total increase in premium revenue during 1966-67. Claims showed an increase of \$1,611,000 during 1966-67 compared with an increase of \$2,313,000 during the previous year.

A review of the expenses incurred in transacting all accident insurance is contained in the table following. The fluctuations over a period of five years are shown in the form of percentages of revenue to expenditure under various heads. The percentages do not take into account reserve provisions.

Year	Claims to Premiums	Commission to Premiums	Salaries to Premiums	Other Expenses to Premiums	Total Expenses (other than Claims) to Premiums	Total Expenditure to Premiums	Total Expenditure to Total Revenue
percent							
1962-63	63.6	7.7	11.4	11.0	30.2	93.7	89.4
1963-64	64.6	7.5	11.1	10.3	28.8	93.5	89.2
1964-65	65.8	7.6	10.8	10.3	28.7	94.5	89.8
1965-66	65.9	7.0	10.1	9.9	26.9	92.8	88.4
1966-67	66.3	6.2	10.2	10.7	27.1	93.3	88.9

Working expenses (excluding taxation) amounted to \$13,395,000 in 1964-65, \$14,601,000 in 1965-66, and \$15,694,000 in 1966-67. The ratios of working expenses to premium income for each of the three years were respectively 26.0, 24.4, and 23.8 percent.

ANALYSIS OF PREMIUMS AND CLAIMS—In the next table particulars of premiums and claims for the three main classes of accident insurance are given for the last five years. Reinsurances effected outside New Zealand are not taken into account in the figures presented below.

Year	Employers' Liability	Personal Accident and Sickness	Motor Vehicle Comprehensive	Motor Vehicle Third-party Risks	Other Forms	Total
\$(thousand)						
<i>Premiums Received</i>						
1962-63	10,605	3,704	19,125	4,344	5,793	43,571
1963-64	11,308	4,221	21,382	4,586	6,642	48,138
1964-65	12,368	4,697	23,447	4,965	7,192	52,668
1965-66	13,803	5,266	26,064	8,616	8,254	62,003
1966-67	14,813	5,868	28,528	9,008	9,870	68,087
<i>Claims Paid</i>						
1962-63	6,510	1,651	14,271	3,304	1,899	27,635
1963-64	7,201	1,755	15,453	3,210	2,616	30,236
1964-65	7,532	2,002	17,972	3,040	2,806	33,353
1965-66	8,855	1,995	20,285	3,594	3,467	38,196
1966-67	9,448	2,267	21,896	4,314	4,481	42,406

Premiums and claims for motor vehicle third-party risks insurance relate to the years ended 30 June.

Claims under motor-vehicle comprehensive policies fell from 77.8 percent of the premiums in 1965-66 to 76.8 percent in 1966-67, while claims under third party risks policies rose from 41.7 percent of premiums in 1965-66 to 47.9 percent in 1966-67. The lower percentage of claims to premiums since 1964-65 is due to the increased premiums following the extension of the insurance to cover non-paying passengers which took effect from 1 July 1965.

Reducing the figures of each class for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 to a percentage basis, the following results are obtained.

Class of Insurance	Claims to Premiums			Premiums to Total Premiums			Claims to Total Claims		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
percent									
Employers' liability ..	60.9	64.2	63.8	23.5	22.3	21.8	22.6	23.2	22.3
Personal accident and sickness ..	42.6	37.9	38.6	8.9	8.5	8.6	6.0	5.2	5.4
Motor vehicle comprehensive ..	76.7	77.8	76.8	44.5	42.0	41.9	53.9	53.1	51.6
Motor vehicle third-party risks ..	61.2	41.7	47.9	9.4	13.9	13.2	9.1	9.4	10.2
Other ..	39.0	42.0	45.4	13.7	13.3	14.5	8.4	9.1	10.5
All classes ..	63.3	61.6	62.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MOTOR VEHICLES INSURANCE (THIRD-PARTY RISKS)—The Transport Act 1962 requires owners of motor vehicles to insure against their liability, through their negligence, to pay damages on account of the death or of bodily injury to another person. The actual process of insuring the vehicle is an integral part of the annual vehicle licensing transaction. The owner nominates an insurance company on the licence application and, upon payment of the combined licence fee and third-party insurance premium, the contract of insurance automatically takes effect.

Premium receipts and claims actually paid have been shown in the earlier tables, but the claims figures given later also show amounts on account of the estimated liability for claims still outstanding at 30 June 1967, which are necessarily subject to revision.

The following table gives the premium rates for the various classes of motor vehicles over the last four years. The rates for omnibuses, service cars, and contract motor vehicles are subject to increases according to seating capacity.

Class of Motor Vehicle	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Motor cycles	7.10	7.10	6.00*	5.50
Power cycles	1.20	1.20	1.00	0.80
E-plate vehicles	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Private cars and business cars (including station wagons)	9.25	9.25	8.65	7.90
Trucks and vans	9.40	9.40	8.80	8.05
Taxis, public	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Buses, over 30 seats (maximum) ..	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Service coaches, up to 30 seats (maximum)	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
Contract motor vehicles (maximum)	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.05
Trailers	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Rental cars	44.00	44.00	40.00	35.00
Fire brigade vehicles, ambulances, and miscellaneous	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

*Includes motorcars manufactured before 1 January 1919.

A sum of 25 cents for every contract of insurance is deducted for administration expenses, and the balance paid to the insurance company concerned.

Two important changes brought about by the Transport Amendment Act 1963 and effective from 1 July 1965 were that third-party risks insurance was extended to cover claims by passengers carried gratuitously in the insured vehicle (previously only fare-paying passengers in vehicles plying for hire were covered), and that the limit of \$150,000 for any one accident was removed in respect of all claims by passengers in a vehicle used in the passenger-carrying business, i.e., bus, service coach, taxi.

Claims by passengers are subject to a limit of \$15,000 for any one fare-paying passenger in a vehicle plying for hire, and \$10,000 for passengers carried gratuitously.

A further change made by the Transport Amendment Act 1963 was the provision to enable claims for personal injury against unidentified or uninsured motorists to be made against a nominal defendant (the General Manager, State Insurance Office); these claims are dealt with on similar lines to insured claims.

Statistics of third-party risks insurance during the latest five years, with a summary covering the latest 10 years, are given in the following table. It should be noted that the liability for outstanding claims is usually over-estimated, and that the total claims for any particular year when finally settled may be expected to be somewhat smaller than the amounts now given. For instance, taking a period of five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 inclusive, for which all claims had been settled by 30 June 1967, it is found that premiums received totalled \$15,097,818, while total claims paid up to 30 June 1967 in respect of accidents during the five year period quoted totalled \$11,986,470, a ratio of claims to premiums of 79.4 percent. The actual claims payments made during the five-year period itself totalled \$9,441,354, of

which a proportion was on account of accidents occurring prior to 1954-55. It follows that the ratios given below are also likely to be reduced in course of time, particularly those for the most recent years.

Item	Registration Year Ended 30 June					Total for Ten Years to 30 June 1967
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Premiums received	\$(000) 4,344	\$(000) 4,586	\$(000) 4,965	\$(000) 8,616	\$(000) 9,008	\$(000) 49,065
Claims actually paid to 30 June 1967	3,412	2,332	841	154	142	26,350
Estimated liability for claims still outstanding at 30 June 1967 ..	984	1,921	4,299	5,917	7,096	19,015*
Ratio percent of claims paid and outstanding to premiums ..	101.2	92.7	103.5	70.5	80.3	92.5

*All claims up to 1958-59 have been settled.

A summary showing the experience over the last three registration years for each of the principal classes of motor vehicle is given in the table following.

Class of Motor Vehicle	Net Premiums Received	Claims Paid		Estimated Claims Outstanding		
		Arising during Year	Arising during Previous Years	Arising during Year	Arising during Previous Years	
\$ 1964-65						
Motor cycles	99,734	604	28,630	105,150	174,240	
Private and business cars ..	3,500,398	93,828	2,152,382	3,105,624	4,317,128	
Goods-service vehicles ..	955,012	26,298	463,146	947,114	1,322,044	
Public taxicabs	88,568	5,088	119,480	45,870	254,518	
Public omnibuses	130,698	7,042	66,960	176,960	404,820	
Other classes	190,722	1,812	74,996	138,052	278,230	
Totals	4,965,132	134,672	2,905,594	4,518,770	6,750,980	
1965-66						
Motor cycles	199,658	712	49,816	63,008	189,310	
Private and business cars ..	6,571,428	107,860	2,506,568	4,497,218	5,085,692	
Goods-service vehicles ..	1,342,398	36,198	602,304	924,794	1,793,632	
Public taxicabs	90,022	1,834	126,198	50,074	117,918	
Public omnibuses	108,608	3,606	64,942	106,332	290,826	
Other classes	303,436	3,902	89,722	275,764	273,766	
Totals	8,615,550	154,112	3,439,550	5,917,190	7,751,144	
1966-67						
Motor cycles	195,578	1,878	75,258	142,048	183,592	
Private and business cars ..	6,904,746	111,332	2,996,044	5,474,076	8,447,626	
Goods-service vehicles ..	1,400,216	16,316	807,408	1,063,448	2,089,798	
Public taxicabs	91,870	1,972	58,686	89,512	345,524	
Public omnibuses	123,732	5,188	49,336	198,508	340,850	
Other classes	292,168	4,870	186,082	128,720	511,692	
Totals	9,008,310	141,556	4,172,814	7,096,312	11,919,082	

The increase in premiums for some classes of vehicles in 1965-66 compared with 1964-65 was due to the extension of the insurance to cover non-paying passengers.

The relatively high increase in premium income for some classes of vehicles in 1965-66 was due to the extension of the insurance from that year to cover non-paying passengers.

31 C—FIRE INSURANCE

GENERAL—Fire is still the main cause of property damage, but today many property owners seek protection not only against fire damage but also against a wide range of other dangers including water, windstorm, explosion, breakages, theft, aircraft, and impact by motor vehicles. Under homeowners' and householders' comprehensive policies, which have largely superseded fire insurance policies for covering dwellings and their contents, many thousands of additional claims are now dealt with each year. Increasing numbers of commercial property owners, too, are extending their fire policies to include damage from other causes.

In 1966 there were 64 fire insurance companies conducting business in New Zealand. Of these, the head offices of 19 were in New Zealand, while 30 were in Great Britain, 10 in Australia, 3 in the United States of America, and 2 in Hong Kong. The statistics in this section relate to the calendar year for about two-thirds of these companies; for the remaining companies the financial year nearest to the calendar year is used.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS—The increase in extent and value of property over the years is reflected in the statistics of policies issued and business underwritten.

The statistics in the following summary of business relate to the business conducted with the insuring public. Reinsurance transactions are not taken into account.

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Amounts Underwritten</i>			
Gross amount of insurance cover in force in New Zealand on 31 December ..	\$m9,555.9	\$m10,399.9	\$m11,076.1
Number of policies representing the foregoing	1,722,612	1,739,031	1,776,856
Gross amount of new and renewal business underwritten during year ..	\$m10,936.3	\$m11,667.5	\$m12,315.6
Number of policies representing the foregoing	1,899,437	1,909,140	2,007,573
<i>Premiums</i>			
Total gross premiums charged on business (new and renewal) underwritten during year	\$m26.0	\$m27.8	\$m30.5
Average gross premiums per \$100 of business underwritten	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.25
Total premiums (as shown above), less premiums refunded to insured other than to other offices	\$m22.6	\$m24.0	\$m26.0
<i>Losses</i>			
Total number of separate fire losses with which offices were concerned ..	43,138	44,287	46,865
Gross losses	\$m7.3	\$m8.4	\$m8.5
Percentage of gross loss to amount underwritten (new and renewal) during year (as shown above)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percentage of gross loss to total premiums less refunds to insured (as shown above)	32.4	34.9	32.6
Average loss	\$170	\$190	\$181

The next table shows the position of premium income and claims during the latest 11 years. While the bulk of the claims represent fire losses the figures also include the numerous, frequently minor, claims made under comprehensive policies for damage from other causes. The percentage of claims to premium income decreased to 32.6 percent in 1966-67 as against 34.9 percent in 1965-66.

Year	Premium Income	Claims	Percentage of Claims to Premium Income
	\$(000)	\$(000)	percent
1956-57	12,794	4,348	34.0
1957-58	13,229	6,937	52.4
1958-59	14,294	6,319	44.1
1959-60	15,314	5,353	35.0
1960-61*	16,171	5,317	32.9
1961-62	17,526	5,790	33.0
1962-63	18,995	7,531	39.6
1963-64	20,269	7,010	34.6
1964-65	22,574	7,305	32.4
1965-66	24,033	8,387	34.9
1966-67	25,995	8,466	32.6

*Excludes figures for one company in liquidation.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—The following table indicates generally the extent to which fire insurance offices have funds available to meet losses and liabilities. The figures refer to all departments of business underwritten. Funds of life departments are added for completeness, but by the Life Insurance Act 1908 (which follows the provisions of the United Kingdom statute on the subject) life funds must be accounted for separately, and form a security for life-policy holders which is not available for other classes of insurance transacted. Of the 64 fire offices, 18 also engage in life assurance business, but only five of these conduct such business in New Zealand. The amount of funds (other than life) in New Zealand and elsewhere is, it will be seen, approximately \$7,076 million.

Item				1964-65* (Total)	1965-66* (Total)	1966-67*		
						Overseas Companies	Local Companies	Total
				\$(million)				
Paid-up capital	..	..	..	419.8	426.9	396.9	32.6	429.5
Reserves	..	..	..	3,006.0	3,036.4	3,021.6	53.2	3,074.8
Other liabilities	..	..	..	2,820.9	2,998.9	3,493.5	77.8	3,571.3
Totals				6,246.7	6,462.3	6,912.1	163.5	7,075.6
Life funds	..	..	..	7,818.4	7,118.6	7,670.7	0.7	7,671.4
Total liabilities				14,065.1	13,580.9	14,582.8	164.2	14,747.0
Total assets				14,065.1	13,580.9	14,582.8	164.2	14,747.0

*Liabilities and assets of Australian companies have been converted into New Zealand currency.

NOTE—The decrease in life funds in 1965-66 was due to an overseas company discontinuing operations in New Zealand.

The following table gives the amount of assets in New Zealand as at the end of each of the last five years classified under various heads. The figures given include all investments in New Zealand securities and do not relate merely to the assets held by the New Zealand branches of the companies concerned. The assets of other departments—accident, life, marine, etc.—are also included.

Assets in New Zealand	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$(million)				
House and landed property	12.07	13.70	16.29	17.67	19.66
New Zealand Government securities ..	29.15	32.53	33.04	34.20	34.86
New Zealand local authority securities	6.09	8.81	10.04	10.84	11.95
Company stocks and shares ..	12.58	16.02	20.39	24.34	27.52
Mortgages, etc.	12.36	16.31	18.12	21.73	24.77
Outstanding premiums	7.87	9.29	10.15	11.97	12.97
Cash and other assets in New Zealand	17.34	21.83	24.20	27.67	33.10
Total New Zealand assets	97.47	118.49	132.24	148.42	164.84

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—A statement of the total revenue and expenditure, both gross and net, of all offices is now given in respect of New Zealand business. The gross figures include reinsurance business accepted, while the net figures comprise insurances with the public, plus reinsurances accepted, and less amounts reinsured with other offices.

It is insurance practice at the closing date of the accounts of a fire insurance company to transfer to a reserve a proportion of the income received during the year, to allow for policies whose currency extends into the following accounting year. Thus, if the amount transferred to reserve at the end of the current year is greater than that transferred at the end of the previous year, the net effect is equivalent to an increase in this year's expenditure and the difference is therefore shown as expenditure. Similarly, if the amount transferred this year is less than last year, then the difference will be shown as revenue.

The entry of net effect of reserve provision in the gross figures, it should be noted, is calculated on the assumption that it bears the same proportion to gross premium income as does the actual net reserve to the net premium income.

Item	1965-66		1966-67	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
\$(thousand)				
<i>Revenue</i>				
Net effect of reserve provisions	40	23	97	56
Amount of fire premiums received during year ..	28,422	17,793	31,940	19,620
Interest and dividends on stock, mortgages, etc. ..	1,413	1,413	1,495	1,495
Rents	415	415	442	442
Other revenue	24	24	7	7
Totals	30,314	19,668	33,980	21,619
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Net effect of reserve provisions	1,390	851	1,095	669
Amount of fire claims paid during year, including adjustment and other expenses of settlement, but less salvage	9,878	5,913	10,554	6,426
Fire authority levies	1,623	1,290	1,754	1,380
New Zealand Government taxes	2,521	2,000	2,605	2,211
Rents	286	267	346	322
Depreciation	215	207	225	216
Allowance and commissions on premiums to agents, subagents, and others	3,297	1,376	3,559	1,574
Salaries and wages, including commissions, on profits or bonuses	3,156	3,011	3,629	3,454
Other expenses of management	1,722	1,664	1,902	1,800
Totals	24,088	16,580	25,671	18,052

The principal items of net revenue and expenditure for 1966-67 of the overseas and local companies operating in New Zealand are contained in the next table.

Class of Office	Net Revenue		Net Expenditure		
	Premiums	Total* (including other)	Claims	Salaries and Commissions	Total* (including other)
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Overseas companies	9,790	10,436	3,213	2,201	8,339
Local companies ..	9,830	11,127	3,213	2,827	9,044
Totals	19,620	21,564	6,426	5,028	17,383

*Excluding net effect of reserve provisions.

Excluding the net effect of reserve provisions, the excess of net revenue over net expenditure (after tax) for 1966-67 of \$4.18 million compares with surpluses of \$3.92 million and \$2.98 million for 1965-66 and 1964-65 respectively.

The following table shows the percentage ratio of working expenses to premium income for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. Under the Fire Services Act 1949 fire insurance companies are required to make a return of premium income to the Fire Service Council which makes a levy, normally just under 10 percent of the returnable figure, for the administration of fire services. This levy meets almost half the cost of the services. It is sometimes contended that contributions to the fire-prevention authority are not a working expense, but should be added to the total of fire losses. While this view is not subscribed to in the compilation of the statistics, there is a definite relationship between the items, and this table shows the ratio both inclusive and exclusive of such levies.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	percent				
Net working expenses (excluding taxes) to net premium income	45.3	44.7	43.2	43.9	44.6
Net working expenses (excluding taxes and fire-service levies) to net premium income	38.0	37.2	35.8	36.7	37.5
Gross working expenses (excluding taxes) to gross premium income (excluding reinsurances from other offices)	35.6	36.5	35.8	36.2	35.7
Gross working expenses (excluding taxes and fire-service levies) to gross premium income (including reinsurances from other offices)	30.1	30.4	29.9	30.5	30.3

FIRES AND LOSSES—Over the 10-year period 1957 to 1966 annual fire losses in New Zealand have been estimated to average over \$6 million. This is allowing 15 percent above the known figures of insured losses as the estimated cost of fire damage not covered by insurance. The Government, for example, usually bears its own risk.

A summary of fire losses over the latest 11 calendar years follows. The figures are subject to considerable annual fluctuations as a result of the severe losses that can be caused by individual major fires. During 1966 there were 10 payments of \$40,000 or more, the aggregate amount of loss being \$539,216, as compared with 14 payments involving a loss of \$1,106,878 in 1965.

Year	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Gross Loss	Average Fire-loss Payments
		\$(000)	\$
1956	22,199	3,961	178
1957	25,790	6,051	234
1958	27,428	5,416	198
1959	28,459	5,222	184
1960	29,484	4,154	140
1961	32,030	4,726	148
1962	32,227	5,834	182
1963	36,785	5,675	154
1964	37,546	6,192	164
1965	38,690	5,863	152
1966	40,647	6,158	151

The average insurance claim paid material fire damage per head of total population was \$2.32 in 1962, \$2.21 in 1963, \$2.37 in 1964, \$2.20 in 1965, and \$2.27 in 1966.

The classification by fire districts for 1966 which follows is based on the schedules to the Fire Services Act 1949, which set out in full the districts (and their status) originally constituted under the Act. Additions, deletions, and alterations in status are periodically gazetted. The administrative authority appointed by the Act is the Fire Service Council, responsible to the Minister of Internal Affairs.

At 31 December 1966 there were 16 united urban, 102 urban and 131 secondary urban fire districts constituted.

Type of Fire District	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Gross Amount of Loss Paid on Risks Affected	Proportion of Loss to Total Loss
	1966	\$(000)	percent
United urban fire districts	19,906	2,538	41.2
Urban fire districts	15,388	2,352	38.2
Secondary urban fire districts	2,355	499	8.1
Remainder of New Zealand (including floating risks)	2,998	769	12.5
Totals	40,647	6,158	100.0

The relationship between the number of payments and loss incurred is fairly closely sustained for the main types of district; 92.0 percent of payments related to fires which occurred in urban (including united urban) fire districts, the loss amounting to 87.5 percent of the total.

Causes of Fires—Particulars regarding causes of fires are contained in the following table. A more detailed table of causes of fires is given in the annual *Report on Insurance Statistics*.

Cause of Fire	1964		1965		1966	
	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
Electricity	11,358	1,057	12,885	1,184	13,685	1,131
Gas	415	29	402	32	367	181
Chimneys and flues ..	744	66	677	180	619	64
Fireplaces and stoves ..	11,322	483	11,385	441	11,173	544
Smoking and matches ..	7,874	426	7,774	422	8,611	499
Inflammable spirits and materials	1,013	636	940	248	888	305
Outside causes	1,250	213	1,136	206	1,126	171
Arson and incendiarism ..	104	75	147	73	184	163
Other specified causes ..	727	109	941	207	1,229	303
Unknown causes ..	2,739	3,098	2,403	2,870	2,765	2,797
Totals	37,546	6,192	38,690	5,863	40,647	6,158

The actual cause of many fires is not easily ascertainable, especially in cases of total, or near-total loss, where evidence as to origin is obliterated. This accounts for the high proportion of loss due to unknown causes and for the fact that the average loss payment is much greater in these instances. During 1966 the average payment for specified causes was \$88, while the average for the unspecified group amounted to \$1,012. As most major fires result from unknown causes this accounts for the large difference between the averages.

The Fire Services Amendment Act 1952 provides that the Minister of Internal Affairs may appoint any person to hold an inquiry into any fire and the steps taken to deal with it.

Extent of Loss—The next table gives particulars of fire losses during the latest three years, classified according to the amount of loss. The vast majority of fires cause only minor damage. During 1966 payments of less than \$20 accounted for 62.5 percent of the total number, but only 3.6 percent of the total loss sustained. On the other hand, payments of \$20,000 or over, numbering only 34, represented 19.3 percent of the insured loss.

Loss Category	1964		1965		1966	
	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss
		\$(000)		\$(000)		\$(000)
\$						
Under 20	23,770	199	24,709	213	25,400	222
20-49	7,786	229	7,904	233	8,534	253
50-199	3,655	325	3,765	1336	4,186	377
200-1,999	1,741	1,143	1,726	1,117	1,870	1,181
2,000-3,999	318	878	322	863	341	942
4,000-9,999	194	1,123	195	1,120	225	1,253
10,000-39,999	66	1,078	55	874	81	1,390
40,000 and over ..	16	1,217	14	1,107	10	539
Totals	37,546	6,192	38,690	5,863	40,647	6,158

Class Groups—Losses classified in broad groups according to the nature of the risk are presented in the next table. Fires in private dwellings accounted for 88.6 of the total number of payments during 1966, but the proportion of loss sustained was only 39.8 percent.

It should be noted that the "contents", where insured, are included in the various class groups. Consequently the total for the houses and flats group is swollen by the numerous small claims on account of damage to personal effects, etc., the actual building not being affected by the fire in many instances. The miscellaneous risks group also includes those cases where a fire has affected two or more buildings, which individually are classifiable into more than one of the other groups shown in the table, or, in some instances, single buildings housing occupiers of different groupings.

Class Group	1964		1965		1966	
	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss	Number of Fire-loss Payments	Amount of Loss
Private houses and flats, boarding houses, etc. . .	33,307	\$(000) 2,409	34,331	\$(000) 2,257	36,031	\$(000) 2,451
Hotels and restaurants . .	666	314	624	415	711	404
Offices and public buildings	411	256	424	218	454	168
Theatres and entertainment places	110	54	134	105	103	60
Bulk stores and warehouses	148	158	220	280	212	408
Shops	712	730	688	450	702	694
Factories and industrial risks	1,195	1,441	1,230	1,781	1,255	1,584
Farm risks (other than dwellings)	426	176	462	240	518	261
Miscellaneous (including unclassified)	216	629	240	85	267	102
Floating and travelling risks	355	24	337	32	394	28
Totals	37,546	6,192	38,690	5,863	40,647	6,158

FIRE BRIGADES—At 31 March 1967 there were 254 fire brigades under the administrative authority of the Fire Service Council.

MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS—Mutual associations are governed by the Mutual Insurance Act 1955, which allows 200 or more owners or occupiers of isolated or farm properties to subscribe to a declaration, and form themselves into a mutual association to insure against loss to an amount in the aggregate of not less than \$400,000. The Act permits these associations to conduct accident business in addition to fire insurance. Such associations effect insurance on the premium note principle, and accept premium notes to be assessed for losses in the proportion of the total amount of such notes. The amount of a member's premium notes limits his liability. Mutual insurance associations carrying on employer's liability insurance business are now required to deposit approved securities to a specified value with the Public Trustee.

The Mutual Insurance Regulations, gazetted in 1956, permit these associations to carry on additional types of insurance (other than life assurance).

Summarised figures for the two associations formed under the Act appear below.

Year Ended 31 March	Net Premium Income		Total Net Income	Net Claims		Reserves and Funds	Assets*
	Fire	Accident		Fire	Accident		
	\$(000)						
1963	183	238	465	41	135	358	1,263
1964	186	253	487	51	109	399	1,383
1965	202	270	518	49	105	418	1,419
1966	234	284	562	59	136	466	1,474
1967	260	317	624	89	141	507	1,566

*Including premium notes.

31 D—STATE INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

LIFE ASSURANCE—The New Zealand Government Life Insurance Office was founded in 1869 at a time when New Zealanders had comparatively poor facilities in regard to life assurance. In earlier years there had been numerous disastrous failures of life offices in Great Britain and the United States, and it was, in part, to prevent the possibility of such disasters occurring in New Zealand that a Government Department was established to handle life insurance. The new Department possessed the unique advantage among life insurance institutions of being based on State security. The payment of all policies has always been guaranteed by the Government. The success of the Government Life Insurance Office was immediate and continuing. From a total of 59 policies, assuring a sum of \$60,500, issued during 1869–70, its first year of operations, the business of the Office has grown to a stage when, at the end of 1966, policies in force numbered 371,792 and the total sum assured reached almost \$794 million. Among life insurance companies, the Government Life Insurance Office handles the second largest volume of business in New Zealand.

Income and expenditure figures of the Government Life Insurance Office are now given for each of the latest five years.

Year	Premium Income (Including Purchase of Annuities)	Total Income	Management Expenses	Total Expenditure	Ratio of Expenses to Total Income	Ratio of Management Expenses to Premium Income
	\$(thousand)				percent	percent
1962	12,243	17,904	1,591	7,318	8.88	12.99
1963	13,482	19,875	1,875	8,232	9.44	13.91
1964	14,643	21,880	2,071	9,270	9.46	14.14
1965	16,603	24,758	2,239	10,876	9.04	13.48
1966	17,358	26,524	2,362	11,168	8.91	13.61

During the year 1966 payments were made under the following heads: matured policies (including bonus additions), \$3,340,798; claims by death (including bonuses), \$1,915,700; annuities, \$281,814; surrendered policies and bonuses cashed, \$2,421,180; commission, \$1,341,006; other management expenses, \$1,021,334; taxes, \$589,358; and other expenditure, including transfers to reserves, \$256,792.

Figures showing the progress of the Office are contained in the next table. Annuities are excluded.

Year	New Business			Policies Discontinued			Policies in Force at End of Year		
	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Annual* Premiums	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Number	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
1962	25,070	\$(000) 66,566	\$(000) 1,430	12,370	\$(000) 23,888	\$(000) 556	318,164	\$(000) 548,871	\$(000) 11,722
1963	27,242	80,603	1,719	12,949	25,596	617	332,457	603,878	12,824
1964	27,701	88,682	1,758	14,194	29,141	668	345,964	663,420	13,914
1965	27,872	96,212	1,932	14,504	32,031	787	359,332	727,600	15,059
1966	27,199	100,681	2,024	14,739	34,102	846	371,792	794,179	16,237

*Excludes single premiums.

The average sum assured per policy was \$2,656 in 1962, \$2,960 in 1963, \$3,202 in 1964, \$3,453 in 1965, and \$3,702 in 1966. In addition to the total sum assured at the end of the year, accrued reversionary bonuses amounted to \$55,964,624. Values of immediate and deferred annuities in force at the end of the latest five years were as follows: \$4,863,000, \$5,664,000, \$6,742,000, \$7,394,000, \$8,257,000. New business in annuities in 1966 totalled \$1,519,000 and discontinuances \$656,000.

The Office's total assets at 31 December and their class of investment are shown in the following table.

Class of Investment	Amount			Percentages		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	\$(thousand)			percent	percent	percent
Mortgages on freehold property ..	59,616	63,750	68,603	42.12	40.86	40.05
Loans on policies ..	6,383	7,373	8,568	4.51	4.72	5.00
Government securities ..	25,697	30,717	35,303	18.16	19.68	20.61
Local authority securities ..	22,493	22,802	22,128	15.89	14.61	12.92
Landed and house property	7,137	8,417	9,244	5.04	5.39	5.40
Company stocks, shares and debentures	16,483	18,320	22,722	11.65	11.75	13.26
Miscellaneous assets* ..	3,721	4,666	4,736	2.63	2.99	2.76
Totals	141,530	156,045	171,304	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Mainly premiums and interest due and accrued interest.

At 31 December 1966 assurance, annuity, and endowment funds, apart from special reserves of \$3,060,000, amounted to \$165,808,718.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, AND OTHER INSURANCE—In 1901 the Government Life Insurance Office opened an Accident Insurance Branch. This was intended principally to conduct insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, but general accident business was undertaken and, through the years, became increasingly important.

At the beginning of 1925 accident business was transferred from the Government Life Insurance Office to the State Fire Office, which had commenced business in 1905. Since 1947 the State Fire Office has also undertaken marine insurance.

The State Insurance Act 1963 was, in the main, a rewriting of the legislation relating to State insurance in respect of fire, accident, marine risks, and all other forms of insurance other than life insurance. The functions formerly exercised by the State Fire Office and the Accident Insurance Branch of that Office were combined under the State Insurance Office, which was empowered to carry on any class of insurance business other than life insurance.

The steadily growing income is an indicator of the increasing extent to which the public is using the services now available from the State Insurance Office. The following combined figures at 10-yearly intervals and the latest three years illustrate the growth:

Year	Net Premiums	Claims	Working Expenses
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1923	357	137	93
1933	502	195	141
1943	1,123	438	185
1953	3,118	1,652	916
1963	8,632	5,217	1,801
1964	9,642	5,681	1,960
1965	11,308	7,320	2,176
1966	13,093	8,917	2,414

The main classes of accident insurance transacted are motor vehicle (comprehensive and third-party risk), employers' liability, personal accident, public risk, and plate glass.

Fire insurance is perhaps more accurately described as property insurance, since the homeowners' and householders' policies which have largely superseded fire insurance policies for covering dwellings and their contents provide coverage not only against fire but also against a wide range of other possible causes of damage. Commercial property owners, too, are increasingly extending their fire policies to cover other dangers.

The total assets of the State Insurance Office at 31 December 1966 amounted to \$29,384,808, which included \$18,111,580 in the form of investments (\$8,911,760 in Government securities), and \$3,847,936 in fixed assets, mainly land, buildings, and plant. Of the total liabilities, reserves amounted to \$12,825,820, unexpired risks to \$6,415,782, and unadjusted claims to \$6,829,380.

EARTHQUAKE AND WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE—The Earthquake and War Damage Act 1944 is administered by a Commission. All property insured against fire is deemed to be insured to the extent of the indemnity value against earthquake and war damage. Premiums at the rate of 10c for each \$200 of insurance cover are collected by the insurance companies and paid into the Earthquake and War Damage Fund (less commission of 2½ percent).

The Act provides for both compulsory and voluntary insurance against earthquake and war damage. Under the compulsory provisions of the original Act all property insured to any amount under any contract of fire insurance with an insurance company is deemed to be insured to the same amount against earthquake damage and war damage. An amending Act passed in 1951, however, provides that where the contract of fire insurance provides for the settlement of the claim upon the basis of the replacement value, the compulsory earthquake and war damage insurance will be for the amount of the indemnity or present value only. If the present value is certified by a registered architect or a registered valuer, the earthquake and war damage premium will be charged on the amount so certified. Under the voluntary provisions of the Act any person having an insurable interest in any property may make application to the Commission for earthquake or war damage insurance, and a contract may be made for the insurance of any property that is not insured under the compulsory section of the Act, or for the insurance to an additional amount of any property that is so insured.

Advances may be made from the Consolidated Revenue Account if at any time the amount in the Earthquake and War Damage Fund is not sufficient to meet the claims thereon.

"Earthquake damage" is defined as damage occurring as the direct result of earthquake or of fire occasioned by or in consequence of earthquake. It also includes damage occurring as the direct result of measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate the consequence of, any such damage. In addition to damage occurring as a direct result of action by the enemy, "war damage" included damage occurring as the direct result of measures taken in combating the enemy or precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering any enemy or anticipated enemy action. It also includes accidental damage occurring as the direct result of any explosion or fire which involves any explosives or munitions, etc., required for war purposes.

During the financial year 1949–50 an extension of the scheme was instituted to provide some measure of protection to the insured against storm and flood of an abnormal or widespread nature. Finance is provided by crediting 10 percent of the premiums compulsorily collected under the Act to a special Disaster Fund.

On 1 November 1954 the definition of disaster damage was extended to include volcanic eruption, and authority was given to the Commission to accept insurance against landslip. This latter type of cover does not apply automatically.

The Earthquake and War Damage Regulations 1956 came into force on 1 June 1956. The amount of the franchise (proportion of loss to be borne by the insured) was fixed for all cases as 1 percent of the loss, but not less than \$10 and limited to \$100 where the loss exceeds \$10,000. The franchise may be fixed at a higher rate where the property is more than normally susceptible to damage. Cover under the disaster provisions was widened by the deletion of the word "widespread" from the definition.

Since 1 June 1967 the Commission has had power to underwrite the geothermal activity insurance on a voluntary basis. From the same date there was introduced the right of arbitration as to whether or not any disaster was Extraordinary Disaster within the meaning of the Act.

The following is a comparative statement for the last six years of the financial operations under the Earthquake and War Damage Act, together with a statement showing the position from the inception of the Fund to 31 March 1967.

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	19 Dec 1941 to 31 Mar 1967
Income—	\$(thousand)						
Premiums—							
Earthquake and war damage ..	3,736	3,945	4,244	4,605	4,876	5,274	65,719
Storm and flood	412	436	469	509	538	584	5,861
Interest	1,982	2,446	2,572	2,888	3,382	3,793	28,550
Totals	6,130	6,828	7,285	8,002	8,796	9,651	100,130
Outgo—							
Claims—							
Earthquake and war damage ..	17	248	10	5	243	193	1,004
Storm and flood	228	225	713	122	360	358	3,928
Salaries and expenses of management	21	26	28	44	40	45	431
Discount to insurance offices ..	102	108	116	126	133	144	1,576
Exchange adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	679
Totals	368	608	867	296	776	740	7,618
Surplus	5,763	6,221	6,418	7,706	8,020	8,911	92,512
Earthquake and War Damage Fund*	53,983	59,957	66,590	73,904	81,703	90,334†	90,334
Disaster Fund†	1,252	1,500	1,284	1,676	1,898	2,184‡	2,184

*At end of each period.
and \$6,346 written back.

†From commencement in November 1949.

‡Includes former years' assets of \$308

The item "exchange adjustment" of \$679,050 was the depreciation in the New Zealand value of the Commission's overseas funds as the result of the alteration in the exchange rate to parity with sterling which came into operation during 1948.

During the year ended 31 March 1967, 1,749 earthquake and 1,285 storm and flood claims were lodged, compared with 1,945 and 1,600 for the previous year.

In the year 1966-67 there was an increase in the Disaster Fund of \$286,158, compared with an increase of \$221,888 for 1965-66 and \$392,432 for 1964-65.

Section 32

EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR FORCE—The size of the labour force as a percentage of population has been affected by various factors, notably by changes in the birthrate causing variations in the percentage of the population in working-age groups, by changes in the school-leaving age, and by the changing proportion of married women seeking work. In the decade prior to the last few years, the age structure of the population, due to the high birthrate after the war, was reflected in the reduced proportion of those available for work, and the increasing percentage receiving secondary education for longer periods had a similar effect. Thus, in 1936, when fewer young people stayed so long at secondary school or proceeded to a university, 12.1 percent of employed males were in the 16–20 years age group, but from that year the percentage declined until in 1956, when it was 9.9 percent. By 1961 it had risen to 11.1 percent, mainly because the children born immediately after the war were then entering the labour force.

On the other hand, the increasing numbers of married woman in the work force helped to offset labour shortages. The percentage of the male population in active employment was 57.0 percent in 1956, 55.3 percent in 1961, and 55.5 percent in 1966. Females actively engaged rose from 18.0 percent in 1956 to 18.7 percent in 1961 and to 21.0 percent in 1966. Married women working rose from 12.9 percent in 1956 to 16.0 percent in 1961, and to 20.0 percent in 1966. Increasing numbers of married women have entered the labour force after their family responsibilities have lightened.

The growth of the labour force is shown in the following table.

GROWTH OF LABOUR FORCE

As at April	Males		Females		Total		Labour Force as a Percentage of Total Population
	Number	Annual Increase	Number	Annual Increase	Number	Annual Increase	
	(000)	Percent	(000)	Percent	(000)	Percent	Percent
1957	629.6	1.6	200.3	3.0	829.9	2.0	37.4
1958	641.7	1.9	206.2	2.9	847.9	2.2	37.3
1959	651.3	1.5	210.5	2.1	861.8	1.6	37.0
1960	660.6	1.4	215.0	2.1	875.6	1.6	36.9
1961	670.5	1.5	224.8	4.6	895.3	2.2	37.1
1962	680.4	1.5	231.0	2.8	911.4	1.8	36.9
1963	692.9	1.8	236.8	2.5	929.7	2.0	36.8
1964	708.5	2.3	248.0	4.7	956.5	2.9	37.0
1965	727.2	2.6	261.5	5.4	988.7	3.4	37.6
1966	744.5	2.4	277.3	6.0	1,021.8	3.4	38.2
1967	757.5	1.8	289.4	4.4	1,046.9	2.5	38.4

The average annual increase percentage for males was 1.8 percent as compared with 3.7 percent for females and 2.3 percent for the total labour force over those eleven years.

The broad consequence of the distorted age pattern resulting from low birth rates from 1928 to 1935, coupled with a post-war expansion in the economy, was that over a major portion of the post-war period there were not sufficient young people available to meet the demand for labour force recruits. The “baby boom” which followed the Second World War meant, furthermore, a sudden rise in the economically dependent population at the younger ages. As a consequence the relatively depleted labour force had to provide for the needs of a relatively large dependent population in building maternity hospitals, schools, dwellings, providing teaching services, etc. The shortage of numbers in the labour force ages was offset to some extent by large scale immigration, both private and Government assisted. This migration inflow had a significant partial effect in overcoming the distortion in the working-age groups.

Though year-to-year fluctuations were considerable during the 10 years to 1967 the average migration gain to the population was about 10,000 a year, representing approximately one-fifth of the annual increase in the population as a whole. As immigrants as a body have a higher proportion in the working-age group than the normal cross-section of population, a period of high net immigration adds rapidly to the percentage of the population in the labour force and is particularly valuable where vacancies requiring particular skills are filled by migrants. The low birthrates in the depression and war years were partly offset by post-war immigration and a better balance in the age structure of the population resulted.

EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE—The growth of population has been accompanied by a changing emphasis in employment. In the nineteenth century the major activities of farming, mining, and lumbering gave rise to manufacturing industries and to commercial and professional occupations. In 1881, 11.2 percent of the total population was engaged in agriculture, 13.1 percent in industries, which included mining, and 6.6 percent in commercial and professional occupations. By 1901 the proportion in tertiary activities and farming had increased while that in secondary industries had remained constant, and mining had declined relatively in importance. The proportions were then 14.5 percent in farming, 13.1 percent in industry, and 11.0 percent in services.

The more recent rapid development of larger urban centres has been associated with a trend away from primary into secondary industries, a trend which developed noticeably after the depression of the 1930 and which was given marked impetus by the war. The broad changes in the economy are indicated by the following table. Decreases in the proportions engaged in primary production are typical of advanced economies, although it has to be noted that the farming community makes greater use of the services sector in the development of farm productivity.

Group		1936 Census		1961 Census		1966 Census	
		Number Employed	Percentage of Labour Force	Number Employed	Percentage of Labour Force	Number Employed	Percentage of Labour Force
Primary production	..	175,113	27.1	136,098	15.2	140,936	13.7
Secondary industry	..	156,858	24.2	321,241	35.8	381,589	37.2
Services	..	314,912	48.7	438,024	49.0	503,514	49.1

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE—The table which follows shows the estimated distribution of the labour force by broad industrial groups in April of the latest 11 years. The figures include estimates for industries (e.g., farming) and persons (in "one-man" businesses) not covered by the half-yearly surveys.

Year	Industry Group									Armed Forces	Unemployed	Totals, Labour Force
	Primary Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Power, Water, and Sanitary Services	Building and Construction	Transport and Communication	Commerce	Domestic and Personal Services	Administration and Professional	Totals			
(thousand)												
Males												
1957	132.9	156.1	11.3	74.4	72.8	94.6	19.7	58.2	620.0	9.2	0.4	629.6
1958	132.0	160.4	11.4	76.6	74.4	96.8	20.0	60.8	632.4	8.9	0.4	641.7
1959	130.7	166.4	11.7	78.3	74.5	97.1	19.8	62.9	641.4	8.8	1.1	651.3
1960	129.3	170.5	11.8	79.5	74.8	99.0	20.1	65.1	650.1	10.0	0.5	660.6
1961	127.3	176.3	11.8	80.2	75.9	102.9	20.2	66.6	661.2	9.1	0.2	670.5
1962	126.0	180.9	12.3	79.2	77.8	104.5	20.5	68.3	669.5	10.2	0.7	680.4
1963	124.9	186.6	12.8	79.6	79.6	106.9	21.1	71.1	682.6	9.6	0.7	692.9
1964	123.7	194.1	12.9	83.0	79.8	109.5	21.6	73.2	697.8	10.2	0.5	708.5
1965	123.5	201.7	13.2	86.1	81.3	113.1	22.3	74.8	716.0	10.7	0.5	727.2
1966	122.5	209.5	13.3	89.2	82.4	116.2	23.0	77.3	733.4	10.8	0.3	744.5
1967	123.1	216.0	13.6	89.2	82.7	117.9	23.8	80.3	746.6	10.2	0.7	757.5
Females												
1957	10.8	46.8	0.8	1.4	10.0	48.0	24.9	56.9	199.6	0.7	—	200.3
1958	10.7	49.7	0.9	1.5	10.3	49.2	24.9	58.4	205.6	0.6	—	206.2
1959	10.6	51.1	0.9	1.5	10.3	49.5	24.6	61.4	209.9	0.5	0.1	210.5
1960	10.5	52.3	0.9	1.5	10.3	50.4	24.9	63.5	214.3	0.6	0.1	215.0
1961	10.3	55.7	0.9	1.6	11.0	53.9	25.4	65.4	224.2	0.5	0.1	224.8
1962	10.2	56.9	0.9	1.6	11.8	55.5	25.7	67.9	230.5	0.4	0.1	231.0
1963	10.1	57.5	1.0	1.7	12.1	56.7	26.1	70.9	236.1	0.5	0.2	236.8
1964	9.9	61.9	1.0	1.8	12.3	59.0	26.8	74.6	247.3	0.6	0.1	248.0
1965	9.9	64.7	1.0	2.1	13.7	62.6	28.3	78.5	260.8	0.6	0.1	261.5
1966	9.9	68.2	1.1	2.3	14.6	66.0	29.6	84.9	276.6	0.6	0.1	277.3
1967	9.9	70.3	1.1	2.4	16.0	68.7	29.9	90.2	288.5	0.6	0.3	289.4
Totals												
1957	143.7	202.9	12.1	75.8	82.8	142.6	44.6	115.1	819.6	9.9	0.4	829.9
1958	142.7	210.1	12.3	78.1	84.7	146.0	44.9	119.2	838.0	9.5	0.4	847.9
1959	141.3	217.5	12.6	79.8	84.8	146.6	44.4	124.3	851.3	9.3	1.2	861.8
1960	139.8	222.8	12.7	81.0	85.1	149.4	45.0	128.6	864.4	10.6	0.6	875.6
1961	137.6	232.0	12.7	81.8	86.9	156.8	45.6	132.0	885.4	9.6	0.3	895.3
1962	136.2	237.8	13.2	80.8	89.6	160.0	46.2	136.2	900.0	10.6	0.8	911.4
1963	135.0	244.1	13.8	81.3	91.7	163.6	47.2	142.0	918.7	10.1	0.9	929.7
1964	133.6	256.0	13.9	84.8	92.1	168.5	48.4	147.8	945.1	10.8	0.6	956.5
1965	133.4	266.4	14.2	88.2	95.0	175.7	50.6	153.3	976.8	11.3	0.6	988.7
1966	132.4	277.7	14.4	91.5	97.0	182.2	52.6	162.2	1,010.0	11.4	0.4	1,021.8
1967	133.0	286.3	14.7	91.6	98.7	186.6	53.7	170.5	1,035.1	10.8	1.0	1,046.9

LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS—Labour force projections have been made for the period up to 1990.

In the projection in the following table it is assumed that estimated average 1965 specific age-of-mother and marital status birthrates will continue and also the 1961 census specific age and marital status (females only) labour force participation rates.

As at 31 December	Projected Labour Force* Estimated Average 1965 Specific Age-of-Mother and Marital Status Birthrates Continue, and Net Immigration of					
	10,000 per Year			15,000 per Year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Totals
	(000)					
1966 (Base) . .	748	285	1,033	748	285	1,033
1967 . .	764	291	1,055	766	291	1,057
1968 . .	780	296	1,076	784	297	1,081
1969 . .	796	301	1,097	802	303	1,105
1970 . .	813	307	1,120	820	309	1,129
1971 . .	830	312	1,142	839	315	1,154
1972 . .	847	318	1,165	859	321	1,180
1973 . .	865	323	1,188	879	327	1,206
1974 . .	884	329	1,213	900	334	1,234
1975 . .	903	335	1,238	921	341	1,262
1976 . .	922	342	1,264	942	348	1,290
1977 . .	941	349	1,290	963	356	1,319
1978 . .	961	355	1,316	985	363	1,348
1979 . .	981	360	1,341	1,007	368	1,375
1980 . .	1,000	364	1,364	1,028	373	1,401
1981 . .	1,019	368	1,387	1,048	378	1,426
1982 . .	1,037	372	1,409	1,069	383	1,452
1983 . .	1,056	377	1,433	1,091	388	1,479
1984 . .	1,076	383	1,459	1,113	394	1,507
1985 . .	1,097	390	1,487	1,136	401	1,537
1986 . .	1,119	398	1,517	1,160	410	1,570
1987 . .	1,141	407	1,548	1,185	420	1,605
1988 . .	1,165	416	1,581	1,211	430	1,641
1989 . .	1,190	426	1,616	1,238	441	1,679
1990 . .	1,215	437	1,652	1,266	454	1,720

*These projections have as base the estimated total population and labour force at 31 December 1966, and are based on 1961 Census specific age and marital status (females only) labour force participation rates, but adjusted to allow for actual labour force growth up to 31 December 1966.

As at 31 December	Projected Labour Force as Percentage of Projected Population, Assuming 1965 Birthrates Continue and Net Immigration of					
	10,000 per Year			15,000 per Year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Totals
	Percent					
1966 (Base) ..	55.0	21.1	38.1	55.0	21.1	38.1
1967 ..	55.1	21.1	38.2	55.1	21.1	38.2
1968 ..	55.2	21.1	38.2	55.3	21.1	38.3
1969 ..	55.2	21.1	38.2	55.3	21.1	38.3
1970 ..	55.3	21.1	38.3	55.3	21.0	38.3
1971 ..	55.3	21.0	38.2	55.3	21.0	38.3
1972 ..	55.3	21.0	38.2	55.5	21.0	38.3
1973 ..	55.3	20.9	38.2	55.5	20.9	38.3
1974 ..	55.4	20.8	38.2	55.6	20.9	38.3
1975 ..	55.4	20.8	38.2	55.6	20.8	38.3
1976 ..	55.3	20.8	38.1	55.5	20.8	38.3
1977 ..	55.3	20.7	38.1	55.5	20.8	38.3
1978 ..	55.3	20.7	38.1	55.5	20.7	38.2
1979 ..	55.2	20.5	38.0	55.4	20.5	38.1
1980 ..	55.1	20.3	37.8	55.3	20.4	38.0
1981 ..	54.9	20.1	37.6	55.1	20.2	37.8
1982 ..	54.7	19.9	37.4	54.9	20.0	37.6
1983 ..	54.5	19.7	37.2	54.8	19.8	37.4
1984 ..	54.4	19.6	37.1	54.7	19.7	37.3
1985 ..	54.3	19.6	37.0	54.5	19.6	37.2
1986 ..	54.2	19.6	37.0	54.5	19.6	37.2
1987 ..	54.1	19.6	37.0	54.5	19.6	37.2
1988 ..	54.1	19.6	37.0	54.4	19.7	37.2
1989 ..	54.1	19.7	37.0	54.5	19.8	37.3
1990 ..	54.2	19.8	37.1	54.5	19.9	37.4

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION—In the post-war years up to 1967 the labour situation was characterised by overfull employment and a high number of vacancies in industry. In 1967, following disinflationary measures, there was a sharp rise in the number of unemployed persons. By the middle of the year when seasonal workers found difficulty in obtaining off-season jobs the number of unemployed rose to over 6,000, or about 0.6 percent of the labour force. Unemployment became stabilised at about this level. (In most countries the unemployment rate exceeds 1.0 percent of the labour force). The employment situation continued to be relatively buoyant with the demand for labour approximately matching the supply. The number of vacancies has dropped appreciably.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT: National Employment Service—As from 1 April 1946 a National Employment Service was established under the Employment Act 1945 with the principal function of promoting and maintaining full employment in New Zealand. In fact, provision for Government Employment Bureaux had been made as early as 1891. From 1930 to 1936, the period of the operations of the Unemployment Board, the bureaux functioned rather as unemployment registration offices than as placement services. In 1936 the activities of the Unemployment Board were transferred to the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and the bureaux replaced by a State Placement Service, which operated a widely used system of local labour exchanges. From 1942 to the end of March 1946 this became merged in the Industrial Manpower Division of the National Service Department, and, with an augmented staff, carried out the wider and more complex functions of manpower direction and control. In this work the Industrial Manpower Division placed a much greater emphasis on the collection and use of employment and other economic data, on the research and planning aspects of employment, and on the co-ordination of industrial activities with manpower resources. The National Employment Service was built upon these foundations. After 12 months' activity as a separate department, the National Employment Service was, however, on 1 April 1947, amalgamated with the Department of Labour.

The functions and duties of the Department are set out in the Labour Department Act 1954. On the employment side the duties include: the provision of a complete employment service for the purposes of placing workers in employment, assisting employers to provide employment, helping persons to find better or more suitable employment, and aiding persons who require occupational readjustment or training; the collection and publication of information relating to employment and unemployment; the making of surveys and forecasts of the classes of employment required or available; the promotion of voluntary placing of suitable persons in such employment; and in general the promotion and maintenance of full employment. In particular the Department may operate hostels for workers, provide a home-aid service, and arrange for the selection, transport, and accommodation of immigrants.

Accordingly the Department seeks to maintain a policy of full employment at the highest productive level, operates 23 district employment offices, provides through a home-aid service domestic help for families in urgent circumstances, and administers employment schemes, subsidised where necessary, for those unfit to compete in the ordinary labour market.

The 11 hostels operated by or for the Department at 31 March 1967—comprising an industrial workers' hostel, immigration hostels, Public Service hostels, miners' hostels, and Maori youth hostels—provided accommodation for 1,389 workers.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT: Half-yearly Surveys—Commencing in 1946 the Department of Labour has carried out at half-yearly intervals a general survey of employment in New Zealand. These surveys are conducted by means of inquiries sent out to employers of labour, the results being published in the *Labour and Employment Gazette*. Returns are required from all establishments in which at least two persons (including working proprietors) are engaged. Government and local authority employment is included. Each return covers six consecutive months, the initial survey (apart from a pilot survey taken for April 1946) relating to the period May to October 1946. Particulars of working proprietors, number of establishments, reported vacancies, and hours of work and earnings

are available at half-yearly intervals only. Employers in farming, hunting, trapping, fishing, waterfront work, seagoing work, private domestic service and armed forces are not required to submit half-yearly returns. The following tables, which are based on these surveys, have been extracted from the *Labour and Employment Gazette*. Separate tables are given for males and females, except for part-time employees where combined figures only are given. Working proprietors are in general distinguished from employees and the numbers of vacancies reported and of establishments covered are appended. All figures are shown by industrial groups.

Since the introduction of half-yearly employment surveys there have been several changes in the industrial classification of units to bring the New Zealand classification into line with the United Nations Standard Industrial Classification. The figures in the following tables are on the latest revised basis.

A summary of employment is given in the following table.

Date of Survey	Full-time Employees and Working Proprietors			Vacancies			Part-time Workers			Half-yearly Percentage Rate of Labour Turnover*	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
April—										percent	percent
1957	423,720	159,606	583,326	11,983	5,562	17,545	11,221	15,408	26,629	19	31
1958	436,062	164,498	600,560	10,669	5,280	15,949	12,397	17,437	29,834	18	32
1959	447,003	167,802	614,805	8,490	4,026	12,516	12,855	18,401	31,256	18	32
1960	456,816	171,605	628,421	9,910	6,004	15,914	14,139	20,290	34,429	19	32
1961	468,113	180,181	648,294	16,980	8,921	25,901	15,884	24,946	40,830	21	34
1962	478,036	185,630	663,666	9,373	5,323	14,696	16,443	26,193	42,636	20	34
1963	491,568	190,830	682,398	8,601	4,233	12,834	16,908	27,906	44,814	18	32
1964	507,174	200,596	707,770	11,264	4,089	15,353	18,481	30,800	49,281	20	32
1965	526,455	211,599	738,054	14,218	4,720	18,938	20,386	34,669	55,055	21	33
1966	542,943	223,955	766,898	16,366	6,030	22,396	23,813	39,814	63,627	23	36x
1967	554,644	233,899	788,543	9,944	4,307	14,251	24,372	44,453	68,825	21	34
October 1967	537,163	227,444	764,607	5,066	2,946	8,012	23,039	43,909	66,948	13	27

*The relationship between the number of terminations over the previous half-year and the average number of employees during the same period.

Employment in industry on 15 April of the latest 11 years, and on 15 October 1967, is given in the following table. No industrial dissection of part-time employment is available prior to April 1957.

Date of Survey	Primary Industry (Other Than Farming, Fishing, and Hunting)	Manufacturing Industry	Power, Water, and Sanitary Services	Building and Construction	Transport and Communication (Other Than Waterfront Work)	Commerce	Domestic and Personal Services	Administration and Professional	Total, All Industries Covered
April—									
1957	10,705	139,011	11,303	49,331	53,746	69,749	11,496	45,887	391,228
1958	10,754	143,061	11,415	51,188	54,846	71,104	11,666	48,373	402,407
1959	10,617	148,923	11,727	52,718	54,752	71,436	11,474	50,262	411,909
1960	10,637	152,939	11,784	53,743	55,188	72,543	11,726	52,216	420,776
1961	10,414	158,545	11,755	54,643	55,307	75,224	11,692	53,611	431,191
1962	10,516	163,032	12,249	54,067	56,914	76,673	12,039	55,205	440,695
1963	10,458	168,873	12,764	54,466	58,356	79,130	12,369	57,724	454,140
1964	10,540	176,632	12,906	57,014	58,378	81,501	12,583	59,558	469,112
1965	10,704	183,964	13,096	60,091	59,501	84,185	12,916	61,567	486,024
1966	10,834	191,464	13,183	62,679	60,163	86,483	13,233	62,863	500,902
1967	10,784	197,999	13,514	62,417	60,569	87,796	13,700	65,267	512,046
October—1967	12,001	183,268	13,969	59,786	59,758	86,470	13,882	65,635	494,769

Male Employees, Full Time

Date of Survey	Primary Industry (Other Than Farming, Fishing, and Hunting)	Manufacturing Industry	Power, Water, and Sanitary Services	Building and Construction	Transport and Com- munication (Other Than Waterfront Work)	Commerce	Domestic and Personal Services	Administration and Professional	Totals, All Industries Covered
<i>Male Working Proprietors</i>									
April—									
1957	456	9,776	9	6,344	1,969	10,105	3,260	573	32,492
1958	443	10,093	8	6,482	2,084	10,634	3,420	491	33,655
1959	483	10,263	8	7,049	2,267	10,972	3,515	537	35,094
1960	481	10,396	11	7,317	2,252	11,418	3,617	548	36,040
1961	444	10,495	6	7,294	2,314	12,043	3,704	622	36,922
1962	450	10,427	9	7,287	2,372	12,443	3,776	577	37,341
1963	423	10,226	10	7,268	2,383	12,777	3,824	517	37,428
1964	406	10,381	17	7,326	2,365	13,009	4,054	504	38,062
1965	488	10,646	21	7,747	2,854	13,776	4,347	552	40,431
1966	514	11,026	28	8,158	2,830	14,244	4,527	714	42,041
1967	502	11,115	32	8,356	2,692	14,412	4,642	847	42,598
October— 1967	513	11,021	24	8,263	2,680	14,346	4,747	800	42,394
<i>Female Employees, Full Time</i>									
April—									
1957	257	42,764	792	1,194	8,985	38,747	14,159	45,673	152,571
1958	295	45,375	819	1,257	9,233	39,390	14,258	46,599	157,226
1959	288	46,337	834	1,310	9,279	39,182	14,020	48,709	159,959
1960	292	47,265	839	1,283	9,332	39,850	14,296	50,195	163,352
1961	302	50,279	842	1,356	9,874	42,571	14,735	51,448	171,407
1962	316	51,207	863	1,414	10,623	43,670	15,072	53,361	176,526
1963	310	51,755	877	1,444	10,860	44,640	15,499	55,913	181,298
1964	304	55,606	884	1,536	11,025	46,377	15,911	58,680	190,323
1965	316	58,029	930	1,773	12,030	49,029	16,852	61,455	200,414
1966	369	61,012	991	1,936	12,852	50,964	17,474	66,339	211,937
1967	397	62,521	1,042	2,092	13,962	52,851	17,718	70,911	221,494
October— 1967	409	59,308	1,057	2,027	13,570	51,342	17,047	70,299	215,059
<i>Female Working Proprietors</i>									
April—									
1957	2	1,278	—	—	70	3,426	2,070	189	7,035
1958	2	1,290	—	—	84	3,593	2,114	189	7,272
1959	2	1,369	—	—	99	3,900	2,264	209	7,843
1960	8	1,378	—	—	107	4,205	2,345	210	8,253
1961	12	1,437	—	—	125	4,517	2,472	211	8,774
1962	7	1,464	1	—	147	4,787	2,478	220	9,104
1963	4	1,494	1	2	150	5,065	2,602	214	9,532
1964	3	1,533	1	—	144	5,527	2,839	226	10,273
1965	9	1,574	1	1	246	5,949	3,181	224	11,185
1966	9	1,667	2	1	261	6,339	3,484	255	12,018
1967	15	1,721	3	—	264	6,478	3,578	346	12,405
October— 1967	15	1,687	5	—	276	6,506	3,607	289	12,385
<i>Part-time Employees—Males and Females Combined*</i>									
April—									
1959	81	5,484	110	—	1,161	7,192	9,200	8,028	31,256
1960	87	5,999	105	—	1,245	8,086	9,784	9,123	34,429
1961	54	8,136	131	—	1,543	10,091	10,891	9,984	40,830
1962	47	7,880	154	—	1,766	10,427	11,701	10,661	42,636
1963	67	8,026	164	—	1,788	11,240	11,865	11,664	44,814
1964	65	9,130	188	—	1,901	12,316	12,732	12,919	49,251
1965	82	9,993	186	—	2,315	13,583	14,597	14,299	55,055
1966	90	11,422	234	—	2,800	15,554	17,538	15,990	63,628
1967	102	12,375	255	—	2,978	16,919	18,596	17,600	68,825
October— 1967	82	11,527	241	—	2,683	16,097	18,297	18,021	66,948

*Not included in any other figures in this table.

A dissection of the manufacturing industry column shown in the preceding table is now given over the same period.

Date of Survey	Seasonal Manufacturing	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Other Than Seasonal)	Textiles, Clothing, Leather	Building Materials and Furnishings	Engineering and Metal Working	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Total Manufacturing Industry
<i>Male Employees, Full Time</i>							
April—							
1957	21,998	9,068	11,588	24,310	52,313	19,734	139,011
1958	23,144	9,111	12,100	24,546	53,701	20,459	143,061
1959	25,433	9,210	12,659	25,792	54,442	21,387	148,923
1960	25,801	9,265	12,739	26,305	56,313	22,516	152,939
1961	26,079	9,607	13,373	27,408	58,535	23,543	158,545
1962	26,392	9,906	13,848	27,362	61,395	24,129	163,032
1963	28,152	10,084	13,558	26,731	64,637	25,711	168,873
1964	28,380	9,938	14,027	28,150	69,239	26,898	176,632
1965	27,781	10,137	14,340	29,666	73,403	28,637	183,964
1966	29,130	10,489	14,450	30,409	76,943	30,043	191,464
1967	31,958	10,840	14,671	30,380	79,406	30,744	197,999
October—							
1967	22,440	10,881	14,236	28,411	76,852	30,448	183,268
<i>Male Working Proprietors</i>							
April—							
1957	83	1,049	1,159	2,053	4,410	1,022	9,776
1958	99	1,053	1,178	2,066	4,653	1,044	10,093
1959	95	1,051	1,200	2,028	4,863	1,026	10,263
1960	95	1,040	1,197	2,010	4,939	1,115	10,396
1961	90	1,063	1,173	2,040	5,036	1,093	10,495
1962	94	999	1,199	1,988	5,076	1,071	10,427
1963	102	963	1,052	1,915	5,157	1,037	10,226
1964	113	956	1,012	1,915	5,356	1,029	10,381
1965	116	938	1,070	1,892	5,530	1,100	10,646
1966	116	882	1,056	1,913	5,905	1,154	11,026
1967	117	856	1,048	1,956	5,957	1,181	11,115
October—							
1967	122	849	1,009	1,901	5,964	1,176	11,021
<i>Female Employees, Full Time</i>							
April—							
1957	1,960	4,976	22,546	1,453	5,127	6,702	42,764
1958	2,179	5,064	24,079	1,531	5,420	7,102	45,375
1959	2,179	4,879	24,470	1,708	5,527	7,574	46,337
1960	2,256	5,028	24,015	1,867	5,978	8,121	47,265
1961	2,231	5,229	25,547	1,927	6,821	8,524	50,279
1962	2,513	5,075	25,970	1,881	7,230	8,538	51,207
1963	2,597	5,232	25,061	1,860	7,923	9,082	51,755
1964	2,802	5,251	26,772	2,012	9,162	9,607	55,606
1965	2,860	5,344	27,290	2,187	10,026	10,322	58,029
1966	3,223	5,529	28,232	2,395	10,578	11,055	61,012
1967	3,423	5,657	28,368	2,374	11,070	11,629	62,521
October—							
1967	2,833	5,612	27,193	2,251	9,968	11,451	59,308
<i>Female Working Proprietors</i>							
April—							
1957	9	452	552	36	124	105	1,278
1958	9	451	540	37	144	109	1,290
1959	5	467	556	57	177	107	1,369
1960	5	457	531	46	215	124	1,378
1961	4	471	531	48	252	131	1,437
1962	8	468	545	49	269	125	1,464
1963	8	469	509	60	314	134	1,494
1964	9	485	485	69	338	147	1,533
1965	9	469	476	80	372	168	1,574
1966	12	447	466	106	449	187	1,667
1967	13	422	458	119	495	214	1,721
October—							
1967	11	426	436	123	483	208	1,687
<i>Part-time Employees Males and Females Combined*</i>							
April—							
1959	160	952	1,447	544	1,319	1,062	5,484
1960	152	1,026	1,555	610	1,436	1,220	5,999
1961	203	1,602	2,205	688	1,964	1,474	8,136
1962	246	1,346	2,255	612	1,925	1,496	7,880
1963	165	1,476	1,955	607	2,148	1,675	8,026
1964	213	1,616	2,355	736	2,493	1,717	9,130
1965	276	1,823	2,316	862	2,700	2,016	9,993
1966	296	1,991	2,521	1,023	3,434	2,157	11,422
1967	384	1,957	2,884	987	3,734	2,429	12,375
October—							
1967	355	2,040	2,629	790	3,412	2,301	11,527

*Not included in any other figures in this table.

The following table shows the number of vacancies reported by employers in the half-yearly surveys.

Date of Survey	Primary Industry (Other Than Farming, Fishing, and Hunting)	Manufacturing Industry*†	Power, Water, and Sanitary Services	Building and Construction	Transport and Communication (Other Than Waterfront Work)	Commerce	Domestic and Personal Services	Administration and Professional	Totals, All Industries Covered
<i>Males</i>									
April—1957	133	4,018	316	1,528	3,204	1,399	224	1,161	11,983
1958	109	3,755	275	1,753	2,390	1,081	184	1,122	10,669
1959	53	2,955	153	957	2,221	824	149	1,178	8,490
1960	100	3,368	187	1,958	1,410	1,306	197	1,384	9,910
1961	236	6,414	371	3,222	2,249	2,140	402	1,946	16,980
1962	123	3,310	329	1,147	1,487	1,048	280	1,649	9,373
1963	135	3,134	225	1,454	1,104	1,012	191	1,346	8,601
1964	130	3,900	290	1,894	2,159	1,220	218	1,453	11,264
1965	209	5,281	453	2,521	2,385	1,444	274	1,651	14,218
1966	244	6,114	610	2,552	2,630	1,888	312	2,016	16,366
1967	139	3,092	567	923	1,872	1,307	292	1,752	9,944
October—1967	104	1,414	294	466	602	788	219	1,179	5,066
<i>Females</i>									
April—1957	12	2,204	21	—	184	979	417	1,745	5,562
1958	5	2,372	10	—	181	854	371	1,487	5,280
1959	2	1,404	5	—	177	695	279	1,464	4,026
1960	5	2,332	10	—	196	968	414	2,079	6,004
1961	16	3,753	17	—	344	1,696	673	2,422	8,921
1962	10	1,684	12	1	245	821	397	2,153	5,323
1963	3	1,502	11	—	132	711	303	1,571	4,233
1964	6	1,634	6	—	232	636	348	1,227	4,089
1965	3	1,816	15	1	276	809	409	1,391	4,720
1966	12	2,458	11	—	215	1,190	495	1,649	6,030
1967	5	1,634	19	—	282	853	377	1,137	4,307
October—1967	7	810	11	1	98	711	350	958	2,946

*Excluding seasonal manufacturing. †A reduction from and including May 1959, an increase from and including June 1961, and a reduction in and from November 1965 in vacancies for Railways Department, resulted from a reassessment of their staffing requirements.

Reported vacancies in manufacturing industry included in the previous table are now shown separately.

Date of Survey	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Other Than Seasonal)	Textiles, Clothing, and Leather	Building Materials and Furnishings	Engineering and Metal Working†	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Totals, Manufacturing Industry*
<i>Males</i>						
April—1957	135	354	799	2,286	444	4,018
1958	129	330	822	2,102	372	3,755
1959	85	199	450	1,925	296	2,955
1960	107	300	700	1,822	439	3,368
1961	260	634	1,264	3,503	753	6,414
1962	102	243	484	2,171	310	3,310
1963	75	195	553	1,986	325	3,134
1964	97	225	785	2,362	431	3,900
1965	185	293	929	3,284	590	5,281
1966	133	370	1,050	3,791	770	6,114
1967	94	221	390	1,991	396	3,092
October—1967	34	63	209	888	220	1,414
<i>Females</i>						
April—1957	111	1,783	19	106	185	2,204
1958	116	1,881	62	121	192	2,372
1959	102	1,045	20	104	133	1,404
1960	171	1,685	36	213	227	2,332
1961	382	2,586	73	317	395	3,753
1962	166	1,181	32	141	164	1,684
1963	103	1,063	25	144	167	1,502
1964	95	1,139	45	198	157	1,634
1965	157	1,214	49	210	186	1,816
1966	224	1,539	50	342	303	2,458
1967	83	1,197	18	132	204	1,634
October—1967	53	576	17	65	99	810

*Excluding seasonal manufacturing. †A reduction from and including May 1959, an increase from and including June 1961, and a reduction in and from November 1965 in vacancies for Railways Department, resulted from a reassessment of their staffing requirements.

The number of establishments covered by the half-yearly surveys is now shown, the second part of the table giving an analysis of the manufacturing industry column contained in the first part.

Date of Survey	Primary Industry (Other Than Farming, Fishing, and Hunting)	Manufacturing Industry	Power, Water, and Sanitary Services	Building and Construction	Transport and Communication (Other Than Waterfront Work)	Commerce	Domestic and Personal Services	Administration and Professional	Totals, All Industries Covered
April—									
1957	632	12,544	242	5,899	2,543	15,143	4,501	3,739	45,243
1958	621	12,611	251	6,057	2,605	15,604	4,626	3,822	46,197
1959	634	12,656	257	6,609	2,688	15,950	4,736	3,884	47,414
1960	634	12,708	267	6,507	2,684	16,384	4,841	4,008	48,033
1961	603	12,742	266	6,621	2,709	17,141	4,994	4,032	49,108
1962	599	12,723	269	6,653	2,718	17,557	5,132	4,025	49,676
1963	575	12,715	269	6,610	2,738	18,004	5,259	4,108	50,278
1964	570	12,969	281	6,649	2,741	18,657	5,493	4,223	51,583
1965	624	13,350	282	7,027	3,112	19,493	5,962	4,394	54,244
1966	673	13,719	296	7,422	3,162	20,286	6,292	4,611	56,461
1967	645	13,932	298	7,518	3,080	20,638	6,536	4,736	57,383
October—									
1967	628	13,870	298	7,333	3,079	20,704	6,594	4,766	57,272

Date of Survey	Seasonal Manufacturing	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Other Than Seasonal)	Textiles, Clothing, and Leather	Building Materials and Furnishings	Engineering and Metal Working	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Totals, Manufacturing Industry
April—							
1957	529	1,285	1,875	2,599	4,866	1,390	12,544
1958	518	1,254	1,861	2,588	4,973	1,417	12,611
1959	504	1,249	1,850	2,555	5,098	1,400	12,656
1960	495	1,222	1,832	2,528	5,176	1,455	12,708
1961	479	1,228	1,810	2,530	5,263	1,432	12,742
1962	483	1,187	1,802	2,481	5,358	1,412	12,723
1963	481	1,169	1,674	2,436	5,518	1,437	12,715
1964	471	1,152	1,644	2,468	5,754	1,480	12,969
1965	460	1,134	1,652	2,475	6,017	1,558	13,296
1966	450	1,095	1,667	2,506	6,385	1,616	13,719
1967	440	1,073	1,641	2,516	6,610	1,652	13,932
October—							
1967	441	1,071	1,605	2,483	6,616	1,654	13,870

The table now following shows the half-yearly survey totals of full-time employment in industry, under a more detailed industrial classification, as at 15 April 1966 and 1967; employment by the Central Government, by local authorities, and by private employers being distinguished at the same time in the 1967 figures.

Industry	Number of Persons* in Industry at 15 April 1966		Number of Persons* in Industry at 15 April 1967					
			Males			Females		
	Males	Females	Government	Local Authorities	Private*	Government	Local Authorities	Private*
Primary industry (other than farming, fishing or hunting)—								
Forestry	3,410	239	3,144	7	307	240	—	18
Logging	2,698	53	149	—	2,507	—	—	63
Coal mining	3,393	51	2,547	—	754	45	—	7
Other mining	197	13	—	—	218	—	—	11
Quarrying, n.e.i.	1,650	22	—	87	1,566	—	1	27
Seasonal manufacturing—								
Meat processing, etc.	23,442	1,371	—	291	25,221	—	1	1,345
Fruit and vegetable preserving	1,325	1,361	—	—	1,708	—	—	1,536
Dairy factories	4,479	503	—	—	4,855	—	—	554

Industry	Number of Persons* in Industry at 15 April 1966		Number of Persons* in Industry at 15 April 1967					
	Males	Females	Males			Females		
			Government	Local Authorities	Private*	Government	Local Authorities	Private*
Food, drink, and tobacco (other than seasonal)—								
Grain milling	798	90	—	—	837	—	—	116
Bread bakeries	2,031	416	—	—	1,970	—	—	387
Biscuit making	767	629	—	—	744	—	—	623
Cake and pastry making ..	1,439	1,525	—	—	1,390	—	—	1,429
Sugar and confectionery ..	1,316	1,154	—	—	1,283	—	—	1,095
Other food	1,719	1,041	—	—	2,019	—	—	1,175
Beverages	2,822	511	16	—	2,932	3	—	621
Tobacco manufacture	479	610	—	—	505	—	—	630
Textiles, clothing and leather—								
Woollen mills	2,166	1,945	—	—	2,275	—	—	1,826
Knitted wear and hosiery ..	2,099	3,926	—	—	2,252	—	—	4,040
Flax, rope, and twine	406	77	—	—	366	—	—	71
Other textile production ..	2,341	1,040	—	—	2,385	—	—	1,067
Footwear manufacture	2,462	2,805	—	—	2,415	—	—	2,934
Footwear repair	237	39	—	—	228	—	—	34
Clothing manufacture	3,169	16,892	—	—	3,132	—	—	16,875
Fur dressing and manufacture ..	78	87	—	—	84	—	—	90
Other textile goods	777	1,110	—	—	750	—	—	1,080
Tanneries	1,282	173	—	—	1,318	—	—	171
Leather goods	489	604	—	—	514	—	—	638
Building materials and furnishing—								
Sawmilling, plywoods, etc. ..	11,199	539	625	—	10,613	19	—	516
Builders' woodwork	5,081	182	—	28	5,008	—	—	191
Furniture cabinets	4,618	572	—	—	4,688	—	—	615
Other wood manufacture	1,010	272	—	—	904	—	—	111
Structural clay products	1,166	38	—	—	1,187	—	—	45
Pottery and glass	2,324	611	—	—	2,412	—	—	657
Lime, cement, etc.	6,924	287	—	21	6,850	—	—	339
Engineering and metal working—								
Engineering and machinery ..	33,657	4,285	—	1	34,594	—	—	4,419
Electrical manufacture	6,773	2,813	—	—	7,001	—	—	2,978
Ships, locomotives, etc.	6,997	85	5,851	—	1,468	57	—	43
Vehicle and cycle manufacture ..	6,077	758	—	—	5,928	—	—	804
Vehicle repair and aircraft ..	29,344	3,086	37	960	29,523	—	19	3,245
Miscellaneous manufacturing—								
Chemicals and by-products	6,185	2,399	—	20	5,707	—	—	2,420
Rubber manufacture	3,417	794	—	—	3,632	—	—	823
Paper and paper products	5,616	1,596	—	—	5,977	—	—	1,719
Printing, publishing, and allied ..	11,188	3,777	716	—	10,870	289	—	3,712
Instruments, clocks, jewellery ..	1,183	576	—	—	1,225	—	—	568
Other manufacturing, n.e.i. ..	3,608	2,100	—	—	3,778	—	—	2,312
Power, water, and sanitary services	13,211	993	3,729	8,886	931	196	754	95
Building and construction	70,837	1,937	12,232	3,116	55,425	644	106	1,342
Transport and communication—								
Rail transport	16,023	1,180	15,849	11	25	1,216	2	5
Road transport	21,110	1,457	1,444	1,817	17,646	66	67	1,383
Water transport (not waterfront)	5,099	583	151	3,385	1,660	7	115	485
Air transport	3,239	851	1,034	76	2,491	132	6	784
Post Office	17,522	9,042	17,672	—	—	9,958	—	—
Commerce—								
Wholesale and retail trade	82,469	46,825	40	179	82,935	18	11	47,614
Storage	221	4	—	—	216	—	—	2
Finance	9,218	6,430	1,177	—	8,493	877	—	6,453
Insurance	4,900	3,511	751	—	4,441	590	—	3,162
Real estate	1,307	452	—	—	1,304	—	—	498
Wool and grain stores (seasonal)	2,612	81	—	—	2,672	—	—	104
Domestic and personal services—								
Provision of lodging, food, etc. ..	8,742	11,977	23	1	8,936	70	16	12,040
Portrait and photo studios	620	700	—	—	693	—	—	687
Laundries, cleaning, etc.	2,307	3,265	—	—	2,386	—	—	3,277
Barbers, beauty shops, etc.	957	3,309	—	—	943	—	—	3,497
Recreation, sport, etc.	4,822	1,665	101	1,148	3,774	25	63	1,581
Undertaking	312	42	—	97	240	—	—	40
Administration and professional—								
Hospitals	8,026	24,612	2,209	6,111	176	2,327	21,087	2,614
Medical and allied services	472	2,688	62	—	437	1,738	—	1,081
Education and instruction	19,593	21,531	2,367	16,884	1,464	1,714	19,444	2,299
Arts sciences and religion	2,735	1,176	869	—	2,035	273	—	983
Government, n.e.i.	16,328	6,545	16,492	—	—	6,941	—	—
Local authorities, n.e.i.	10,256	1,487	—	10,543	—	—	1,591	—
Miscellaneous services and agencies	6,280	8,555	311	—	6,154	203	—	8,962
Totals	543,056	223,955	89,598	53,669	411,377	27,648	43,283	162,968
				554,644			233,899	

*These figures are inclusive of working proprietors.

NOTE—The preceding table does not include armed forces personnel, numbering 11,400 in April 1966 and 10,800 in April 1967, or persons engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, waterfront work, seagoing work, domestic service in private households, and one-man business units, etc., estimated to total 243,100 in April 1966, and 246,600 in April 1967.

An effective correlation of the figures shown in the preceding tables with those of employment in factories found in Section 18 of this volume is precluded by the differing definitions of "manufacturing industry"; furthermore, the tabulations of half-yearly surveys differ from factory-production statistics in including managers and foremen, clerical workers, and distributing staff attached to manufacturing establishments in one figure with factory operatives.

VACANCIES, PLACEMENTS, AND DISENGAGED PERSONS—In addition to the half-yearly surveys of the employment position as a whole, the Department of Labour maintains a month-to-month record of vacancies, placements, and disengaged persons seeking work. The following tables are derived from this record and hence relate only to the Department's operations as a labour exchange.

Notified Vacancies—Particulars of notified vacancies at the end of each month from December 1966 to December 1967 (together with monthly averages for calendar years) are shown by district groupings in the following table. This table does not necessarily cover the same establishments as the preceding tables derived from half-yearly surveys; on the one hand it does not exclude vacancies on farms, in seasonal manufacturing industry, and in domestic service; but on the other hand it includes only those vacancies which have been notified to a district office of the Department of Labour in its capacity as a placement service.

Period	Auckland	Wellington and Lower Hutt	Other North Island	Christ- church	Dunedin	Other South Island	Total
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Monthly Average for Calendar Years

1957 ..	1,472	3,276	1,757	734	652	1,035	8,926
1958 ..	1,372	2,459	1,331	551	604	818	7,135
1959* ..	992	2,068	834	540	348	518	5,300
1960 ..	1,229	2,460	1,045	965	362	703	6,764
1961* ..	1,592	3,997	1,214	1,067	436	890	9,196
1962 ..	1,016	3,415	820	626	334	632	6,843
1963 ..	950	2,783	756	443	254	545	5,731
1964 ..	1,225	2,858	1,010	625	275	620	6,613
1965* ..	1,596	3,237	1,249	754	352	748	7,936
1966 ..	1,722	3,381	1,194	460	312	684	7,753
1967 ..	979	1,826	613	246	143	320	4,127

1966—

Monthly Totals

December ..	2,339	3,276	989	614	273	564	8,055
1967—							
January ..	2,158	3,376	1,017	341	266	563	7,721
February ..	1,904	3,051	949	376	293	550	7,123
March ..	1,248	3,107	858	343	267	473	6,296
April ..	1,044	2,691	822	257	211	402	5,427
May ..	718	1,816	455	136	90	192	3,407
June ..	451	1,317	481	136	84	228	2,697
July ..	557	1,187	524	206	79	258	2,811
August ..	576	1,067	406	196	93	247	2,585
September ..	591	1,143	410	240	85	237	2,706
October ..	629	1,076	442	188	93	215	2,643
November ..	1,047	1,077	500	267	75	253	3,219
December ..	824	1,004	498	267	75	215	2,883

* A reduction from and including May 1959, an increase from and including June 1961, and a reduction from and including November 1965 in vacancies notified by Railways Department, resulted from a reassessment of their staffing requirements.

Placements—An industrial analysis of placements by the Department of Labour during the latest five years follows; not all these placements were, however, of disengaged persons.

Year	Primary Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Building Construction	Power, Water, and Sanitary Services	Transport and Communication	Commerce	Domestic and Personal Services	Administration and Professional	Total
<i>Annual Totals</i>									
1963	4,799	3,098	1,995	116	539	1,566	921	1,037	14,071
1964	4,134	3,536	1,963	134	590	1,623	1,031	1,144	14,155
1965	3,815	3,512	1,524	106	499	1,607	997	1,146	13,206
1966	3,816	3,328	1,306	128	440	1,400	818	900	12,136
1967	6,364	5,177	3,195	128	1,261	1,889	1,323	2,057	21,394

A classification of these placements by district grouping is contained in the next table.

Year	Auckland	Wellington and Lower Hutt	Other North Island	Christchurch	Dunedin	Other South Island	Total
<i>Annual Totals</i>							
1963 ..	1,556	1,851	3,454	2,246	959	4,005	14,071
1964 ..	1,861	2,356	3,359	1,567	1,382	3,630	14,155
1965 ..	1,885	1,859	2,788	1,614	1,543	3,517	13,206
1966 ..	1,691	1,443	2,986	1,330	1,151	3,535	12,136
1967 ..	4,076	2,603	5,819	2,656	1,469	4,771	21,394

Summary—The following table contains a summary of the numbers of notified vacancies, placements, and disengaged persons as recorded by the Department of Labour for each month from December 1966 to December 1967, together with monthly averages for the calendar years 1957–67 inclusive.

Date	Vacancies at End of Month			Placements During Month			Disengaged Persons at End of Month		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Monthly Average For Calendar Years</i>									
1957 ..	5,864	3,062	8,926	941	428	1,369	368	26	394
1958 ..	4,407	2,728	7,135	890	406	1,296	734	52	786
1959 ..	3,046*	2,254	5,300	1,025	389	1,414	1,096	92	1,188
1960 ..	4,076	2,688	6,764	793	329	1,122	569	64	633
1961 ..	5,802*	3,394	9,196	634	297	931	335	41	376
1962 ..	4,285	2,558	6,843	860	345	1,205	934	106	1,040
1963 ..	3,746	1,985	5,731	803	370	1,173	726	123	849
1964 ..	4,847	1,766	6,613	788	392	1,180	511	139	650
1965 ..	6,000	1,936	7,936	722	379	1,101	385	128	513
1966 ..	5,550	2,203	7,753	674	337	1,011	332	131	463
1967 ..	2,682	1,445	4,127	1,376	407	1,783	3,267	585	3,852
1966—	<i>Monthly Totals</i>								
December	5,380	2,675	8,055	317	134	451	380	146	526
1967—									
January	5,003	2,718	7,721	810	710	1,520	419	185	604
February	4,463	2,660	7,123	1,020	873	1,893	431	177	608
March ..	4,234	2,062	6,296	819	393	1,212	413	173	586
April ..	3,598	1,829	5,427	636	272	908	726	242	968
May ..	2,159	1,248	3,407	780	299	1,079	1,975	328	2,303
June ..	1,702	995	2,697	1,044	246	1,290	4,659	569	5,228
July ..	1,806	1,005	2,811	2,749	349	3,098	5,554	740	6,294
August ..	1,623	962	2,585	2,567	420	2,987	5,790	719	6,509
September	1,709	997	2,706	2,427	321	2,748	4,871	769	5,640
October..	1,680	963	2,643	1,750	311	2,061	4,127	729	4,856
November	2,217	1,002	3,219	1,416	447	1,863	4,681	1,057	5,738
December	1,989	894	2,883	488	247	735	5,558	1,328	6,886

*A reduction from and including May 1959, an increase from and including June 1961, and a reduction from and including November 1965 in vacancies notified by Railways Department, resulted from a reassessment of their staffing requirements.

Vocational Guidance—Since 1938 vocational guidance of pupils at secondary schools has been undertaken by the Department of Education which has Vocational Guidance Centres in Auckland, Hamilton, Lower Hutt, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Activities are described in Section 7, Education.

Apprenticeships—Under the Apprentices Act 1948 orders governing apprenticeships are made by the Court of Arbitration, which consists of a Judge, a workers' member, and an employers' member. Orders are made on the recommendations of New Zealand Apprenticeship Committees, which consist of four representatives of employers, four representatives of workers, a person conversant with technical education, and the Commissioner of Apprenticeship, who is *ex officio* chairman of each committee. The New Zealand committees are in effect policy making committees. There are 34 committees, which normally meet once or twice a year.

Day-to-day administration of the Apprentices Act and the apprenticeship orders is carried on by local apprenticeship committees, of which there are 226. They consist of three representatives of employers, three representatives of workers, a person conversant with technical education, and the District Commissioner of Apprenticeship, who is *ex officio* chairman of all committees for the district for which he is appointed. District Commissioners delegate chairmanship to other officers of the Department of Labour when necessary.

The apprentice learns by doing tasks under supervision. Provision is made in a number of apprenticeship orders for a specific list of operations and skills to be taught apprentices by their employers. Both employers and apprentices are thus helped to define the scope of training, and apprenticeship committees, when called on to do so, are enabled to judge whether or not training is adequate.

As no employer may engage an apprentice without the prior consent of the appropriate local committee, the facilities for training are known to the committee in each case. When an employer who has not previously had an apprentice applies for permission to engage one, arrangements may be made for an inspection of his workshop by two members of the local committee. On their report the full committee makes the appropriate decision. Every apprentice has a contract of apprenticeship, which is registered by the District Commissioner.

Local committees deal with complaints from apprentices and employers, with applications to transfer apprentices to other employers, and applications to discharge apprentices for misconduct. Their decisions, which are of a semi-judicial nature, are subject to review by way of appeal to the Court of Arbitration.

In the majority of industries there are provisions in apprenticeship orders for the attendance of apprentices at technical classes, both during working hours and in the evening. In the 40-hour week four hours are spent at day classes, with usually an equivalent amount of time at evening classes. In some industries technical training is concentrated into an annual course of three or four weeks' duration. The classes are operated by technical and other secondary schools.

Although technical schools are semi-autonomous bodies, the general policy regarding apprentice education is determined by the Department of Education in co-operation with New Zealand Apprenticeship Committees. That Department itself operates a Technical Correspondence Institute, which provides courses of instruction for those apprentices who live too far from any school to allow them to attend evening classes.

A statutory body, the New Zealand Trades Certification Board, conducts examinations for apprentices (see Section 7 - Education). The examinations are voluntary and, except in the electrical trade and in plumbing, no examination test is required for the practice of a trade. There is very close liaison between New Zealand Apprenticeship Committees and the Board, the Commissioner of Apprenticeship being *ex officio* a member of the Board. The Commissioner is also *ex officio* a member of the New Zealand Council for Technical Education (see Section 7).

The numbers of apprenticeship contracts registered during the year, completed during the year, and in force at the end of the year are indicated in the following table.

Trade	Apprenticeship Contracts					
	Registered During Year Ended 31 March		Completed During Year Ended 31 March		In Force at 31 March	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Aircraft	86	79	37	44	293	315
Baking	64	48	37	46	186	171
Boilermaking	61	69	35	40	188	188
Bricklaying	81	56	39	36	250	234
Carpentry	1,571	1,472	1,216	1,280	5,755	5,559
Clothing	73	51	34	39	246	231
Coachbuilding	466	474	188	250	1,706	1,768
Dentistry	9	6	3	5	36	33
Electrical	534	505	312	328	1,927	2,001
Engineering	590	588	355	419	2,151	2,207
Footwear repair and making	11	7	7	8	40	33
Footwear manufacturing	63	46	41	26	184	173
Furniture	205	234	136	133	856	875
Hairdressing	50	43	28	28	175	166
Heating and ventilation	29	15	7	5	54	59
Horticulture	44	31	11	23	140	140
Jewellery	44	42	29	24	161	166
Lead burning	1	—	—	—	1	—
Masonry	1	2	—	—	8	8
Motor trades	1,395	1,365	814	870	5,086	5,207
Moulding	15	8	7	7	50	45
Painting	313	234	181	171	843	794
Photo-engraving	47	41	28	29	160	162
Piano repairing and tuning	3	1	1	2	11	7
Plastering	91	71	52	45	276	271
Plumbing	265	265	152	169	1,192	1,177
Printing	321	306	181	240	1,136	1,120
Radio	103	63	66	70	444	401
Refrigeration engineering	31	47	31	24	129	143
Retail meat industry	377	408	46	129	574	782
Saddlery, leather and canvas goods	18	15	5	7	59	59
Sheet-metal working	69	58	38	43	240	239
Shipbuilding	39	38	20	22	156	153
Timber industry	26	32	21	15	63	70
Others	43	55	12	22	158	172
Totals	7,139	6,775	4,170	4,599	24,934	25,129

TRADE TRAINING FOR MAORI YOUTHS—Trade training is one approach that is being adopted to broaden employment opportunities for Maori youths. Although Maoris constitute close to 7½ percent of the total population of New Zealand, Maori representation in the skilled trades is well below this figure. In industry only 4 percent of the present apprentices are Maoris. In relation to the number of Maoris in the 15–19 years age group, which is nearly equivalent to the apprenticeship age group, it should be about 9 percent.

Historically, there are many reasons which help to explain the present lack of skilled Maori tradesmen. Until comparatively recently, the Maori was almost entirely a rural dweller, handy neither to industry nor to trade-training establishments, and understandably

not fully appreciative of the long-term benefits to be derived from trade training. Again, the somewhat lower standard of Maori education tended to prejudice the chances of Maori youths obtaining apprenticeships in any numbers, while lower incomes restricted the financial assistance which a rural Maori family could give to one of its members who wished to leave home to study a trade.

The trade-training schemes have been approved by the educational and apprenticeship authorities. Time spent in the course is credited towards the normal apprenticeship, which is completed with employers in the usual way. The schemes are run in conjunction with the technical institutes at Auckland, Petone, and Christchurch. The training syllabus followed by the technical institutes is designed to cover the prescriptions of the New Zealand Trades Certification Board's examinations. Special tuition is also given in other important subjects to help the boys adapt themselves to living in a large urban community.

Entry into the schemes is generally restricted to boys from country areas where apprenticeships are not normally available. Boys taken into the schemes, and their parents, enter into a training agreement with the Department of Maori and Islands Affairs, whereby the boys are required to live at approved hostels, regularly attend evening technical classes, and to sit the appropriate trade examinations. The trainees receive apprentices' normal wages and other allowances in accordance with the appropriate industry apprenticeship orders.

As from 1968, training is being provided in eight trades—carpentry (all four centres), motor mechanics (Auckland and Christchurch), plumbing and electrical wiring (Auckland), plastering (Petone), and painting, panelbeating, and bricklaying (Christchurch), with a total intake of 204 boys each year. The training courses last for one year, except that carpentry is a two-year course and includes one year on practical house building work for the Department. The courses are making a significant contribution both to industry and the Maori community's place in society. From the time of the pilot scheme in 1959 up to 31 March 1967, 829 Maori youths had been taken into the schemes, of whom 557 had already completed training and had been placed in apprenticeships.

The increase in the number of Maori apprentices in recent years is illustrated by the following table.

At 31 March	Registered Maori Apprentices	Percentage of Total Registered Apprentices
1962	566	2.8
1963	604	2.9
1964	770	3.3
1965	852	3.6
1966	981	3.9
1967	1,072	4.2

If to the figure of 1,072 Maori apprentices at 31 March 1967 there is added the figure of 221 trainees in the schemes, the Maori representation is increased from 4.2 percent to 5.1 percent of the total apprentices.

UNEMPLOYMENT—Except for occasional returns relating to State unemployment relief which were presented to Parliament from time to time, practically no direct statistical evidence as to the extent of unemployment in New Zealand prior to 1892 is available. Such information is, however, available from the census (since 1896) and from the records of the Department of Labour (since 1892). In addition, statistics of unemployment among trade unionists were collected from trade union secretaries by the Department of Statistics from 1925 to 1930. A table showing figures of unemployment from June 1931 to March 1939 will be found on page 854 of the 1940 *Yearbook*.

Census Data on Unemployment—The great disadvantage of the census inquiry as an indicator of the trend of unemployment is that it provides data at quinquennial intervals only. Unemployment figures from the 1966 census were 5,125 males and 3,982 females.

The following table gives relevant census data on unemployment. Prior to 1951 Maoris were not included.

Census		Number of Males Unem- ployed	Proportion per 1,000 Male Wage and Salary Earners	Census		Number of Males Unem- ployed	Proportion per 1,000 Male Wage and Salary Earners
12 April 1896	..	14,759	100	24 March 1936	..	35,774	96
31 March 1901	..	8,467	48	25 September 1945	..	5,823	16
12 April 1906	..	8,189	39	17 April 1951	..	7,902	18
2 April 1911	..	7,152	30	17 April 1956	..	5,558	12
15 October 1916	..	5,920	26	18 April 1961	..	4,674	9
17 April 1921	..	11,061	39	22 March 1966	..	5,125	8
20 April 1926	..	10,694	34				

The 1936 figure includes men on rationed relief work, but excludes men (16,222) partly unemployed but not on relief work. The 1945 figure includes ex-servicemen recently returned from overseas who had not then resumed work. At the time of the 1951 census the waterfront strike was in progress and it was estimated that approximately 15,000 workers in that and other industries were on strike. Evidently many of these were not returned as unemployed; it is likely that a number changed to other industries, while some may not have considered themselves to be unemployed.

Unemployment Benefit—Unemployment benefits under the Social Security Act have been payable since 1 April 1939. The number in force at 31 March 1967 was 230.

Subject to the conditions set out in Section 6A, the unemployment benefit may be claimed as of right as all workers pay social security income tax. Registration at a district office of the Department of Labour is a compulsory prerequisite to eligibility for the benefit. Hence it is considered that the great majority of workers becoming involuntarily unemployed would register for employment in order to validate a claim for the benefit.

Close liaison is maintained between the Social Security Department and the Department of Labour to prevent the payment of benefit where work is available. In addition to the requirement that a benefit applicant must register for work at an employment office, all unemployment beneficiaries must report once weekly at the employment office.

CITY PRE-EMPLOYMENT COURSES FOR MAORIS—Special pre-employment courses to help Maori boys and girls from country areas coming to cities for work are conducted early each year by the Department of Maori and Islands Affairs in conjunction with the Wellington Polytechnic and the Auckland Technical Institute. The Education, Health, and Police Departments and local civic authorities also co-operate in the schemes. The courses, which last about four weeks, are specially designed to help with initial adjustment to city life and with the selection of suitable employment. At the end of the course the students take up suitable employment in the city. Accommodation is provided at hostels. The present annual intake of students into the course is: Wellington, 34 boys—25 girls; Auckland, 20 boys—20 girls.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION, OCCUPATIONS, AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS—Statistics on industrial distribution, occupations, and occupational status compiled from the population census taken on 18 April 1961 are given in the following tables. The tables illustrate the extent to which the population directly participated in the economic life of the country, according to industry and occupation, and show the nature of their activities, i.e., employer, wage or salary earner, etc.

Excluded from the tables are members of the Armed Services overseas at census dates, numbering 2,559 in 1961 and 1,936 in 1966.

The next table shows the numbers and percentages actively engaged or otherwise.

Category	1961 Census			1966 Census		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Numbers</i>						
Actively engaged ..	670,506	224,857	895,363	745,595	280,444	1,026,039
Not actively engaged	542,870	976,751	1,519,621	598,148	1,052,732	1,650,880
Totals	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919
<i>Percentages</i>						
Actively engaged ..	55.3	18.7	37.1	55.5	21.0	38.3
Not actively engaged	44.7	81.3	62.9	44.5	79.0	61.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of actively engaged males to total male population dropped from 56.97 to 55.26 between 1956 and 1961. This is a reflection of the large increase recorded in the under-15-years age group between 1956 and 1961, as compared with the increase in the working age group of 15 to 64 years.

This would, in normal circumstances, have meant a similar drop in the proportion percent of actively engaged females, but, owing mainly to the substantial increase in numbers of married women working, the percentage for females has increased from 17.96 to 18.71.

Occupational Status—The following table shows the distribution of the population according to the character of participation or non-participation in industry.

Occupational Status	1961 Census			1966 Census		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employer ..	62,231	4,691	66,922	66,170	7,254	73,424
Own account ..	61,862	6,045	67,907	61,975	7,856	69,831
Wage or salary earner ..	540,316	210,566	750,882	610,732	260,081	870,813
Unemployed ..	4,674	2,224	6,898	5,125	3,982	9,107
Relative assisting, unpaid ..	766	1,122	1,888	312	488	800
Not specified ..	657	209	866	1,281	783	2,064
Totals, actively engaged ..	670,506	224,857	895,363	745,595	280,444	1,026,039
Not actively engaged ..	542,870	976,751	1,519,621	598,148	1,052,732	1,650,880
Grand totals	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919

The total number actively engaged increased by 130,676, or 14.6 percent, between 1961 and 1966. In the wage or salary earner group the increase was 119,931 or 17.4 percent.

Female wage or salary earners increased by 49,515 or 23.6 percent; a substantial increase in the number of married females working boosted the increase in this particular group.

Industrial Distribution 1966: Divisions—The industrial distribution of the population by the principal divisions of industry is now given.

Industry Division	1961			1966			Percentages for Totals	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	1961	1966
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	118,952	9,982	128,934	119,712	14,868	134,580	14.4	13.1
Mining and quarrying	7,041	123	7,164	6,250	106	6,356	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	170,275	52,752	223,027	208,965	64,121	273,086	24.9	26.6
Construction	84,482	1,784	86,266	92,972	2,230	95,202	9.6	9.3
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	11,115	833	11,948	12,356	945	13,301	1.3	1.3
Commerce	107,320	55,717	163,037	114,209	66,896	181,105	18.2	17.6
Transport, storage, and communication	77,834	11,442	89,276	82,629	15,581	98,210	10.0	9.6
Services	90,936	91,193	182,129	104,467	112,946	217,413	20.4	21.2
Activities not adequately described	2,551	1,031	3,582	4,035	2,751	6,786	0.4	0.7
Totals, actively engaged	670,506	224,857	895,363	745,595	280,444	1,026,039	100.0	100.0
Not actively engaged	542,870	976,751	1,519,621	598,148	1,052,732	1,650,880	...	...
Grand totals	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919	...	...

Industrial participation by major industrial groups is now given for the 1966 census.

Industrial Division and Major Group	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing—			
Agriculture and livestock production	110,655	14,493	125,148
Forestry and logging	5,845	321	6,166
Hunting, trapping, and game propagation	1,326	14	1,340
Fishing	1,886	40	1,926
Mining and quarrying—			
Coal mining	3,422	55	3,477
Metal mining	98	3	101
Crude petroleum and natural gases	86	5	91
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	2,540	40	2,580
Non-metallic mining and quarrying, n.e.c.	104	3	107
Manufacturing—			
Food industries, except beverage industries	40,151	8,047	48,198
Beverage industries	2,900	569	3,469
Tobacco	587	625	1,212
Textiles	7,523	6,552	14,075
Footwear, wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	8,070	22,992	31,062
Wood and cork, except furniture	14,788	552	15,340
Furniture and fixtures	5,562	826	6,388
Paper and paper products	6,655	1,654	8,309
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	12,025	4,389	16,414
Leather and leather products, except footwear	1,314	771	2,085
Rubber products	3,698	849	4,547
Chemicals and chemical products	7,168	2,744	9,912
Products of petroleum and coal	859	63	922
Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	10,055	1,018	11,073
Basic metal industries	2,697	154	2,851
Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	11,563	1,631	13,194

Industrial Division and Major Group	Males	Females	Total
<i>Manufacturing—continued</i>			
Machinery, except electrical machinery	21,483	2,048	23,531
Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances, and supplies ..	8,976	3,308	12,284
Transport equipment	36,750	2,250	39,000
Miscellaneous products	6,141	3,079	9,220
<i>Construction—</i>			
Construction	92,972	2,230	95,202
<i>Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services—</i>			
Electricity, gas, and steam	10,230	915	11,145
Water and sanitary services	2,126	30	2,156
<i>Commerce—</i>			
Wholesale and retail trade	95,437	55,323	150,760
Banks, and other financial institutions	9,422	6,789	16,211
Insurance	6,965	3,998	10,963
Real estate	2,385	786	3,171
<i>Transport, storage, and communication—</i>			
Transport	64,000	5,575	69,575
Storage and warehousing	1,568	93	1,661
Communication	17,061	9,913	26,974
<i>Services—</i>			
Government services	29,474	9,483	38,957
Community and business services	51,215	72,838	124,053
Recreation services	6,505	2,310	8,815
Personal services	17,273	28,315	45,588
Activities not adequately described	4,035	2,751	6,786
Totals, actively engaged	745,595	280,444	1,026,039

Occupations—The occupational classification in major groups is given for 1966 in the following table.

Occupational Division and Major Group	Males	Females	Total
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers—</i>			
Architects, engineers, surveyors	5,898	17	5,915
Chemists, physicists, geologists, and other physical scientists	1,192	65	1,257
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, and related scientists	1,251	156	1,407
Physicians, surgeons, dentists	3,455	247	3,702
Nurses and midwives	1,186	17,889	19,075
Professional medical workers, n.e.c., and medical technicians	2,773	1,724	4,497
Teachers	15,421	19,237	34,658
Clergy, and related members of religious orders ..	3,012	824	3,836
Jurists	2,402	31	2,433
Artists, writers, and related workers	3,668	1,787	5,455
Draughtsmen, and science and engineering technicians, n.e.c.	6,847	2,614	9,461
Other professional, technical, and related workers ..	10,841	1,621	12,462

Occupational Division and Major Group	Males	Females	Total
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers—			
Administrative and executive official: Government ..	1,529	30	1,559
Directors, managers, and working proprietors (not including proprietors on own account in wholesale and retail trade)	51,335	7,143	58,478
Clerical workers—			
Bookkeepers and cashiers	2,336	4,571	6,907
Stenographers and typists	57	26,106	26,163
Other clerical workers	57,050	50,926	107,976
Sales workers—			
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade ..	4,900	2,337	7,237
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services, and auctioneers	5,280	202	5,482
Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents ..	14,618	734	15,352
Salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers ..	26,460	29,990	56,450
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	70,982	5,195	76,177
Farm workers, n.e.c.	41,497	8,494	49,991
Hunters and related workers	1,161	2	1,163
Fishermen and related workers	1,832	18	1,850
Loggers, and other forestry workers	5,213	23	5,236
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	2,922	1	2,923
Well drillers and related workers	304	—	304
Mineral treaters	199	—	199
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers, n.e.c. ..	808	1	809
Workers in transport and communications occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers, and pilots (ship) ..	1,701	—	1,701
Deck and engineroom ratings, ship and barge crews, and boatmen	3,146	2	3,148
Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers (not Air Force)	940	1	941
Drivers and firemen (railway engines)	2,086	—	2,086
Drivers, road transport	34,374	532	34,906
Guards and brakemen—railways	624	—	624
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and dispatchers—transport	5,136	83	5,219
Telephone, telegraph, and related communications operators	2,459	5,488	7,947
Postmen and messengers	2,052	1,024	3,076
Workers in transport and communications occupations, n.e.c.	1,294	12	1,306
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers ..	5,604	5,332	10,936
Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers	3,962	19,799	23,761
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers	2,720	2,803	5,523
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers	2,988	59	3,047
Precision-instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers, and related workers	1,833	268	2,101
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers, and related workers	70,941	1,804	72,745

Occupational Division and Major Group	Males	Females	Total
<i>Craftsmen, etc.—continued</i>			
Electricians, and related electrical and electronic workers	25,626	1,944	27,570
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers, coopers, and related workers	47,284	291	47,575
Painters and paperhangers	12,238	79	12,317
Bricklayers, plasterers, and construction workers, n.e.c. ..	12,674	1	12,675
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	7,414	1,880	9,294
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers	2,149	361	2,510
Millers, bakers, brewmasters, and other food and beverage workers	26,735	3,666	30,401
Chemical and related process workers	4,730	482	5,212
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	211	425	636
Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e.c.	10,157	3,460	13,617
Packers, labellers, and related workers	1,774	4,491	6,265
Stationary engine, excavating, and lifting equipment operators, and related workers	12,395	1	12,396
Waterside workers and related freight handlers	28,702	489	29,191
Labourers, n.e.c.	26,939	802	27,741
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers—</i>			
Fire fighters, policemen, guards, and related workers	5,380	89	5,469
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers	3,266	16,715	19,981
Waiters, bartenders, and related workers	3,988	6,796	10,784
Building caretakers, cleaners, and related workers	5,140	3,029	8,169
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians, and related workers	1,589	4,481	6,070
Launderers, drycleaners, and pressers	1,116	2,703	3,819
Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers	992	125	1,117
Photographers and related camera operators	836	290	1,126
Embalmers and undertakers	334	10	344
Service, sport, and recreation worker, n.e.c.	2,230	5,948	8,178
<i>Workers not classifiable by occupation—</i>			
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately described	2,971	2,030	5,001
Armed forces	10,436	664	11,100
Totals, actively engaged	745,595	280,444	1,026,039

EMPLOYMENT ON FARMS—A table giving special detailed statistics for farm workers and farm population at 31 January 1950, covering persons actually residing on holdings of 1 acre and over situated outside borough boundaries, was published on page 979 of the 1954 *Yearbook*, these having been derived from the collection of farm production statistics undertaken by the Department of Statistics. The information, however, has not been tabulated for subsequent years from this collection and the latest detailed information available is that from the 1961 census of population. This information is given in Section 14A of this *Yearbook*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN—In 1951 the 41,932 married women working constituted 25 percent of the female labour force; in 1956 there were 62,033 married women working and they made up 33 per cent of the female labour force; in 1961 the total of married women working had risen to 84,556 and this was 38 percent of the female labour force. In 1966 there were 115,784 married women working and this was 41 percent of the female labour force.

Occupations and age groups for 1961 are shown in the following table.

Occupation	Age Group, in Years							Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
Teachers, nurses, etc.	33	2,214	1,719	1,729	1,068	152	10	6,925
Directors, managers, etc. ..	3	177	665	1,051	631	162	16	2,705
Clerks, typists, etc. ..	411	5,939	4,736	5,005	2,726	400	16	19,233
Shopkeepers and saleswomen, etc. ..	166	1,936	3,636	5,577	2,833	402	16	14,566
Farmers and farm workers ..	39	838	1,587	1,323	724	169	31	4,711
Telephone operators, postwomen, drivers etc. ..	39	391	436	326	116	18	1	1,327
Clothing and other production process workers ..	336	3,307	5,595	7,570	4,326	687	26	21,847
Housekeepers, waitresses, and other service workers ..	131	1,762	2,978	4,360	3,061	656	39	12,987
Not classifiable ..	7	29	46	56	35	8	—	181
Armed forces ..	2	32	29	10	1	—	—	74
Totals ..	1,167	16,625	21,427	27,007	15,521	2,654	155	84,556

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT—The adoption of the maintenance of full employment as a desideratum in many countries has prompted research into various employment problems, including that of the fluctuation or periodicity of employment. Information on the annual cycle of employment in New Zealand is available for those industries which are covered by the half-yearly survey. The following table shows the month-to-month variations in male employment in seasonal industries. The seasonal changes in female employment are less marked, such fluctuations as are evident originating mainly in the fruit- and vegetable-preserving industry.

Month	Meat Processing, etc.	Fruit and Vegetable Preserving	Dairy Factories	Wool and Grain Stores	Total, Seasonal Industries
1966					
April ..	23,346	1,306	4,478	2,609	31,739
May ..	23,152	1,285	4,244	2,403	31,084
June ..	21,005	1,231	4,116	2,005	28,357
July ..	17,086	1,281	4,247	1,892	24,506
August ..	16,359	1,297	4,562	2,208	24,426
September	15,560	1,258	4,919	2,333	24,070
October ..	15,307	1,350	5,132	2,667	24,456
November	20,105	1,533	5,240	3,183	30,061
December	27,325	1,861	5,371	3,504	38,061
1967					
January ..	27,246	2,010	5,265	3,435	37,956
February ..	26,186	1,848	5,129	3,144	36,307
March ..	25,593	1,835	4,996	2,860	35,284
April ..	25,411	1,693	4,854	2,668	34,626

PUBLIC WORKS—Figures are available which include not only the number of workers in the direct employ of the Ministry of Works and the New Zealand Electricity Department, but also those employed by contractors for public works, and those employed by local authorities on works which are financed wholly or partly by the Ministry of Works, National Roads Board, and Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council. In the next table figures on this basis are given. Departmental and contractors' workmen on Housing Division work are included.

Period	Electricity Works		Roads	Irrigation	Soil Conservation and Rivers Control	Buildings	Aerodromes	Railways	Other Works	Total
	New Zealand Electricity Department	Ministry of Works								
Average for calendar year—										
1957	2,734	3,394	5,157	186	350	4,451	229	118	2,639	19,258
1958	2,708	3,953	4,917	174	363	4,025	166	171	2,354	18,831
1959	2,808	3,644	5,025	173	393	4,676	156	101	2,484	19,460
1960	2,909	3,124	5,417	140	380	4,627	95	154	2,675	19,521
1961	2,948	3,042	5,330	128	365	4,173	184	110	2,549	18,829
1962	3,197	2,658	5,085	111	388	3,581	230	45	2,531	17,826
1963	3,416	2,867	5,466	122	429	3,490	264	39	2,641	18,734
1964	3,332	3,210	5,745	126	417	3,737	309	39	2,637	19,552
1965	3,115	3,557	5,718	120	387	3,605	251	65	2,512	19,330
1966	3,071	4,711	6,228	107	399	2,823	148	55	2,558	20,100
1967	3,319	4,365	5,826	83	497	2,304	106	42	2,842	19,384
Month—										
1966—December ..	3,158	4,753	5,944	102	363	2,366	104	74	2,631	19,495
1967—March ..	3,002	4,662	5,563	67	428	2,644	93	86	2,741	19,286
June ..	3,379	4,196	5,594	107	559	2,215	178	39	2,732	18,999
September ..	3,557	4,286	6,092	74	577	2,144	61	7	3,280	20,078
December ..	3,518	3,877	6,165	69	483	2,060	77	2	2,602	18,853

The figures shown in this table and also those in the table following on local authority employment are included in the national employment tables already presented.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES—The following table shows the number of employees of local authorities as at 31 March for the latest five years. Employees of electric power boards and fire boards are included here, but not those of hospital boards. All direct employees are covered, including part-time temporary, or casual employees, and those whose wages are recoverable, but those employed by contractors are excluded.

As at 31 March	Administrative, Professional, and Clerical	Other	Total
1963	9,220	25,246	34,466
1964	9,493	25,324	34,817
1965	9,818	25,693	35,511
1966	10,420	26,006	36,426
1967	10,627	26,017	36,644

WORKING LIFE EXPECTANCIES—Precise statistics on the pattern of working life for New Zealand's population first became available with the compilation by the Department of Statistics in 1957 of Tables of Working Life based on the year 1951. These tables display the degree to which labour force rates of participation, entry, and withdrawal vary with age for both males and females. Also included are expectancies of future working life and retirement life for members of the labour force, assuming that 1951 experience continues. The main

applications of these tables are to economic and social studies relating to large groups of people. Individuals frequently do not conform to group patterns and, therefore, applications of the expectancies and other statistics contained in the tables must be made with caution. An abridgement of the detailed tables is presented below. For an explanation of the contents of the Table of Working Life and a detailed analysis of the pattern of working life, male and female, in New Zealand, reference should be made to a Supplement to the February 1957 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

ABRIDGED TABLES OF WORKING LIFE, 1951

Exact Age (Years)	Percentage of Population in Labour Force	Number in Labour Force, per 100,000 Live Births	Changes in the Labour Force in the following 5 Years of Age, per 100,000 Live Births		Expectation of Work Life of Person in Labour Force† (Year)	Expectation of Retirement Life of Person in Labour Force‡ (Year)
			Total Entries*	Total Withdrawals		
Males						
15	—	—	88,331	555	46.7	8.6
20	92.7	87,776	4,304	913	42.0	8.7
25	97.3	91,167	382	864	37.5	8.7
30	97.6	90,685	187	1,007	32.8	8.8
35	97.7	89,865	—	1,337	28.1	8.9
40	97.5	88,528	—	1,806	23.5	8.9
45	97.1	86,722	—	3,638	18.9	9.0
50	95.7	83,084	—	8,389	14.6	9.1
55	90.3	74,695	—	12,304	11.0	8.7
60	81.6	62,391	—	26,000	7.6	8.5
65	53.8	36,391	—	16,088	6.7	6.1
70	36.4	20,303	—	11,770	5.0	5.0
75	20.5	8,533	—	5,972	3.8	3.8
80	9.8	2,561	—	2,281	2.4	3.1
85	2.2	280	—	277	1.3	2.6
90	0.1	3	—	3	0.7	1.9
Females						
15	—	—	81,805	8,473	16.2	42.7
20	76.5	73,332	1,129	42,407	12.4	41.8
25	33.6	32,054	1,136	14,064	16.7	32.7
30	20.2	19,126	4,031	5,030	20.3	24.4
35	19.2	18,127	4,228	3,062	19.9	20.1
40	20.7	19,293	3,014	1,803	17.5	17.9
45	22.3	20,504	1,297	2,651	13.6	17.2
50	21.3	19,150	775	4,676	9.9	16.6
55	17.6	15,249	351	5,449	7.2	15.2
60	12.3	10,151	—	6,414	4.6	13.8
65	4.9	3,737	—	2,592	3.8	11.0
70	1.7	1,145	—	1,014	2.5	8.9
75	0.2	131	—	131	1.1	7.4

*Entries of females into the labour force below the horizontal line are secondary entries by those who withdrew at younger ages for reasons connected with marriage.

†The working life expectancies for females allow for the possibility of a second spell of labour force membership after a period of non-membership due to marriage.

‡Difference between life expectancy and working-life expectancy.

Section 33

WAGES AND WAGE RATES

GENERAL—About half of New Zealand's wage and salary earners are subject to awards and industrial agreements made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 (a re-enactment of a measure which was originally enacted in 1894). The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act enables minimum wage rates to be determined, industry by industry, by agreement between organisations of employers and workers concerned, or, failing such agreement, by awards made by the Court of Arbitration after hearing the parties. In about 90 percent of cases the parties reach full agreement in the conciliation proceedings. For a period in recent years there was an increasing gap between award rates and ruling rates and this resulted in more wage bargaining outside the conciliation and arbitration system than ever before. Ruling rates have been recognised as subject to consequential adjustments in many cases when award minimum rates are amended. (There are also considerable numbers of employees in supervisory and executive positions whose wage rates or salaries are determined by individual contracts of service. Groups whose wage rates or salaries are determined under other legislation are mentioned separately later.)

GENERAL WAGE ORDERS—In addition to its original jurisdiction, the Court of Arbitration is vested with the power to make general wage orders from time to time which have the effect of simultaneously increasing or reducing the rates of remuneration prescribed in all awards and industrial agreements in operation. The Court also has the power to exclude any class or section of workers from the operation of a general order, and to make such special provision as it considers just and equitable for that class or section.

General orders may be made by the Court of its own initiative or on the application of any industrial union or industrial association of employers or workers.

The authority to make general orders is not derived from the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but from regulations made under the Economic Stabilisation Act 1948.

Initially, the general wage order was a mechanism primarily to maintain real wages (i.e., wage purchasing power) in face of rapid changes in retail prices, but the Court possessed and exercised a discretion to modify any increase based on price changes so as to take account of general economic conditions and outlook at the time. The net effect of general wage orders has been to keep the minimum rates of wages specified in awards and industrial agreements roughly in line with changes in consumer prices.

In making a general order the Court is directed by the current regulations to take into account the following matters:

- (a) Any rise or fall in retail prices as indicated by any index published by the Government Statistician.
- (b) The economic conditions affecting finance, trade, and industry in New Zealand.
- (c) Any increase or decrease in productivity and in the volume and value of production in primary and secondary industries of New Zealand.
- (d) Relative movements in the incomes of different sections of the community.
- (e) Any other considerations that the Court deems relevant.

In dealing with applications the Court is required to afford such opportunity to be heard as it thinks proper to representatives appointed by the parties bound by awards and industrial agreements. Provision is made to permit parties bound by orders of special authorities to appear when applications for general orders are before the Court, although the parties themselves cannot initiate applications. In practice the major burden of conducting the cases has been accepted by the New Zealand Federation of Labour and the New Zealand Employers' Federation.

All the main aspects of the economy of the country are examined in considerable detail, and expert evidence is usually called in support of the submissions or to assist the Court in its task. For example, such persons as the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Government Statistician have frequently given evidence. The Court itself has no research staff. For basic information it relies for the most part on the comprehensive statistics published by the Government Statistician, the reports of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, official economic and other surveys, and reports of Government departments, such as the Treasury, Department of Labour, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Industries and Commerce. The advocates for the parties are invariably

persons with long experience in the industrial arena. No professional lawyer has been engaged on the hearing of an applicant for a general order. The applications have varied in nature and magnitude from time to time.

The most recent general wage orders are now mentioned. A general order made on 4 July 1962 increased the minimum rates of remuneration determined by awards and industrial agreements (including agreements filed under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913), then in force by $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Five awards and four industrial agreements covering dairy and farm workers were excluded from the order. There was no limiting amount to which the order applied. Another general order was made on 19 August 1964, with effect from 10 September 1964; minimum rates of wages in awards and industrial agreements were increased by a further 6 percent without exclusions or limit. A general order was made on 10 November 1966, with effect from 1 December 1966; it increased the minimum rate of wages specified in awards and industrial agreements by $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. For an account of previous general orders and legislation, see the 1966 and earlier *Yearbooks*.

STANDARD WAGE PRONOUNCEMENTS—In making a standard wage pronouncement the Court of Arbitration states separately the minimum award rates it considers appropriate for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled adult male workers. Unevenness between awards is reduced by the application of standard rates as awards come up for renewal. Ability to make a standard wage pronouncement is inherent in the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration, but not the power to apply a standard wage pronouncement to awards and agreement during their currency. At various times in the 20 years up to 1952 the Court of Arbitration was vested with special powers to make individual amendments simultaneously and immediately to every award and industrial agreement, in order to enable the rates of wages prescribed therein to conform to any new pronouncement on standard wage rates; the last occasion on which the Court was granted such powers was in 1952, the powers being withdrawn in May 1953 following strong criticism by workers' organisations and not having since been re-enacted.

MINIMUM WAGE—Enforceable minimum wage rates are determined under various statutes, the most universally applicable being the Minimum Wage Act 1945. This Act provides that workers of the age of 21 years and upwards must receive not less than the rates prescribed under the Act. In the great majority of cases, however, workers are subject to wage orders, awards, or industrial agreements relating to the particular industries in which they are employed and which provide somewhat higher enforceable minimum rates. The minimum wage for males is currently set at a rate which is lower than the standard rate for unskilled labour.

Since 23 February 1967 the minima have been: males, \$4.55 a day, \$22.25 a week; females, \$3.05 a day, \$14.89 a week.

BASIC WAGE—There is now no "basic wage" in New Zealand; nor is there any formula for determining such a wage. In 1936 an amendment of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act required the Court to determine a basic wage for adult males and for adult females and directed that the basic wage for adult males should be sufficient to maintain a man, his wife, and three children in a fair and reasonable standard of comfort. The basic wage rates so determined by the Court, being below the prevailing minimum adult rates in awards and industrial agreements, were of little practical effect. The relevant provisions were dropped from the Act in 1954.

GROUPS COVERED BY PARTICULAR LEGISLATION—Certain groups of workers have their wages fixed by special authorities. Minimum rates for agricultural workers are prescribed by various orders made under the Agricultural Workers Act 1962. Rates of remuneration for waterside work are fixed by the Waterfront Industry Tribunal, constituted under the Waterfront Industry Act 1953. Rates of pay for workers engaged on public-works construction have been determined by the State Services Commission since 1965 in the form of wage worker determinations.

Salaries and wages in the New Zealand Railways are, by the Government Railways Act 1949, prescribed by the Government Railways Industrial Tribunal. The legislative authority covering rates of remuneration for employees of the Post Office is contained in the Post Office Act 1959, while certain questions may be referred to the Post Office Staff Tribunal.

The State Services Act 1962 vests in the State Services Commission the power to make wage and salary determination in relation to the remuneration of most public servants while the Education Act 1964 vests in the Director-General of Education the power to make "teacher determinations" in connection with the salary scales for teachers under the Act. In both cases there are rights of appeal to the Government Service Tribunal under the Government Service Tribunal Act 1965.

Pay and allowances for the Armed Services are prescribed in regulations under the New Zealand Army Act 1950, the Navy Act 1954, and the Royal New Zealand Air Force Act 1950. Salary and wages rates for hospital board employees not under awards and agreements are covered by the Hospitals Act 1957 and the Hospital Employment Regulations 1963. In 1965 a Police Staff Tribunal was established under the Police Act 1958 to make orders as to the remuneration and conditions of service of members of the Police.

PROTECTION OF WAGES—Workers' wages are safeguarded by the Wages Protection Act 1964. The entire amount of wages due to a worker must be paid in money unless he consents in writing to the employer making deductions for any lawful purposes or to the employer paying such wages by postal order, money order, cheque, or by lodgment to the worker's bank account.

Wages are further safeguarded by certain sections of the Insolvency Act which give priority of payments for wages or salaries of workers in preference to certain other debts. Similarly, under the Companies Act, wages are a first claim on the assets of a company being wound up.

Various individual labour laws contain provisions with the special intent of protecting the payment of wages of the workers to whom such legislation applies.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ACT—Under the Agricultural Workers Act 1962, Orders in Council may prescribe minimum rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the various categories of agricultural workers covered by the Act, including workers employed on agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and silvicultural work, flax milling, and also bush workers and sawmill workers. The administration of the Act is carried out by the Department of Labour. Orders made under the previous Act passed in 1936 still apply to workers on dairy farms, and farms and stations, and Orders made under the latest Act apply to workers employed in orchards, market gardens and in tobacco growing.

Minimum Rates of Pay—The minimum rates prescribed by Orders in Council for specified classes of agricultural workers are as follows.

Dairy Farms—The minimum rate is \$20.55 a week, increased by \$4.25 a week if the worker is not provided with board and lodging by the employer. The rate is taken to include allowance for work done at weekends and on holidays as part of the normal week's work. The minimum rate for casual workers is 53 cents an hour, with rations. Lesser rates for permanent adult female workers \$21.50 a week. The minimum rates for casual workers have not been amended since 1960 and are now subject to the Minimum Wage Order 1967 which fixes the minimum wage for adult males at \$22.25 a week.

Farms and Stations—In the case of workers on farms and stations for whom the hours of work are not definitely laid down, the minimum weekly rate for an adult male worker is \$16.82, increased by \$4.25 a week if the worker is not provided with board and lodging by the employer, or by \$3.25 a week if provided with only lodging or a free house. These rates have not been amended since 1959 and are now subject to the Minimum Wage Order 1967 which fixes the minimum wages for adult males at \$22.25 a week.

Orchardists—The minimum rate for permanent adult male workers is \$29.67 a week and for permanent adult female workers \$21.50 a week. The minimum rates for casual workers are 72 cents an hour for adult males and 52.5 cents an hour for adult females. Lesser minimum rates are prescribed for junior permanent and casual workers, according to specified ages. The minimum rate for managers is \$34.33.

Market Gardens—The minimum rates for adult males are \$28.933 a week and 67.917 cents an hour, and for adult females \$20.00 a week and 45.417 cents an hour. Lesser minimum rate for juniors (male and female) are prescribed.

Tobacco Companies and Tobacco Growers—The minimum rate for permanent adult male workers is \$29.67 a week, and for permanent adult female workers \$22 a week. The minimum rate for casual workers is 72 cents an hour for adult males and 52.5 cents an hour for females 20 years of age or over. Lesser minimum rates are prescribed for junior casual workers (male and female) according to specified ages.

SHAREMILKING AGREEMENTS ACT—Another important measure dealing with farm workers is the Sharemilking Agreements Act 1937, which defines the respective responsibilities of employers and sharemilkers in farm management and control of stock, and prescribes the minimum percentages of returns to sharemilkers. The Act contains provisions for terms and conditions to be altered by Order in Council, the current order being the Sharemilking Agreements Order 1966.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF SALARY AND WAGE PAYMENTS—The data in the following table represent the results of an industrial classification of the salary and wage payments to employees during the latest three years ended 31 March. This information is extracted from returns required in connection with the “pay as you earn” income tax legislation. Therefore all employees are covered and the payments are those which are made during a year which is uniform for all employers.

Actual gross payments made during a year are not the exact equivalent of the earnings of the employees during that year. Accrued wages at the beginning of the year are taken into account but those accrued at the end of the year are not. The effect of this is normally insignificant.

The “enterprise” concept has been used in this classification. Under this concept where an individual or a company is concerned in two or more industries for which separate classifications are provided, the whole of the wage payments have been classified according to the predominant activity. In most statistical analyses the enterprise is subdivided into separate units where two or more industries are involved, and each unit is then appropriately classified. A minor exception to the general rule has been made in the case of the road passenger transport and the electricity supply services of local authorities. These activities have been included in the appropriate industries.

Industry Group	Salary and Wage Payments		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$(million)		
Agriculture and livestock production	80.2	87.4	95.2
Forestry, hunting, and fishing	5.2	6.0	6.6
Mining and quarrying	11.7	12.6	13.0
Manufacturing, food, beverages, and tobacco ..	109.7	119.6	128.4
Manufacturing, textiles, wearing apparel, and made-up textiles	59.7	65.9	73.0
Manufacturing, wood, paper, chemical, etc., products (including miscellaneous manufacturing)	160.2	174.4	191.4
Manufacturing, metals and metal products	100.3	117.9	132.7
Construction	139.7	162.5	177.0
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services (not construction)	24.4	25.7	28.1
Commerce—wholesale and retail trade	258.3	284.9	310.0
Commerce—other	75.3	84.6	95.2
Transport, storage, and communication	189.7	208.3	227.1
Services, community, business, recreation, and personal ..	347.5	385.0	427.0
Activities not adequately described	2.1	1.2	0.9
Totals	1,563.9	1,736.0	1,905.7

All industry groups showed increases in the amount of wages paid in 1964-65 compared with the previous year. Percentage rates of increase during the last three years were: 1962-63 to 1963-64, 7.4 percent; 1963-64 to 1964-65, 11.0 percent; 1964-65 to 1965-66, 9.8 percent.

WEEKLY EARNINGS—The Department of Labour carries out surveys at half-yearly intervals; returns are required from all establishments in which at least two persons (including working proprietors) are engaged; Government and local authority employment is included, but not farming, hunting, fishing, waterfront and seagoing work, domestic service in private households and armed forces. In the following table average hourly earnings derived from this survey (covering males, females, adults and juveniles) are compared with nominal minimum award rates for adult males.

Date of Survey	Weekly Wage Payout per Person (Including Overtime, Bonus Earnings, etc.) Aggregate Payout for One Week Divided by—		Nominal Minimum Weekly Wage for Adult Males as Prescribed in Awards and Industrial Agreements as at End of Preceding Month
	Full-time Employees	Full-time and Part- time Employees	
	\$	\$	\$
1957—April	28.30	26.98	23.97
October	28.45	27.07	24.06
1958—April	28.85	27.39	24.26
October	29.05	27.54	24.32
1959—April	29.52	27.99	24.49
October	29.88	28.25	24.48
1960—April	31.49	29.73	25.83
October	31.86	29.89	26.10
1961—April	33.21	31.10	26.24
October	33.38	31.10	26.41
1962—April	34.02	31.82	26.68
October	34.53	32.21	27.44
1963—April	35.40	33.07	27.64
October	35.93	33.38	27.91
1964—April	36.63	34.09	28.05
October	38.62	35.75	29.78
1965—April	39.84	36.88	30.21
October	40.54	37.26	30.60
1966—April	41.45	38.05	30.89
October	42.65	38.95	31.45
1967—April	43.97	40.20	32.43
October	43.74	39.97	32.75

HOURLY EARNINGS—In the following table average hourly earnings from the half-yearly surveys are shown; estimated average ordinary time worked by full-time employees has been obtained by dividing aggregate ordinary-time hours worked during one week by the sum of full-time employees plus half of the part-time employees; hence if there are any part-time workers the sum of the average ordinary-time hours and overtime hours will not be equal to the average time worked by full-time and part-time employees as shown in the last column.

Date	Average Minimum Hourly Rates as Prescribed in Awards and Industrial Agreements for Adult Males in 13 Industrial Groups (Excluding Farming) as at End of Preceding Month	Average Hourly Earnings for All Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey			Average Weekly Hours Worked by Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey		
		Ordinary Time	Overtime	Ordinary Time and Overtime Combined	Ordinary Time (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Overtime (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Ordinary Time and Overtime Worked by Full-time and Part-time Employees Combined
	\$	\$	\$	\$	hours	hours	hours
1960—April	0.662	0.731	1.087	0.754	37.9	2.7	39.4
October	0.668	0.740	1.102	0.763	37.9	2.6	39.2
1961—April	0.672	0.762	1.176	0.792	37.6	3.0	39.3
October	0.677	0.774	1.123	0.798	37.6	2.8	38.9
1962—April	0.686	0.790	1.177	0.814	37.8	2.7	39.1
October	0.707	0.808	1.199	0.831	37.8	2.4	38.8
1963—April	0.714	0.818	1.242	0.845	37.9	2.7	39.1
October	0.721	0.831	1.230	0.856	37.8	2.7	39.0
1964—April	0.725	0.839	1.252	0.868	37.7	3.0	39.2
October	0.775	0.880	1.306	0.917	37.8	2.8	39.0
1965—April	0.784	0.908	1.337	0.939	37.6	3.1	39.0
October	0.796	0.927	1.367	0.956	37.7	3.1	39.0
1966—April	0.804	0.939	1.418	0.975	37.7	3.2	39.0
October	0.821x	0.967	1.432	1.000	37.8	3.1	38.9
1967—April	0.847	0.996	1.518	1.033	37.7	3.1	38.9
October	0.856	1.019	1.505	1.046	37.7	2.3	38.2

The preceding table combines all industries. A dissection by industrial groups of the last line of that table—relating to October 1967—is now provided. Minimum hourly rates are omitted.

Industrial Group	Average Hourly Earnings for All Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey			Average Weekly Hours Worked by Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey		
	Ordinary Time	Ordinary	Ordinary Time and Overtime Combined	Ordinary Time (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Overtime (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Ordinary Time and Overtime Worked by Full-time and Part-time Employees Combined
	\$	\$	\$	hours	hours	hours
Forestry, logging, mining, and quarrying—						
Forestry	1.017	1.474	1.022	37.9	0.5	38.2
Logging	1.204	1.628	1.245	38.7	4.1	42.7
Coal mining	1.440	1.653	1.456	32.8	2.6	35.3
Other mining	1.184	1.469	1.214	36.3	4.3	40.1
Quarrying (not lime, cement) ..	0.982	1.440	1.045	39.1	6.2	45.0
Totals	1.149	1.562	1.175	36.9	2.5	39.2
Seasonal manufacturing—						
Meat processing, etc.	1.114	1.671	1.168	35.4	3.8	38.9
Fruit and vegetable preserving ..	0.844	1.250	0.884	35.2	3.8	38.6
Dairy factories	1.000	1.625	1.112	39.5	8.6	47.9
Totals	1.061	1.622	1.128	36.4	5.0	41.0
Food, drink, and tobacco (other than seasonal)—						
Grain milling	0.990	1.329	1.007	38.3	2.2	39.8
Bread bakeries	0.967	1.563	1.055	37.2	7.1	39.6
Biscuit making	0.891	1.325	0.934	38.2	4.6	39.3
Cake and pastry making	0.790	1.397	0.818	37.9	2.2	34.5
Sugar and confectionery	0.854	1.197	0.887	37.6	4.1	40.2
Other food	0.936	1.409	0.981	37.4	4.0	40.3
Beverages	0.988	1.526	1.046	38.3	4.8	41.9
Tobacco manufacture	0.868	1.449	0.920	37.9	3.8	41.0
Totals	0.913	1.431	0.963	37.8	4.3	39.5
Textiles, clothing and leather—						
Woollen mills	0.885	1.258	0.917	36.5	3.6	38.3
Knitted wear, hosiery	0.862	1.294	0.877	37.1	1.4	37.6
Flax, rope, and twine	1.063	1.216	1.072	36.9	2.4	39.0
Other textile production	1.042	1.440	1.079	37.0	3.9	40.4
Footwear manufacture	0.888	1.202	0.900	37.1	1.5	37.8
Footwear repair	0.865	1.517	0.879	37.9	0.9	34.8
Clothing manufacture	0.732	1.051	0.738	36.7	0.7	36.0
Fur dressing and manufacture ..	0.889	1.353	0.890	37.0	0.1	33.7
Other textile goods	0.764	1.264	0.784	36.6	1.6	36.8
Tanneries	1.062	1.374	1.084	38.2	3.7	41.4
Leather goods	0.817	1.159	0.829	37.2	1.5	36.8
Totals	0.827	1.254	0.844	36.9	1.6	37.2
Building materials and furnishings—						
Sawmilling, plywood etc.	1.060	1.541	1.091	38.2	2.6	40.5
Builders' woodwork	0.978	1.398	1.007	38.6	2.9	40.9
Furniture and cabinets	0.934	1.428	0.958	38.4	2.0	39.4
Other wood manufacture	0.920	1.401	0.949	37.6	2.4	38.8
Structural clay products	1.114	1.352	1.143	37.9	5.2	42.5
Pottery and glass	1.085	2.113	1.145	37.8	2.3	39.7
Lime, cement, etc.	1.075	1.452	1.113	38.3	4.4	42.0
Totals	1.033	1.511	1.067	38.2	3.0	40.7

Industrial Group	Average Hourly Earnings for All Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey			Average Weekly Hours Worked by Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey		
	Ordinary Time	Overtime	Ordinary Time and Overtime Combined	Ordinary Time (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Overtime Estimated Worked by Full-time Employees	Ordinary Time and Overtime Worked by Full-time and Part-time Employee Combined
	\$	\$	\$	hours	hours	hours
Engineering and metalworking—						
Engineering and machinery ..	1.032	1.546	1.072	38.4	3.4	41.1
Electrical manufacture ..	0.997	1.464	1.022	38.2	2.2	39.6
Ships, locomotives, etc. ..	1.017	1.499	1.037	38.0	1.6	39.5
Vehicle and cycle manufacture ..	1.043	1.619	1.084	38.4	3.0	41.0
Vehicle repair and aircraft ..	0.943	1.449	0.965	38.6	1.8	39.1
Totals	0.998	1.517	1.029	38.4	2.5	40.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Chemicals and chemical products	1.072	1.480	1.096	38.2	2.4	40.1
Rubber manufacture ..	1.183	1.538	1.199	37.5	1.8	38.8
Paper and paper products ..	1.179	1.729	1.240	37.3	4.6	41.6
Printing, publishing, and allied ..	1.041	1.618	1.072	38.4	2.3	39.0
Instruments, clocks, jewellery ..	0.869	1.430	0.889	38.5	1.5	37.8
Other manufacturing ..	0.951	1.425	0.986	37.5	3.1	39.3
Totals	1.066	1.591	1.101	38.0	2.8	39.6
Totals, manufacturing industries (including seasonal) ..	0.986	1.514	1.022	37.8	2.8	39.7
Power, water and sanitary services	1.101	1.636	1.142	38.7	3.2	41.5
Building and construction ..	1.041	1.519	1.088	39.0	4.2	43.1
Transport and communication—						
Rail transport ..	1.078	1.465	1.143	35.0	7.1	42.0
Road transport ..	0.988	1.492	1.047	38.4	5.3	42.1
Water transport (not waterfront work) ..	1.196	1.970	1.278	38.8	4.7	43.1
Air transport ..	1.434	1.476	1.437	39.1	2.9	41.7
Post Office ..	1.038	1.658	1.069	38.2	2.1	39.4
Totals	1.072	1.553	1.120	37.6	4.3	41.1
Commerce—						
Wholesale and retail trade ..	0.935	1.375	0.945	38.3	1.0	36.8
Storage ..	1.023	1.560	1.070	38.9	.37	42.4
Finance ..	1.126	1.592	1.131	37.3	0.4	37.2
Insurance ..	1.145	1.233	1.145	37.1	0.3	36.9
Real estate ..	1.127	1.120	1.127	38.1	—	36.6
Totals	0.972	1.386	0.981	38.1	0.9	36.9
Wool and grain stores (seasonal)	0.963	1.279	0.987	38.1	3.2	40.9
Subtotals (including wool and grain stores) ..	0.972	1.379	0.981	38.1	0.9	36.9
Domestic and personal services—						
Provision of lodging, food, etc.	0.483	1.372	0.867	35.8	2.2	31.0
Portrait and photo studios ..	0.898	1.446	0.905	37.1	0.6	34.7
Laundries, cleaning, etc. ..	0.768	1.181	0.780	35.0	1.6	27.2
Barbers, beauty shops, etc. ..	0.530	0.790	0.533	38.8	0.4	37.7
Recreation, sports, etc. ..	1.085	1.372	1.097	32.2	1.9	26.1
Undertaking, etc. ..	1.062	1.528	1.085	39.2	2.1	39.6
Totals	0.853	1.334	0.871	35.1	1.8	29.7

Industrial Group	Average Hourly Earnings for All Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey			Average Weekly Hours Worked by Workers Covered by Half-yearly Survey		
	Ordinary Time	Overtime	Ordinary Time and Overtime Combined	Ordinary Time (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Overtime (Estimated) Worked by Full-time Employees	Ordinary Time and Overtime Worked by Full-time and Part-time Employees Combined
	\$	\$	\$	hours	hours	hours
Administration and professional—						
Hospitals	0.931	1.353	0.948	38.3	1.8	37.1
Medical and allied services ..	0.965	1.347	0.966	36.4	0.1	33.9
Education and instruction ..	1.230	1.850	1.231	36.8	0.1	34.2
Arts, science, and religion ..	1.155	1.648	1.161	37.6	0.5	35.7
Government, n.e.i. ..	1.251	1.683	1.259	37.8	0.7	37.3
Local authorities, n.e.i. ..	1.114	1.409	1.127	38.6	1.9	39.2
Miscellaneous services and agencies	0.981	1.352	0.985	36.6	0.4	35.1
Totals	1.111	1.435	1.118	37.5	0.8	36.0
Grand totals, all industries (including seasonal)	1.019	1.505	1.046	37.7	2.3	38.2

NOMINAL WAGE RATES—The Department of Statistics compiles statistics of nominal wage rates in New Zealand from the awards made by, and the industrial agreements filed in, the Court of Arbitration, and decisions of other wage-fixing tribunals. In appropriate cases wage rates specified in agreements which have not been filed in the office of the Clerk of Awards are used. The rates specified in these awards and orders are minimum rates; they take into account neither overtime nor ruling rates, which may be above the prescribed minima.

The award rates for the four principal districts—Northern, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago and Southland—are in general taken as being representative of nominal wages throughout New Zealand. Where an important centre of an industry is situated outside the geographical boundaries of the four principal districts, the award rates for that centre are used; for instance, the rates used for sawmilling in the Canterbury District are those prescribed by the awards for the Westland Industrial District.

There are 14 industrial groups in the series of index numbers covering predominantly wage rates of manual workers; such occupations as clerical and office workers, professional technical, and related workers, managers, officials, and administrators, and most service workers being excluded. Besides all primary and secondary industries the following distributive trades and services are, however, included: retailing of meat, groceries, soft goods, and coal and firewood; provisions of accommodation, meals, and personal services; transport industries.

Four series of wage-rates index numbers are compiled; these comprise indices for adult males, adult females, juvenile males, and juvenile females. The adult male index alone covers all 14 industrial groups.

Wage rates of Adult Workers—Index numbers of annual averages of nominal weekly wage rates of adult males are given in the following table in a “long-term linked series.”

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT MALES), ALL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
Base: 1954 (= 1000)

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1914	253	1932	351	1950	729
1915	263	1933	339	1951	829
1916	273	1934	341	1952	871
1917	289	1935	349	1953	929
1918	303	1936	386	1954	1000
1919	329	1937	421	1955	1035
1920	371	1938	440	1956	1055
1921	402	1939	447	1957	1104
1922	389	1940	460	1958	1116
1923	375	1941	476	1959	1136
1924	378	1942	497	1960	1193
1925	387	1943	513	1961	1212
1926	393	1944	518	1962	1242
1927	401	1945	562	1963	1276
1928	413	1946	583	1964	1315
1929	414	1947	606	1965	1395
1930	414	1948	646	1966	1432 _x
1931	383	1949	682	1967*	1499

*Provisional.

The next table shows the index numbers of nominal weekly wage rates of adult males for each industrial group and for all groups combined.

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT MALES)
Base: All groups combined. 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	Calendar Year			1967*			
	1954	1966	1967*	31 Mar	30 Jun	30 Sep	31 Dec
Provision of—							
Food, drink, etc.	1037	1536	1589	1578	1578	1585	1617
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	989	1435	1510	1487	1509	1524	1529
Building and construction	962	1414 _x	1499	1473	1509	1509	1524
Power, heat, and light	927	1357 _x	1438	1424	1436	1436	1445
Transport by water and air	1165	1737	1823	1800	1800	1858	1860
Transport by land	991	1523 _x	1598	1594	1594	1603	1603
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	962	1419	1473	1473	1473	1473	1474
Working in or on—							
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	1015	1453	1546	1546	1556	1557	1557
Metal	1058	1557	1627	1631	1631	1631	1631
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	944	1370	1454	1449	1456	1456	1462
Paper, printing, etc.	1064	1640	1726	1707	1721	1721	1763
Skins, leather, etc.	968	1404	1467	1457	1466	1484	1484
Mines and quarries	977	1344	1384	1384	1384	1834	1384
The land (farming pursuits)	929	1100	1127	1130	1130	1130	1130
All groups combined	1000	1432 _x	1499	1490	1499	1505	1513

*Provisional.

NOTE—The index numbers in this table are comparable both vertically and horizontally.

In the groups “accommodation, meals, and personal service”, and “transport by water and air”, the estimated value of board and lodging, and in the “working on the land” group, the value of rations as well as the estimated value of board and lodging, are where applicable, added to the money wage rate in order to make a legitimate comparison with other industries. Also included in the wages for workers in the “transport by water and air” group is a sea-going allowance where applicable. In the case of waterside workers (an important subgroup of the “water and air transport” group) these allowances are not, of course, applicable.

Movement in Individual Groups—The following table brings out the movements in the various groups more clearly as the respective bases are the average weekly wage rates for each industrial group, 1954 (= 1000).

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT MALES)
Base: Each group separately, 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	1914	1939	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Provision of—							
Food, drink, etc.	257	488	1000	1360 _x	1445	1482	1533
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	246	454	1000	1335 _x	1442	1450 _x	1527
Building and construction	274	472	1000	1347	1430	1470 _x	1558
Power, heat, and light	266	483	1000	1341	1428	1463 _x	1551
Transport by water and air	237	440	1000	1347 _x	1436	1491	1564
Transport by land	256	463	1000	1378 _x	1488	1537 _x	1613
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	282	460	1000	1350	1438	1476	1531
Working in or on—							
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	253	470	1000	1320	1407	1432 _x	1523
Metal	274	475	1000	1337	1416	1471	1538
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	252	486	1000	1334	1419	1452 _x	1541
Paper, printing, etc.	287	472	1000	1371	1432	1541	1622
Skins, leather, etc.	262	487	1000	1301	1411	1450	1515
Mines and quarries	268	450	1000	1305	1365	1375	1416
The land (farming pursuits)	226	373	1000	1137 _x	1181	1183	1213
All groups combined	253	447	1000	1315	1395	1432 _x	1499

*Provisional.

Care must be exercised in drawing inferences from this table, for, while horizontal comparisons are quite valid, the vertical comparison between the various groups is valid only in so far as it shows in which groups the greater or the smaller movements have occurred.

Wage Rates for All Adult Workers—The following table gives an index for all adult workers.

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED), ALL
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
Base: 1954 (= 1000)

Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.
1952	869	1957	1105	1962	1245
1953	929	1958	1117	1963	1280
1954	1000	1959	1137	1964	1320
1955	1036	1960	1195	1965	1401
1956	1055	1961	1214	1966	1438 _x
				1967	1506*

*Provisional.

Indexes of Hourly Wage Rates—The indexes which follow cover 13 only out of the 14 industrial groups commonly adopted (as is also the case in respect of the indexes of standard weekly hours of labour), since working hours on farms (which would be essential to the fourteenth group) cannot for this purpose be satisfactorily treated statistically. The base of the first table is the average hourly wage rate (computed as described after the two following tables) for all groups combined, 1954 (= 1000).

NOMINAL HOURLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT MALES)

Base: All groups combined, 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Provision of—					
Food, drink, etc.	1024	1392 _x	1479	1517	1569
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	977	1304 _x	1389	1417	1491
Building and construction	950	1279	1359*	1397 _x	1480
Power, heat, and light	916	1228	1308	1340 _x	1420
Transport by water and air	1108	1492 _x	1591	1651	1733
Transport by land	979	1348 _x	1456	1504 _x	1578
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	950	1282	1365	1401	1455
Working in or on—					
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	1002	1323	1409	1434	1526
Metal	1045	1397	1479	1537	1607
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	932	1243	1322	1353	1436
Paper, printing, etc.	1051	1441	1506	1619	1704
Skins, leather, etc.	956	1244	1350	1387	1449
Mines and quarries	1038	1355	1417	1428	1470
All groups combined	1000	1346	1432	1474 _x	1548

*Provisional.

The next table shows the movement in individual groups. The base is the average hourly wage rate for each group individually, 1954 (= 1000).

NOMINAL HOURLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT MALES)

Base: Each group separately, 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	1914	1939	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Provision of—							
Food, drink, etc.	196	448	1000	1360 _x	1445	1482	1533
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	213	443	1000	1335 _x	1422	1450	1527
Building and construction	241	473	1000	1347	1431	1470 _x	1558
Power, heat, and light	221	481	1000	1341	1428	1463	1551
Transport by water and air	188	418	1000	1347 _x	1436	1491	1564
Transport by land	213	443	1000	1377	1488	1537 _x	1613
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	185	447	1000	1350	1438	1476	1531
Working in or on—							
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	220	471	1000	1320	1407	1431	1523
Metal	236	475	1000	1337	1416	1417	1538
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	212	483	1000	1334	1419	1452	1541
Paper, printing, etc.	261	473	1000	1371	1432	1540	1622
Skins, leather, etc.	218	468	1000	1301	1411	1450	1515
Mines and quarries	218	415	1000	1305	1365	1375	1416
All groups combined	217	455	1000	1346	1432	1474 _x	1548

*Provisional.

The figures shown in the last two tables are derived from average hourly rates calculated in every case by dividing the corresponding average minimum weekly rate by the standard number of hours worked in the week.

Wage Rates of Adult Female Workers—Index numbers showing movements in wage rates of women workers are compiled, using the award rates of the Court of Arbitration; a much smaller list of occupations is used than is the case in computing index numbers of wage movements for male workers. Although only 21 occupations are taken into consideration in the case of women workers, these occupations cover a large proportion of the total number of women in industry—more than sufficient to constitute a representative sample for measuring movements in wages.

The following table shows index numbers of women's wage rates for the principal industries in which women workers are engaged. In the compilation of these indices, the value of such perquisites as board and lodging in the case of hotel workers has been added to the money wage rates.

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT FEMALES)
Base: All groups combined, 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Provision of—					
Food, drink, etc.	909	1249	1328	1352	1439
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	981	1317	1405	1441	1518
Accommodation, meals, and personal service . .	1083	1529	1634	1709	1783
Working in paper, printing, etc.	919	1338	1402	1477	1560
All groups combined	1000	1369	1460	1507	1584

*Provisional.

Movements within the various groups are brought out more clearly in the next table, the base in this case being weighted average weekly rate of each group, 1954 (= 1000). As with the similar table relating to male wage rates horizontal comparisons are valid, but vertical comparisons merely show in which groups the greater or smaller movements have occurred.

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (ADULT FEMALES)
Base: Each group separately, 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	1914	1939	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Provision of—							
Food, drink, etc.	153	375	1000	1374	1462	1488	1584
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	192	372	1000	1343	1432	1469	1547
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	275	441	1000	1411	1508	1578	1646
Working in paper, printing, etc.	199	376	1000	1455	1526	1607	1697
All groups combined	213	390	1000	1369	1460	1507	1584

*Provisional.

Wage Rates of Juvenile Workers—Index numbers of wage rates of juveniles, male and female, are compiled for each calendar year. Owing to the fact that a number of industries utilise juvenile labour to a limited extent only, or not at all, it has not been possible to cover a very wide field, but 36 occupations representing 12 out of 14 industrial groups are included in the case of juvenile males, and five occupations representing three industrial groups in the case of juvenile females.

Wherever possible the weekly rate adopted in the compilation of the indexes is that provided for a worker having attained the age of 18 years or having completed three years' service, according to the terms of the award.

NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE-RATES INDEX NUMBERS (JUVENILE WORKERS)

Base: Each group and each sex separately, 1954 (= 1000)

Industrial Group	1914	1939	1954	1964	1965	1966	1967†
<i>Juvenile Males</i>							
Provision of—							
Food, drink, etc.	215	407	1000	1499	1682	1742	1818
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	173	329	1000	1428	1526	1559	1645
Building and construction	177	321	1000	1382	1484	1615x	1906
Transport by land and air	255	485	1000	1488	1611	1680x	1802
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	168	339	1000	1521	1619	1664	1798
Working in or on—							
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	176	361	1000	1621	1749	1945	2120
Metal	146	361	1000	1391	1473	1562	1877
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	192	487	1000	1509	1629	1675	1762
Paper, printing, etc.	184	295	1000	1433	1493	1629	2077
Skins, leather, etc.	266	431	1000	1475	1568	1623	1718
Mines and quarries	264	468	1000	1375	1431	1433	1467
The land (farming pursuits)	190	340	1000	1139	1146	1148	1152
All industrial groups	184	354	1000	1340	1414	1478x	1611
<i>Juvenile Females</i>							
Provision of—							
Food, drink, etc.	144	374	1000	1372	1441	1485	1562
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	182	386	1000	1519	1611	1651	1736
Working in paper, printing, etc.	*	395	1000	1482	1544	1660	1751
All industrial groups	180	385	1000	1506	1594	1639	1724

*No provision made in awards for juvenile females.

†Provisional.

In the preceding table horizontal comparisons are valid, but vertical comparisons merely show in which groups the greater or smaller movements have occurred.

EFFECTIVE WEEKLY WAGE RATES—The index numbers quoted in the foregoing paragraphs relate to nominal weekly wage rates only—that is, they are based on actual or equivalent money rates without any allowance being made for changes during the period under review in the prices of those goods and services which are purchased out of wages earned. It is obvious that this factor is of considerable importance, for a rise in wage rates may be offset by a fall in the purchasing power of the monetary unit, while, on the other hand, a fall in money wages may be offset by a rise in the purchasing power of money. Index numbers of effective (or “real”) wage rates are arrived at by dividing the index numbers of nominal wage rates by the corresponding all-groups index numbers of consumer prices (both series of index numbers having first been set on a common time base) and multiplying the result by the base value of 1000.

The following table accordingly shows a comparison of nominal and effective weekly wage rates of adult male and female workers. The base of the index numbers is in each case the calendar year 1954 (= 1000).

Year	Consumer Prices (All Groups)	Nominal Weekly Wage Rates		Effective Weekly Wage Rates	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1954	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1955	1024	1035	1039	1011	1015
1956	1061	1055	1056	994	995
1957	1083	1104	1106	1019	1021
1958	1132	1116	1128	986	996
1959	1175	1136	1146	967	975
1960	1183	1193	1210	1008	1023
1961	1204	1212	1244	1007	1033
1962	1236	1242	1274	1005	1031
1963	1261	1276	1317	1012	1044
1964	1305	1315	1369	1008	1049
1965	1349	1395	1460	1034	1082
1966*	1387	1432x	1507	1032x	1087
1967	1470	1499*	1584*	1020*	1078*

*Provisional.

The continuous index of consumer prices required for the foregoing table has been obtained by linking together the successive series of the Consumers' Price Index and converting the whole to the base: calendar year 1954 (= 1000).

In making use of these results it should not be overlooked that the index numbers of nominal rates apply only to full-time employment at award rates of pay. They do not take into account either, on the one hand, above-award rates or overtime earnings, or, on the other, short-time deductions or wages tax imposed (a summary of the rates of wages tax in force during different periods has been set out earlier). Nor do the consumer prices index numbers take cognisance of all classes of household expenditure; income tax, charitable and other gifts, sea and air travel, domestic help, etc., being omitted.

To the extent that female wages are not normally devoted to purchasing the full range of household requirements, the results of employing the all-groups Consumer's Price Index to determine effective wages for females are subject to certain limitations.

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES—The following table shows the New Zealand minimum weekly rates in various occupations. The figures given are simple averages for the four principal industrial districts as at 31 March in the years indicated. The rates shown throughout this table are money rates, and do not include any allowance for the value of board and lodging, which is a usual perquisite of the employment of some workers, e.g., seamen and hotel employees. Further information on this latter point is available in the note given at the end of the table.

Occupation	Average Minimum Wage (Four Principal Districts) at 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Adult Males</i>					
Bakers—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Journeymen	29.25	29.25	32.00	32.00	34.85
Labourers	24.75	24.75	27.00	27.00	29.22
Butchers—					
First shopmen	30.75	31.25	34.02	34.25	37.16
Second shopmen	28.39	28.75	30.48	30.73	34.34
Butter-factory employees—Churning and buttermaking: Others ..	27.11	28.00	29.68	30.83	31.60

Occupation	Average Minimum Wage (Four Principal Districts) at 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Adult Males—continued</i>					
Flourmilling—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kilnmen	28.08	28.08	31.33	31.33	34.16
Assistant smuttermen	26.67	26.67	29.67	29.67	32.45
Rollermen	30.83	30.83	34.33	34.33	37.58
Meat freezing—					
Slaughtermen, per 100 sheep*	12.32	12.32	13.64	13.89	13.89
Workers not otherwise specified	30.08	30.08	32.58	33.58	33.58
Meat preserving—					
Boners	35.67	35.67	38.50	39.50	39.50
Others	30.92	30.92	33.50	34.50	34.50
Sausage-casing making: Workers not otherwise specified	32.08	32.08	34.75	35.75	35.75
Aerated water and cordial making—					
Cordial makers	26.88	26.88	28.82	29.62	30.76
Others	25.75	25.15	27.62	28.44	29.53
Brewing: Others	28.19	28.32	31.00	31.00	33.32
Tailors—					
Journeymen	28.33	28.33	31.09	31.09	33.57
Stock cutters (factory)	28.00	28.00	30.57	30.57	32.80
Footwear manufacturing—					
Workers	28.68	29.42	31.18	32.38	33.18
Woollen mills—					
Spinners	28.38	29.33	31.09	32.17	32.98
General hands	25.54	26.50	28.09	29.17	29.90
Building—					
Bricklayers	29.72	29.72	32.87	33.24	35.49
Carpenters and joiners	29.11	30.33	32.12	33.67	34.49
Plasterers	29.85	30.11	32.97	32.98	35.09
Plumbers	30.39	30.39	33.00	33.00	33.83
Builders' labourers	26.18	26.44	28.80	28.80	31.35
General labourers	24.81	25.06	27.19	27.19	29.11
Sawmilling—					
Sawyers	30.11	30.62	32.47	33.52	36.01
Tailers-out	27.68	28.25	29.95	31.00	32.85
Yardmen, head	29.56	30.08	31.89	32.92	35.36
Workers not specified	27.17	27.67	29.32	30.33	32.01
Boatbuilding: Shipwrights	30.47	30.47	33.51	34.17	35.84
Metal workers, etc.—					
Boilermakers, journeymen	29.04	30.00	31.80	34.17	35.03
Iron and brass moulders	29.14	30.10	31.90	32.96	35.83
Tinsmiths, journeymen	29.38	30.33	32.13	32.13	35.36
Engineering fitters, etc.	29.63	29.63	32.39	34.83	35.69
Electrical wiremen	29.86	30.57	32.93	34.38	37.47
Motor mechanics	29.96	31.00	32.80	33.83	34.66
Printing—					
Linotype (day)	30.78	31.70	33.60	37.20	38.13
Letterpress machinist (day)	29.72	30.64	32.48	35.75	36.64
Skin and leather workers—					
Hand fleshers	26.99	27.56	29.52	30.08	31.23
All other workers	24.19	24.75	26.55	27.11	28.19
Mineral and stone workers—					
Flangers and moulders	27.23	27.98	30.58	30.58	33.21
All other workers	24.63	25.38	27.87	27.87	30.23

*Based on weekly killing of 300 sheep, up to 48 lb in weight.

Occupation	Average Minimum Wage (Four Principal Districts) at 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Adult Males—continued</i>					
Mining (coal)—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Surface: tippers	30.54	30.54	32.92	32.92	34.75
Miners (on day wages, per shift) ..	5.78	5.78	6.12	6.12	6.28
Truckers	26.17	26.17	27.75	27.75	28.46
Quarrying: Quarrymen	24.98	25.22	27.36	27.36	29.28
Agricultural and pastoral workers—					
General farm workers	16.82	16.82	17.42	17.42	18.00
Agricultural contractors' employees					
(per hour)	0.67	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.65
Ploughmen	16.82	16.82	17.42	17.42	18.00
Shearers (per 100 sheep shorn) ..	7.13	7.37	8.40	8.40	8.40
Shepherds	16.82	16.82	17.42	17.42	18.00
Wool pressers	28.23	28.97	29.33	29.33	28.33
Dairy-farm hands	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55
Railways—					
Enginedrivers, average third and sixth					
years	36.08	37.17	38.92	42.25	45.58
Locomotive assistants, average sec-					
ond and ninth years	31.75	32.71	34.33	36.88	39.21
Guards, average first and third years	34.62	35.71	38.29	40.21	42.54
Bus services—					
Drivers	28.83	28.83	31.67	31.67	32.46
Bus loaders (after six months) ..	27.83	27.83	30.58	30.58	31.35
Shipping and cargo working—					
Assistant stewards, first grade ..	26.77	27.62	29.28	31.00	31.78
Assistant stewards, second grade ..	26.36	27.20	28.83	30.50	31.27
Chief cooks	32.48	33.32	35.32	37.00	37.93
Second cooks	29.45	30.28	32.10	33.75	34.59
Able seamen	28.62	29.46	31.22	33.00	33.83
Ordinary seamen, 18 years or over	21.92	22.28	23.61	28.25	28.96
Waterside workers: Ordinary cargo	29.83	29.83	33.33	33.33	34.17
Hotel workers—					
First cooks	26.61	27.16	29.19	29.89	30.64
Waiters	19.75	20.30	21.92	22.82	23.38
Miscellaneous—					
Retailing of apparel—					
Shop assistants	27.37	28.03	30.88	30.88	33.32
Grocers' assistants	26.99	27.37	29.75	30.12	32.42
Warehouse storemen	26.22	27.08	29.58	29.58	31.86

Adult Females

Biscuit and confectionery factory wor-					
kers	16.92	17.50	18.55	19.25	19.73
Tailoresses (factory): Journeywomen ..	18.25	18.25	20.05	20.05	21.73
Footwear manufacturing workers ..	18.49	19.02	20.17	20.75	21.27
Woollen-mill workers	18.28	18.83	19.97	20.75	22.33
Hotel workers—					
Cooks	20.11	21.04	22.71	23.41	24.00
Housemaids	14.08	14.64	15.92	16.82	17.25
Waitresses	14.08	14.64	15.92	16.82	17.25

Occupation	Average Minimum Wage (Four Principal Districts) at 31 March				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967

Adult Females - continued

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restaurant workers—					
Cooks	22.39	22.39	24.83	24.83	26.73
Waitresses	16.47	16.47	18.55	18.55	20.29
Pantrymaids	16.47	16.47	18.55	18.55	20.29
Printing workers	17.94	18.60	19.72	21.25	21.78
Retailing of apparel: Shop assistants ..	18.45	18.87	20.88	20.88	22.55

Juvenile Males

Bakers' apprentice	19.60	19.60	21.44	21.44	23.35
Butchers' assistant†	15.58	16.19	17.16	17.37	19.73
Butter and cheese factory :Youth† ..	18.28	18.95	20.08	21.00	21.53
Flour-mill—Youth*	15.16	15.16	20.67	20.67	22.20
Meat freezing and preserving: Youth†	17.88	17.88	21.91	22.91	22.91
Aerated water and cordial manufacture: Youth†	15.66	15.66	16.82	17.38	18.19
Tailoring, etc.: Apprentice*	17.36	17.36	18.95	18.95	20.34
Footwear manufacturing: Apprentice*	17.78	18.23	19.33	20.08	20.58
Woollen mill: Youth†	17.42	18.00	19.08	20.00	20.50
Bricklayers' apprentice*	18.55	18.55	20.62	20.86	22.25
Carpenters' apprentice*	17.62	17.62	18.63	21.12	26.71
Plasterers' apprentice*	18.70	18.87	20.97	20.97	25.08
Plumbers' apprentice*	19.87	19.87	21.47	21.47	21.97
Sawmill: Youth†	23.58	24.12	25.58	26.62	28.17
Engineering: Apprentice*	18.52	18.52	20.24	21.78	22.32
Brick, tile, etc., works: Youth† ..	15.45	15.96	17.86	17.86	19.19
Tannery: Youth†	14.93	15.54	16.68	17.19	18.17
Coalmining: Trucker†	24.00	24.00	25.46	25.46	26.08
Agriculture and dairying: Youth† ..	12.28	12.28	12.28	12.28	12.28
Retailing of apparel: Shop assistant*..	16.93	18.00	19.90	19.90	21.66
Grocers' assistant*	18.44	18.83	22.62	23.15	24.36

Juvenile Females

Biscuit and confectionery factory: Assis- tant*	14.48	14.95	15.85	16.45	16.86
Footwear manufacturing: Assistant*	14.35	14.85	15.74	16.00	16.40
Woollen mill: Worker*	18.28	18.83	19.97	20.75	21.27
Clothing factory: Improver*	15.83	15.83	17.49	17.49	18.86
Printing trade: Worker*	15.89	16.40	17.38	17.38	19.48

*After three years' service.

†18 years of age.

NOTE—The following perquisites (as assessed for statistical purposes) as at 31 March 1967 should be added to the listed occupations: dairy-farm workers, \$4.25 per week for board and lodging; general farm workers, ploughmen, shepherds, and youths (18 years of age) employed on agricultural and dairy (mixed) farms, \$4.25 per week for board and lodging; shearers and wool pressers, \$1.00 per day for rations; assistant stewards (first and second grade), chief and second cooks, able seamen and ordinary seamen (first class), \$6.70 per week as value of board and lodging; and hotel first cooks and waiters, female cooks, housemaids, and waitresses, \$7.68 per week as value of board and lodging. Varying amounts in this connection would also have been added to the occupations affected for earlier years.

Section 34

LABOUR LAWS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

GENERAL—A considerable proportion of the persons comprising the labour force of New Zealand have their working conditions determined either directly or indirectly by virtue of the provisions of the Factories Act 1946, the Coal Mines Act 1925, the Shops and Offices Act 1955, the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952, the Agricultural Workers' Act 1962, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954, the Construction Act 1959, the Machinery Act 1950, and the Shearers' Act 1962. Legislative authority covering the working conditions of substantially the greater portion of the remaining participants in the labour force is contained in the State Services Act 1962 and the Government Service Tribunal Act 1965, the Government Railways Act 1949, the Post Office Act 1959, the Police Act 1958, the Education Act 1964, the Hospitals Act 1957, and the Hospital Employment Regulations 1963, and the Waterfront Industry Act 1953.

Notes on Acts which have as their prime purpose the protection of workers from accidents in the course of their employment have been included in Section 37 D—Occupational Safety.

In the following pages a survey is made first of the Court of Arbitration and then of the working and other conditions laid down by legislation.

COURT OF ARBITRATION—The Court of Arbitration, which dates from 1894 and whose jurisdiction is set out in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954, consists of three members appointed by the Governor-General, one of whom is the Judge of the Court. No one may be appointed as the Judge unless he is a barrister or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing. One of the two other members is appointed on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers and the other on the recommendation of the industrial unions of workers. Although the members other than the Judge are appointed for a term of three years only, in practice it has been found that they have usually served much longer terms on the Court.

The work of the Court may be divided into two sections—the making of laws through the promulgation of awards, apprenticeship orders, etc., and the interpretation and enforcement of industrial laws, including industrial agreements and certain statutes. The second function is similar to the functions of other Courts, but in making industrial law the Court of Arbitration has a unique role. In addition the Court has wide powers and responsibilities associated with the making of general wage orders (see Section 33 of the *Yearbook*).

Jurisdiction of Court—The following is a general account of the present jurisdiction, powers, and functions of the Court of Arbitration, some of which are legislative in character and others judicial.

(1) Under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954*:

- (a) The principal function of the Court is to settle any matters which are outstanding after the representatives of workers' unions and employers or employers' unions in any industry have failed under the procedure laid down in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to reach complete agreement in conciliation upon the minimum rates of wages and conditions of work which are to govern employment in the industry for a limited future period. This function of the Court is really legislative in character, for Parliament in effect has delegated authority to the Court to make law in a restricted field but its awards must not be inconsistent with any statute. For a large proportion (approximately one-half) of the labour force their minimum rates of wages and working conditions are determined by the series of awards issued by the Court of Arbitration, and industrial agreements made by representatives of employers and workers. The number of awards and agreements in force is quite large—708 at 31 March 1967—and each is subject to individual negotiation by the unions or associations concerned. The usual term of an award or agreement is about 18 months.

Included in the respective awards and agreements are provisions covering minimum rates of remuneration, the hours of work, overtime, holidays, safety, health, and welfare. Initiated by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act 1936 a 40-hour week is now prescribed in almost all awards and industrial agreements.

The Court does not settle strikes or lockouts. If there is a strike or lockout in an industry, access to the Court is not usually available to the parties unless and until work is resumed.

- (b) The provisions of awards and industrial agreements are enforced through Magistrate's Courts and the Court of Arbitration. There are limited rights of appeal against the judgments of Magistrates to the Court of Arbitration, the determination of which is final. Inspectors of Awards, who are officers of the Department of Labour, may proceed directly in the Court of Arbitration for the recovery of penalties. In the Magistrate's Court actions for penalties may be brought at the suit of an Inspector of Awards or at the suit of any party to the award or industrial agreement.
- (c) The Court has power to impose penalties for a number of offences against special provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act; for example, being a party to a strike or lockout when bound by an award or industrial agreement, combining to defeat an award, contempt of Court, obstruction of a conciliation council or the Court, failure to comply with a summons to give evidence, victimisation, and so forth.
- (d) Actions to recover moneys, including holiday pay, due to workers under awards and industrial agreements may be brought by Inspectors of Awards in the Court of Arbitration or the Magistrates' Court.
- (e) The Court of Arbitration upon application of Inspectors of Awards or upon applications of parties, joint or otherwise, may give its opinion upon any question connected with the construction of any award or industrial agreement or upon any particular determination or direction of the Court or upon the construction of any statute relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the Court. This function is frequently availed of and enables many legal disputes to be settled with a minimum of friction and at a minimum cost.
- (f) The Court of Arbitration is vested with a jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of disputes committees set up to consider differences arising between parties to awards and industrial agreements as to any matter arising out of or connected with an award or agreement but not specifically dealt with therein.
- (g) The Court has a special jurisdiction to conduct inquiries into allegations of irregularities in connection with election of the officers of any industrial union and to make and enforce orders relating to such matters.

(2) Under the *Economic Stabilisation Act 1948* and regulations made thereunder:

The Court of Arbitration has power to make general orders amending the rates of remuneration in all awards and industrial agreements either of its own motion or on the application of any industrial union or association of workers or employers. For this purpose, the expression "rates of remuneration" has a very wide connotation.

(3) Under the *Shops and Offices Act 1955*:

The Court has power when making an award in any trade to fix the opening and closing hours of all shops in the particular trade in that locality and also to provide that such shops shall not be open for business on one working day in each week or on any award holiday.

(4) Under the *Annual Holidays Act 1944*:

The Court has power to impose penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act.

(5) Under the *Apprentices Act 1948*:

- (a) The Court has power to make apprenticeship orders, in respect of any industry or branch thereof to which the Act applies, prescribing the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment to be incorporated in contracts of apprenticeship, the period of apprenticeship in any industry and the minimum age at which a person may commence to serve as an apprentice in any industry, and pre-requisite education.
- (b) The Court on the application of certain parties may give its opinion upon any question connected with the construction of any apprenticeship order or with any determination or direction of the Court under the Act.
- (c) The Court may hear appeals from decisions of apprenticeship committees and district commissioners of apprenticeship, and its decisions are final and conclusive.
- (d) The Court has jurisdiction to decide actions in respect of alleged breaches of any contract of apprenticeship order of the Court or requirement of the Apprentices Act.

(6) Under the *Technicians' Training Act 1967*:

- (a) Where prior to the establishment of a Technician Training Council in any industry, the organisations of employers and workers are unable to agree on the terms of a principal determination fixing the conditions of employment of trainees in that industry, any such organisation may require the Secretary of Labour to refer the matter to the Court for decision, pursuant to the arbitration provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- (b) Where after the establishment in any industry of a Technician Training Council such Council cannot agree on the terms of any proposed amendment to a principal determination relating to the conditions of employment of trainees in that industry, the Chairman shall refer the matter in dispute to the Court for settlement.
- (c) Where there is objection to the assessment by a Technician Training Council of levies on employers to finance the operation of a training scheme, there is a final appeal to the Court. The Court may then confirm, modify or quash the assessment, or may order an extension of time for payment. Monies validly assessed may be recovered as a debt in the Magistrate's Court or in the Court of Arbitration.
- (d) The Court has jurisdiction to decide actions in respect of alleged breaches of principal determinations made under the Act.

(7) Under the *Agricultural Workers Act 1962*:

Matters in dispute between certain classes of agricultural workers and their employers may be referred to the Court of Arbitration for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Minister of Labour as to how matters in dispute should be settled.

General—The Court of Arbitration early in its history expanded beyond the limited function originally conceived for it. It has been the major force in the formulation of industrial codes. In its evolution and in its task of establishing uniform wage rates, the Court has risen to a commanding position in the economic life of the country. Apart from occasional legislation to meet special economic conditions, or as in 1936 to introduce the 40-hour week, no attempt has been made by Parliament to express in statute the social and economic policy to be followed by the Court. There is no right of appeal from the decisions of the Court on any matters coming within its exclusive jurisdiction.

HOURS OF WORK—Employees in most occupations have had the benefit of a 40-hour five-day week since 1946, with the first legislation in this regard being enacted in 1936.

HOLIDAYS—The Annual Holidays Act 1944 provides for an annual holiday of two weeks' duration on ordinary pay for all workers who are not otherwise provided for in this respect. Where a worker has been employed for less than one year, on termination of employment he is entitled to payment equal to one twenty-fifth of his ordinary pay for the period of employment. An employer is required to keep a record (holiday book) containing particulars of employment, annual holidays, and amounts paid in respect of each worker in his employment.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act 1965 provides that the Court of Arbitration must make provision in every award for workers to have at least 10 whole holidays on pay, in addition to annual holidays. The holidays so provided include Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, 2 January (or a day in lieu), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Labour Day, the Sovereign's Birthday, and the provincial anniversary day (or a day in lieu).

The Public Holidays Act 1955 gives rules which are applicable to the provisions of any Act, award, or industrial agreement when Christmas Day and New Year's Day fall on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday. The effect of the Act is broadly to provide that provisions regarding the granting of a holiday or observance of certain hours of labour or payment of certain specified rates of wages are carried over from Saturday and Sunday to Monday (or Tuesday). In a similar way, where an anniversary day of any province falls on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, the provisions governing holiday, pay, etc., on anniversary day apply on the next succeeding Monday; if it falls on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, the provisions apply to the immediately preceding Monday as if it were the anniversary day. Labour Day is deemed to be the fourth Monday in October.

ANZAC DAY ACT—Anzac Day (the 25th day of April) is a day of commemoration, being the anniversary of the first landing of troops on Gallipoli in 1915, and in terms of employment is observed as if it were a holiday.

FACTORIES ACT—The Factories Act 1946 applies to “any building, office, or place in which two or more persons are engaged or in which one or more persons are employed . . . directly or indirectly, in any handicraft, or in preparing or manufacturing goods for trade or sale . . .”

Restrictions on Employment—No boy or girl under 15 years of age may be employed in any factory. No boy or girl under 16 years of age may be employed in any factory unless a certificate of fitness is issued by an Inspector of Factories.

Overtime—No boy or girl under 16 years of age is permitted to work overtime. No woman may work more than three hours’ overtime in one day (excluding time worked before noon on Saturday), or more than nine hours in any week, but there is no restriction on the yearly total overtime hours.

There are special provisions in regard to work for industries where raw materials which, in the opinion of the inspector are subject to rapid deterioration, are processed for sale as foodstuffs or where, in the opinion of the inspector, extended hours are necessary in order to meet a public demand.

Safety, Health, and Welfare—The safety measures have reference to machinery, dangerous liquids, means of access and safety of employment, and means of escape in case of fire. The employer is required to keep a register of all accidents of which he has any knowledge, and first-aid appliances must be provided and maintained. The health and welfare provisions are very extensive and include reference to such matters as air space, cleanliness, ventilation, canteens, the care of employees, amenities and other things to be supplied by the employer to secure employees’ health or welfare.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT: Hours of Work—For shop assistants the hour of commencing work for persons under 16 years must not be earlier than 7 a.m., except that newspapers may be delivered from 6 a.m. by persons aged 12 years and under 16, and milk by persons aged 14 years and under 16 from the same hour. Boys under 18 or females may not be employed after 10.30 p.m. The Act provides that female assistants and boys under 18 cannot be employed in restaurants before 5 a.m. or after 10.30 p.m. However, it is not unlawful to employ female assistants over the age of 18 up to 11.30 p.m. or to midnight in connection with social functions (or if over 21 years, between midnight and 5.30 a.m.), if satisfactory provision for conveying these assistants to their homes be made. There is no limit under the Act to the time at which adult male hotel and restaurant employees may be required to commence or cease work.

Opening and Closing Hours of Shops—The Court of Arbitration has power when making an award in any trade to fix the opening and closing hours on weekdays of any shops substantially (i.e., at least 20 percent of turnover) carrying on the particular trade in that industrial district, and also to provide that such shops shall not be open for business on one working day in each week or on any award holiday.

Sunday Trading—Sunday trading is prohibited except (a) if provision is made in an award, the prior consent of the Minister being required to such inclusion, (b) for sale of exempted goods listed later, (c) if individual shops are granted exemption by the Shops and Offices Exemptions Tribunal or the Minister to permit them to open on Sunday. This is designed to enable shops in motor camps and other holiday resorts to cater for the needs of the travelling public.

Exempted Goods—The term “exempted goods” means (a) tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers, cigars, and matches; (b) confectionery and sweetmeats; (c) milk, cream, eggs, butter, and cheese; (d) motor spirits, petrol, and oil; (e) motor accessories urgently and necessarily required for the functioning of a motor vehicle; (f) fruit, vegetables, and flowers, if for sale by the grower on the premises where grown; (g) newspapers; (h) goods of a class exempted from the provisions of the Act relating to the closing of shops by Order in Council. The list of exempted goods is given in the Shops and Offices Exempted Goods Order.

Non-exempted goods must be properly locked away from the view of the public after normal closing hours.

Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions—The Act also makes provision for the welfare, health, and safety of assistants. Particular matters that are covered relate to dangerous liquids and noxious gases, limitation of loads, safe means of access, construction and maintenance of floors, passages, stairs, fire precautions, lighting, cleanliness, ventilation, drinking water, drainage, washing facilities, clothing accommodation, seating and first-aid facilities, rest rooms for women, sanitary conveniences, temperature and heating appliances, accommodation for meals, etc.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ACT—In the Agricultural Workers Act 1962 there is provision for the making of regulations prescribing minimum standards of accommodation and for Orders in Council prescribing minimum rates of pay.

Restrictions on Employment of Children—Under the Agricultural Workers' Act no child under the age of 15 years may: (a) be employed in any agricultural work during such times as the child is required to attend school under the Education Act; (b) be required to lift any weights, or to perform any task, likely to be injurious to his health; (c) work more than eight hours in any one day.

SHEARERS ACT—Under the Shearers Act 1962 an employer is required to provide amenities for all shearers employed by him, and where five or more shearers are employed and accommodated on the farm then accommodation is also to be provided. Minimum standards of both amenities and accommodation are set out by the Shearers Regulations 1963.

SHIPPING AND SEAMEN LEGISLATION—The general superintendence of matters relating to merchant ships and seamen in New Zealand is with the Marine Department.

Competence, Safety, and Welfare Provisions—The Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 makes provision to ensure competence on the part of controlling officers of ships. Home-trade ships of 90 ft or more register length require two certificated mates unless running under 300 miles between terminal ports when only one mate is required; a ship less than 90 ft register length requires one certificated mate if running over 100 miles between terminal ports. A foreign-going ship is required to carry two certificated mates. Foreign-going certificated mates are entitled to ship as mates in the home-trade. Provision is made for issuing certificates of competency of mates of home-trade ships. Some certificates of masters, mates, and engineers granted in countries of the British Commonwealth are recognised as being valid in New Zealand.

Further sections dealing with the safety of the ship require the adjustment of compasses to be carried out under regulations, while the Minister may define restricted limits for ships. There are regulations as to the loading and stowage of ballast and the loading of grain cargo in bulk. It is an offence to ship wool, flax, tow, or skins in such a condition as to be liable to spontaneous combustion.

MINING LEGISLATION—The present law relating to mining and quarrying is contained for the most part in the Coal Mines Act 1925 and subsequent amendments, the Mining Act 1926 and the amendments, and the Quarries Act 1944 and its amendments. A noteworthy feature of such Acts is the appointment of inspectors with wide powers.

Working Conditions—In the coal-mining industry working conditions are usually determined by direct negotiation between the coal-mine owners and the workers and the workers' organisations.

Since 1948 an underground shift of seven hours has applied in the mining industry in lieu of the former eight-hour limit.

Restriction on Employment—No person under the age of 16 years may be employed underground in any coal mine, or in any alluvial mine, or on or about any dredge; while the minimum age in respect of underground work in a quartz mine is 19 years. No youth may be employed in a mine for more than eight hours per day or 48 hours per week except in cases of emergency.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY—Measures for occupational safety, involving the Machinery Act 1950, the Construction Act 1959, and a number of other Acts, are discussed in Section 37D.

LEGISLATION GOVERNING WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE—The principal measures which are concerned with the majority of persons employed either directly or indirectly by the State and which have reference to their working conditions are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Members of the Public Service are governed by the State Services Act 1962. Included in the functions of the State Services Commission are the provision of suitable office accommodation, the prescription and supervision of physical working condition, and also the regulation of a variety of points connected control—e.g., leave, hours of work, salary and wage rates, payment of allowances, etc.

The Government Service Tribunal Act 1965 provides for the establishment of a tribunal with functions, in relation to the remuneration and conditions of service of employees, of making (a) principal and other orders, and (b) recommendations to the Prime Minister on any matters other than those contained in the principal orders.

The Government Railways Act 1949 furnishes the legislative framework for determination of the working conditions of railway employees. In 1944 there was established the Government Railways Industrial Tribunal, the principal functions of which are to prescribe scales of salaries and rates of wages; conditions in regard to hours of work, overtime, etc.; and terms and conditions in respect of leave of absence, railway concessions, etc. The Government Railways (Staff) Regulations 1953 are also of relevance in this connection.

Working conditions for Post Office employees are determined by the administrative authority, the Postmaster-General, with the Director-General as executive head. Power is vested in the Minister by virtue of the Post Office Act 1959. There is a Post Office Staff Tribunal whose function it is to make recommendations to the Minister on such matters as may be referred to it by the Minister, the Director-General or the New Zealand Post Office Association (Incorporated).

There are other legislative enactments which apply to the relevant sections of general Government employees. Members of the Police are governed by the Police Act 1958 and the Police Regulations 1959, while there is also a Police Staff Tribunal. The three armed services are controlled at present by the Army Act 1950, the Navy Act 1954, and the Royal New Zealand Air Force Act 1950.

The Education Act 1964 and amendments authorise, either by regulation or through the agency of education boards, the determination of the conditions of employment, pay, leave of absence, etc., for the members of the teaching profession.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION FOR CERTAIN OTHER GROUPS: Hospital Board Employees—The provisions relating to working conditions of hospital board employees, such as nurses, etc., will be found in the Hospitals Act 1957 while the Hospital Employment Regulations 1963 bear directly on these matters.

Waterfront Industry—The legislation at present governing waterside work is contained in the Waterside Industry Act 1953, which defines waterside work as “the loading and unloading of ships, barges, lighters, and other vessels; and, in relation to any port where the harbour board acts as wharfinger, includes the work of receiving and delivering cargo customarily performed by waterside workers at that port”. The functions of government are shared between two types of bodies—one legislative and judicial, the other administrative only.

The legislative and judicial body is the Waterfront Industry Tribunal which consists of a Chairman and two other members appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour. The Tribunal is appointed for a term of three years and is a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908. The functions of the Tribunal are, firstly, to prescribe the terms and conditions of employment for waterside work, and here the Tribunal's procedure is similar to that followed by the Government Service Tribunal. To assist with this function, the Act also provides for the setting up by the Minister of Labour of a National Conciliation Committee to be appointed for a term not exceeding two years and consisting of eight employer and eight worker representatives, with an independent Chairman, to conduct conciliation proceedings on any application to

the Tribunal which concerns two or more ports. Secondly, the Tribunal is required to settle any disputes that arise in relation to waterside work, and for this function has the assistance of Port Conciliation Committees which consist of an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives with an independent Chairman. Thirdly, the Tribunal is a general Appeal Court from decisions of Port Conciliation Committees (with certain limitations), National Amenities Committees, and orders of the Waterfront Industry Commission imposing levies or charges.

The Waterfront Industry Commission, which is the administrative body, consists of one Commissioner appointed for a term of five years by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour. The functions of the Commission are, firstly, to carry out all administrative work in connection with the engagement of, and payment of wages to, waterside workers, including administrative work in connection with guaranteed minimum payments, annual and statutory holiday payments and systems of payment by results for waterside workers. Secondly, the Commission is responsible for the provision of amenities for waterside workers (subject to the direction of the National Amenities Committee) and for the equipping, operation, and management of these amenities which include waiting rooms or assembly halls, restaurants, canteens, and first-aid rooms. The National Amenities Committee, which is associated with the Commission in the function of provision of amenities, consists of six nominated representatives of employers, workers, and harbour boards and the Waterfront Industry Commissioner as Chairman, and is appointed by the Minister of Labour. This committee acts in an advisory capacity to the Commission authorising amenities costing not more than \$10,000 each at any port, and approving schemes for the provision by harbour boards of amenities costing more than \$10,000 each at any port.

The organisation of "registered" waterside workers is on the basis of separate port unions with two associations or federations of unions, one of North Island port unions and the Lyttelton port union but excluding the Onehunga port union, and one of the South Island port unions excluding Lyttelton. There is also a joint committee of the executive officers of the two associations. The port unions and the two associations are registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954—that is, through the Registrar of Industrial Unions in the Department of Labour.

Section 35

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

UNIONS OF WORKERS—Registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 (originally enacted in 1894) makes a trade union of workers into a body corporate for the purposes of the Act, places the union and its members under the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration, lays down certain matters which must be included in the rules of the union, and makes the rules legally binding on the members. It enables the union to sue or be sued, and to hold land and property, and gives it disciplinary power over its members, who may be sued for fees or fines in the Courts. The chief advantage arising from registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act is that it enables the union to compel the employers to negotiate with it in a Conciliation Council and, if no agreement is reached, to secure a decision from the Court of Arbitration in the form of an award laying down minimum wages, hours, and working conditions applicable to all employees in the industry. On the other hand, by registration, a union loses the right to strike and renders its members liable to penalties for striking. In order to secure registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and, therefore, to be able to secure an award for its members, a union must fulfil certain conditions of membership. For registration an industrial union of workers must consist of not less than 15 members or enrol not less than 25 percent of the total number of workers engaged in the industry in the industrial district in which it is registered, but it may not consist of less than five members. Until 1936, when the Act was amended, a union could, however, cover only one of the eight industrial districts into which the country is divided. The registration of a large number of small unions, one for each industrial district, was thus made inevitable.

The legislation in 1936 removed the legal obstacles to the formation of national unions, and enabled any society of workers to register as a New Zealand union covering the whole country, provided it had branches in each of at least four industrial districts. Unions covering two or more districts could also be registered. Under the amended Act, when a New Zealand union is registered, the registrations of the local unions which united to form it are automatically cancelled unless the Minister has directed that any such union shall continue in existence, and no new union in that industry can be registered unless two-thirds of the workers in the district or locality concerned so desire. The 1936 legislation thus opened the way for the first time for the registration of national organisations.

Even before 1900, awards of the Court had contained clauses providing for preference of employment for union members. In 1916, however, the Court of Appeal issued a decision restricting preference clauses. In 1925 the position was clarified when specific power was given to the Court of Arbitration to determine, amongst other matters, "the claim of members of industrial unions of workers to be employed in preference to non-members". Preference clauses continued to be included in most awards, giving a qualified preference to unionists where a unionist was ready and willing to do the particular work and equally qualified to do it.

In the years subsequent to 1936, when the changes in the law enabled national unions to be formed and introduced compulsory membership of unions, two tendencies were visible. The first was the immediate creation of many new small unions, the number of unions jumping from 410 in 1935 to 499 in 1937, as many small groups of workers for the first time became unionised and secured an award. Later, a tendency for small unions to amalgamate into New Zealand unions or unions covering two or more districts became evident, so that the total number of unions declined at the same time as the number of large unions increased. By 1942 the result of these changes was to leave the number and membership of the small unions little different from what they were in 1928, but substantially to increase the number of large unions, and very greatly to increase their membership.

Compulsory unionism resulted in a great numerical strengthening of the existing unions with consequential increase in their financial strength, and the legislation enabling national unions to be formed helped to consolidate these gains; at the same time it resulted in the unionisation of many small groups of workers who were previously unorganised.

In 1961 the provision in the Act for compulsory union membership was replaced by two alternatives. Membership of a union would continue to be a condition of employment if the representatives of the parties in conciliation agreed to such a clause being included in the industrial agreement or award, or if 50 percent or more of the workers who would be bound by an award desired to be members of the union and party to the award. Alternatively, a qualified preference clause on the lines of the pre-1936 clauses would be inserted in the agreement or award.

The Act provides for a worker to seek a certificate of exemption from any union-membership provision on grounds of conscience.

From earliest days local trades councils had been the mouthpieces of the trade union movement. The great increase in the membership of the trade unions brought about by compulsory unionism and the formation of national unions were factors facilitating the formation of the Federation of Labour in 1937 as an organisation representative of the trade union movement as a whole on a national basis.

The supreme authority of the Federation of Labour is the annual conference of delegates representing affiliated unions. Between conferences the business of the Federation is carried on by a National Executive Committee and a National Council. The Executive consists of the officers and two members elected directly by the conference. The National Council, which meets about once a quarter, consists of members of the National Executive and one representative of each local trades council, and is the governing body of the Federation between meetings of the conference. The local organs of the Federation are the local trades councils, 19 in number, to which all local unions and branches of unions affiliated to the Federation of Labour are entitled to send representatives. The trades councils meet once a month to carry on the local business of the Federation and they maintain close contact with the National Executive by means of exchange of minutes of meetings. Within each district the trades council has local autonomy, but where any matter affects other districts the National Executive or the National Council usually deals with it.

UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, not less than three persons or a registered company may register as an industrial union of employers. By registering, the employers secure all the rights of a union under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and can exercise them, with only minor differences, in the same manner as a union of workers.

Compulsory membership of unions does not apply to employers and in many cases their unions are maintained with a nominal membership.

The employers are, however, much more highly organised in respect of negotiations with labour than the figures of membership and the prevalence of local unions of employers might suggest. The New Zealand Employers' Federation, which is of long standing, is the chief co-ordinating authority for all activities of employers in connection with negotiations under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It is composed of 11 district employers' associations together with a number of other affiliated employers' organisations of national scope. Through the New Zealand Employers' Federation there is close integration of the various employer organisations operating under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

POWERS OF A UNION—The powers of a union are limited to those authorised by statute, and the manner in which such powers may be exercised, where not specifically mentioned in the statute, must be set out in the rules. It cannot use its funds for any purpose foreign to the purposes for which it is established, nor can it commence any project nor use its funds in any manner not contemplated by the Act under which it is registered. Under the Political Disabilities Removal Act 1960, a union may apply its funds in furtherance of political objects if a resolution is passed on a ballot of the members taken in accordance with its rules. A resolution shall be deemed to have been passed in a ballot of the members if a majority of the total valid votes recorded at the ballot is in favour. The Act provides that, where any levy to be applied in the furtherance of political objects becomes lawfully payable, a member shall be exempt from payment of the levy by giving notice of objection in writing.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act requires certain provisions to be included in the rules of industrial unions, especially that election of officials are to be made by secret ballot of financial members or by such other democratic method as may be approved by the Registrar of Industrial Unions. The Registrar may refuse any unreasonable or oppressive rule, subject to a right of appeal by the union to the Court of Arbitration. He may also, on application by at least 10 financial members, refer to the Court for inquiry a disputed election of union officials. Secret ballots are also required to validate subscriptions in excess of 20 cents weekly and levies on union members. Penalties are prescribed in the case of a strike or lockout, and these are heavier where an affirmative decision on the issue has not been made by a pre-strike or pre-lockout secret ballot of members concerned.

Provision is made under section 79 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 for the furnishing of an annual return showing the number and membership as at 31 December of unions registered under the Act. It is from this return (see parliamentary paper H. 11) that the tables in this section have been compiled.

STATISTICS: Unions of Employers—The numbers and membership of industrial unions of employers registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act as at the end of each of the latest five years are shown in the following table according to industrial groups. In the few cases where current membership figures are not known the latest known figures are included. Some employers belong to two or more unions.

Industrial Group	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
Provision of—										
Food and drink	60	4,442	62	4,146	62	4,199	62	3,782	62	3,605
Clothing, footwear, and textiles ..	9	3,304	9	3,341	9	3,401	8	3,370	9	4,258
Building and construction	50	4,125	50	4,085	52	4,107	53	4,267	54	4,369
Power, heat, and light ..	11	616	8	246	8	937	8	949	8	511
Transport by water and air	13	115	15	128	15	124	15	132	16	164
Transport by land ..	10	524	10	517	10	512	10	511	10	583
Accommodation, meals, and personal service ..	31	2,815	30	2,883	31	3,008	31	3,164	31	3,677
Working in or on—										
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	9	484	9	478	9	489	9	462	9	319
Metal ..	13	934	13	972	13	994	12	1,003	12	1,032
Stone, clay, glass and chemicals	9	793	10	839	10	831	10	808	10	812
Paper, printing, etc. ..	16	421	16	418	16	415	15	390	16	357
Skins, leather, etc. ..	6	26	6	26	6	35	5	29	5	29
The land (farming pursuits)	9	3,216	10	4,490	10	4,544	9	2,572	9	2,683
Miscellaneous ..	8	493	7	503	7	496	5	443	5	443
Totals	254	22,308	255	23,072	258	24,092	252	21,882	256	22,842

Unions of Workers—The following table shows membership only of industrial unions of workers as at the end of each year from 1900 to 1967. The outstanding feature is the large increase consequent upon the 1936 amendment to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which made union membership compulsory whenever an award or industrial agreement existed; on the other hand the effect of both world wars, of the economic depression of the 1930s, and of the waterfront strike of 1951 are clearly discernible.

Year	Number of Members	Year	Number of Members	Year	Number of Members
1900	17,989	1923	94,438	1946	247,498
1901	23,768	1924	96,822	1947	260,379
1902	23,816	1925	100,540	1948	271,100
1903	27,640	1926	99,567	1949	275,977
1904	30,271	1927	101,071	1950	275,779*
1905	29,869	1928	103,980	1951	272,957
1906	34,978	1929	102,646	1952	283,496
1907	45,614	1930	101,526	1953	290,149
1908	49,347	1931	90,526	1954	299,254
1909	54,519	1932	79,283	1955	304,520
1910	57,091	1933	71,888	1956	308,031
1911	55,629	1934	74,391	1957	317,137
1912	60,622	1935	80,929	1958	324,438
1913	71,544	1936	185,527	1959	327,495
1914	73,991	1937	232,986	1960	332,362
1915	67,661	1938	249,231	1961	324,747
1916	71,587	1939	254,690	1962	332,801
1917	72,873	1940	248,081	1963	334,128
1918	71,447	1941	231,049	1964	346,857
1919	82,553	1942	218,398	1965	353,105
1920	96,350	1943	214,628	1966	362,760
1921	97,719	1944	223,027	1967	366,884
1922	96,838	1945	229,103		

*1950 figure now includes the membership of five subsequently deregistered unions totalling 8,554 members.

In the following table industrial unions of workers are classified according to membership. Unions for which no membership figures were available have been classified according to the latest known figures.

Year	Under 100	100 -199	200 -299	300 -499	500 -999	1,000 -1,999	2,000 -2,999	3,000 -4,999	5,000 -9,999	10,000 and Over	Total
<i>Number of Unions</i>											
1901	142	30	19	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	202
1911	182	53	26	23	14	8	-	-	1	-	307
1921	239	70	36	28	28	11	3	2	1	-	418
1931	239	58	31	30	29	14	3	-	1	-	405
1941	184	70	38	38	32	27	13	10	5	2	419
1951	165	69	44	38	39	28	11	11	7	3	415
1961	147	58	39	39	46	25	15	11	11	4	395
1963	143	53	37	36	45	23	14	12	12	4	379
1964	143	52	37	34	45	25	15	13	11	5	380
1965	140	51	30	38	44	25	15	14	10	5	372
1966	137	56	20	46	41	29	13	14	12	5	373
<i>Membership</i>											
1901	5,777	4,032	4,815	2,073	2,520	1,651	2,900	-	-	-	23,768
1911	7,521	7,686	6,360	8,879	9,685	9,414	-	-	6,084	-	55,629
1921	11,222	9,708	9,182	11,066	18,527	14,580	7,433	6,506	9,495	-	97,719
1931	9,969	7,966	7,578	11,244	20,602	18,566	6,744	-	7,857	-	90,526
1941	7,909	9,768	9,207	15,060	22,841	35,417	31,012	41,191	28,987	29,657	231,049
1951	7,875	10,225	10,394	14,671	27,274	39,658	27,364	43,218	40,278	52,000	272,957
1961	6,374	7,922	9,374	14,643	32,619	35,300	34,720	46,061	72,393	65,341	324,747
1963	6,092	7,132	9,098	13,946	32,291	32,119	32,924	47,906	77,188	75,432	334,128
1964	6,154	7,214	9,128	13,278	30,854	34,479	35,761	51,034	71,074	87,881	346,857
1965	5,954	7,134	7,517	14,526	31,212	34,820	36,296	58,086	69,707	87,853	353,105
1966	5,793	7,597	4,680	17,338	28,570	39,416	31,507	56,301	85,044	86,514	362,760
<i>Percentage of Total Membership</i>											
1901	24.3	17.0	20.3	8.7	10.6	6.9	12.2	-	-	-	100.0
1911	13.5	13.8	11.4	16.0	17.4	16.9	-	-	11.0	-	100.0
1921	11.5	9.9	9.4	11.3	19.0	14.9	7.6	6.7	9.7	-	100.0
1931	11.1	8.8	8.4	12.4	22.8	20.5	7.4	-	8.6	-	100.0
1941	3.5	4.2	4.0	6.5	9.9	15.3	13.4	17.8	12.6	12.8	100.0
1951	2.9	3.7	3.8	5.4	10.0	14.5	10.0	15.8	14.8	19.1	100.0
1961	2.0	2.4	2.9	4.5	10.0	10.9	10.7	14.2	22.3	20.1	100.0
1963	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.2	9.7	9.6	9.9	14.3	23.1	22.6	100.0
1964	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	14.7	20.5	25.4	100.0
1965	1.7	2.0	2.1	4.1	8.8	9.9	10.3	16.5	19.7	24.9	100.0
1966	1.6	2.1	1.3	4.8	7.9	10.9	8.7	15.5	23.4	23.8	100.0

There has been a more or less steady growth in the average size of workers' unions, the trend being to a certain extent obscured at times by the cancellation of registration by some large unions. An average membership of 118 in 1901 increased in 1921 to 234, in 1941 to 551, and 1961 to 822. The average membership of the 373 workers' unions registered in 1966 was 973.

The next table shows both numbers of workers' unions and their membership as at the end of each of the latest five years according to industrial groups. In the few cases where current membership figures are not known, the latest known figures are included.

Industrial Group	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
Provision of—										
Food and drink	67	41,935	66	39,263	66	39,386	63	41,205	63	45,356
Clothing, footwear, and textiles ..	17	23,615	16	23,364	17	23,738	17	23,996	17	23,591
Building and construction	33	30,917	29	30,229	28	32,422	25	32,534	24	34,368
Power, heat, and light ..	5	656	3	563	3	594	3	576	4	632
Transport by water and air	49	13,761	48	13,796	48	13,806	49	14,197	50	15,157
Transport by land ..	21	37,380	21	36,793	21	36,249	21	36,991	21	37,098
Accommodation, meals, and personal service ..	24	28,130	23	29,071	23	29,312	23	29,451	24	31,169
Working in or on—										
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc.	17	14,374	17	14,165	17	14,432	17	15,362	17	15,393
Metal ..	22	41,555	22	43,957	22	45,216	21	47,972	21	48,186
Stone, clay, glass, and chemicals ..	19	3,561	19	3,264	19	3,888	19	4,384	19	4,550
Paper, printing, etc. ..	3	7,948	2	6,428	2	6,650	3	6,899	3	7,057
Skin, leather, etc. ..	8	1,220	8	1,305	8	1,464	7	1,429	6	1,540
Mines and quarries ..	14	1,264	13	1,231	13	1,175	12	1,143	11	1,062
The land (farming pursuits)	4	14,372	4	15,250	4	15,808	4	13,249	4	11,673
Miscellaneous ..	88	72,113	88	75,449	89	82,717	88	83,717	89	85,928
Totals	391	332,801	379	334,128	380	346,857	372	353,105	373	362,760

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS—Associations of two or more unions in different districts in the same industry can be registered as an industrial association. At 31 December 1966 there were 17 industrial associations of employers and 39 of workers, the former having 136 affiliated unions and the latter 203. The following summary shows the number of industrial associations of employers and workers in each industrial group, with the number of affiliated unions in each case. In most cases the associations cover the entire country.

Industrial Group	Employers				Workers			
	Associations		Affiliated Unions		Associations		Affiliated Unions	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Provision of—								
Food, drink, etc.	5	5	42	37	5	5	19	20
Clothing, footwear, and textiles ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	12	13
Building and construction	3	3	41	44	2	2	15	15
Power, heat, and light	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Transport by water and air	1	1	11	11	5	5	33	34
Transport by land	1	1	4	4	1	1	12	12
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	2	2	20	22	3	3	17	19
Working in or on—								
Wood, wicker, seagrass, etc. ..	1	1	4	2	2	2	7	7
Metal	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	9
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc. ..	1	1	3	3	2	3	6	8
Paper, printing, etc.	2	2	11	11	—	—	—	—
Skin, leather, etc.	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2
Mines and quarries	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	3
The land (farming pursuits)	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	8	8	54	54
Totals	17	17	138	136	39	39	197	203

PROPORTION OF UNIONISTS—The following table, showing the proportion of workers belonging to unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to the total number of wage earners in the country, is of interest as manifesting the movement in and the extent of unionism during the period under review. The figures for total wage earners are derived from census enumerations and include professional, business, and other classes in which unionism prior to the passing of the amending Act of 1936 did not exist, and agricultural and pastoral occupations where it was practically non-existent. In addition, females are included in both sets of figures, although the proportion of women unionised prior to 1936 was negligible.

Census Year	Total Wage Earners	End of Year Nearest to Census Date	Numbers of Workers on Rolls of Registered Unions	Percentage of Wage Earners on Rolls of Registered Unions
1901 (March)	224,346	1900	17,989	8
1906 (April)	269,039	1905	29,869	11
1911 (April)	304,272	1910	57,091	19
1916 (October)	302,161	1916	71,587	24
1921 (April)	370,692	1920	96,350	26
1926 (April)	414,673	1925	100,540	24
1936 (March)	496,563	1935	80,929	16
1945 (September)	473,684	1945	229,103	48
1951 (April)	577,694	1950	275,779*	48
1956 (April)	653,358	1955	304,520	47
1961 (April)	750,882	1960	332,362	44
1966 (March)	870,813	1965	353,105	41

*1950 figure now includes the membership of five subsequently deregistered unions, totalling 8,554 members.

Section 36

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

GENERAL—A system of industrial conciliation and arbitration peculiar to New Zealand has evolved from the first legislation on industrial relations passed in 1894. The system is based on: (a) the voluntary registration of industrial unions and industrial associations; (b) the regulation of conditions of employment by industrial agreements made between industrial unions or industrial associations of workers on the one hand and industrial unions or industrial associations of employers or individual employers on the other hand; (c) the reference of disputes to a Council of Conciliation convened by a Conciliation Commissioner; (d) in the event of failure of the parties to reach agreement in the conciliation proceedings the dispute is referred to the Court of Arbitration and after hearing the parties the Court makes an award. Action for breach of an award or industrial agreement may be taken by any of the parties thereto or an inspector of awards in a Magistrate's Court, or by an inspector in the Court of Arbitration. The system owes much of its strength to the success of Judges of the Court of Arbitration in maintaining the dignity of the office with a minimum of formality and in demonstrating a wide and practical grasp of economic and technical problems and human relationships.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 is the statute governing most industrial disputes as most unions of workers and employers in the private enterprise field are registered under that Act. The Registrar of Industrial Unions of the Department of Labour is responsible for registration of industrial unions, recording of rules, and other administrative functions. Inspectors of awards (who are the same persons as inspectors of factories) are charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of awards and agreements are carried out.

The term "dispute" is used in its widest sense and is intended to refer to the whole field of wage fixation and conditions of employment, as well as to the settlement of strikes and lockouts. New Zealand's approach to this problem is different from that adopted in most other countries in that it has preferred to follow a system of conciliation and compulsory arbitration, rather than to adopt the more normal system of collective bargaining with the unrestricted right to "strike" or "lockout". It is, however, incorrect to say that unions in New Zealand must submit to compulsory arbitration. It is entirely in their own hands to decide whether they wish to follow that method or to remain outside the scope of the Act, and to settle their disputes by mutual agreement or by collective bargaining under the procedure laid down in the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913.

The principle which has been written into the Act is that if unions elect to register under the Act they forfeit the right to strike and elect to have their differences settled by conciliation and arbitration. Most unions have seen fit to register under the Act and thereby have forfeited their right to strike.

Council of Conciliation—All industrial disputes must be referred to a Council of Conciliation before reference to the Court of Arbitration. The Conciliation Council consists of a conciliation commissioner, who is chairman, and not more than four assessors from each side. In the case of a dispute extending over two or more industrial districts, up to seven assessors from each side may be appointed. The proceedings are quite informal. It is the duty of the council to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the parties. (The conciliation commissioner has no vote.)

An industrial union (or association of unions) of workers registered under the Act may cite a union or association of unions of employers, or an employer, or a number of employers, before a Council of Conciliation for the hearing of an industrial dispute before a Commissioner and assessors appointed from each side.

An industrial union (or association of unions) of employers registered under the Act, or an individual employer, or employers, may cite a union of workers in a similar manner. The workers may compel any of their employers to come under the Act, but the employers cannot compel their workers to come under it unless the latter have registered as an industrial union or association thereunder; registration is voluntary.

No industrial dispute may be referred for settlement to a Council of Conciliation by an industrial union (or association of unions) unless the proposed reference has been approved by resolution by the committee of management of the union or of each of the unions concerned, as the case may be.

If a settlement of a dispute is arrived at by the parties in the course of an inquiry before a Council of Conciliation, the terms of the settlement may be set down as an industrial agreement. Every such agreement must be executed by the assessors representing the parties and by the conciliation commissioner, and when so signed it is binding on all the parties to the dispute. Any party to the dispute, however, may apply to the Court of Arbitration for either total or partial exemption within one month after the agreement has been filed with the Court: the Court is empowered to grant such applications wholly, partly, or conditionally, or to refuse them. Where the employers who are parties to an agreement employ the majority of workers in the industry to which it relates, the Court on the application of any party may make the agreement binding on all employers in the industry, whether parties or not.

In most instances the parties to a complete settlement in conciliation prefer an award, and in such cases the assessors apply in writing to the Court to have the terms of settlement embodied in an award. This may be done by the Court without a hearing.

If settlement cannot be arrived at by the Conciliation Council, the dispute is referred to the Court. The Council may at the same time submit a recommendation for the settlement of the dispute, in which case all the parties are notified of the recommendation. If no party disagrees with the recommendation within one month, the recommendation operates as if it were an industrial agreement.

If no settlement is reached by the Conciliation Council and (a) no recommendation for settlement is made, or (b) a recommendation for settlement is made but any party to the dispute signifies his objection to it, then the dispute is referred to the Court for settlement by the making of an award.

A more common form of industrial agreement, however, is one reached by the parties without pursuing the formal Conciliation Council procedures described above. Such an agreement may be filed with the Clerk of Awards and thereupon becomes binding on the parties and every member of any union or association which is a party.

Making an Award—If a dispute comes before the Court of Arbitration, argument is heard upon the matters in debate, and the Court then makes its award, which becomes binding upon the employers specified in the award and also upon other employers who, when the award comes into force and at any time while it is in force, are engaged in the industry in the locality to which the award applies. In addition, it is binding upon all persons working for such employers who are covered by the particular award. In all cases where an industrial agreement or accepted recommendation or award is filed, it becomes binding on all parties. When an award or industrial agreement has been filed a strike or lockout becomes unlawful. Unless the parties otherwise agree, rates of wages specified in an award shall have effect from two months after the date first appointed for the hearing by the Conciliation Council, or where two or more districts are affected, four months after this date, or as from the date of the making of the award, whichever is the earlier, or as from such other date as the Court in its discretion thinks fit after taking into consideration all relevant matters.

Disputes Committees—Any award or industrial agreement may include provisions to the effect that any party to a dispute on a matter arising out of the award or agreement but not specifically dealt with therein may require the appointment of a local disputes committee, which will have power to decide the dispute or to refer it to a conciliation commissioner. The latter in his discretion can refer the dispute either to a national disputes committee, which may be appointed where any award relates to two or more industrial districts or parts thereof, or to the Court of Arbitration. Appeals against the decisions of the disputes committees may be made to the Court of Arbitration. There are variations of this procedure in individual awards.

Hospital Board Employees—Where a majority of the workers affected by any industrial dispute under the principal Act are hospital board employees, the Director-General of Health is to be a party to the dispute and is to recommend assessors for the employers in the conciliation proceedings. Other sections provide that an award is not to be made affecting hospital employees covered by regulations unless a majority votes in favour of an award, and for the concurrence of the Minister of Health with industrial agreements in similar circumstances.

Definition of a Strike—A strike means the act of any number of workers who are or have been in the employment of the same or of different employers:

- (a) In discontinuing that employment, whether wholly or partially; or
- (b) In breaking their contracts of service; or
- (c) In refusing or failing after any such discontinuance to resume or return to their employment; or
- (d) In refusing or failing after any such discontinuance to resume or return to their employment; or
- (e) In reducing their normal output or their normal rate of work—
the act being due to any combination, agreement, common understanding, or concerted action, whether expressed or implied, made or entered into by any workers;
- (f) With intent to compel or induce any such employer to agree to terms of employment or comply with any demands made by the said or any other workers; or
- (g) With intent to cause loss or inconvenience to any such employer in the conduct of his business; or
- (h) With intent to incite, aid, abet, instigate, or procure any other strike; or
- (i) With intent to assist workers in the employment of any other employer to compel or induce that employer to agree to terms of employment or comply with any demands upon him by any workers.

An industrial dispute is a strike if it comes within the definition of a strike which is quoted above.

Definition of a Lockout—A lockout means the act of an employer:

- (a) In closing his place of business, or suspending or discontinuing his business in any branch thereof; or
- (b) In discontinuing the employment of any workers, whether wholly or partially; or
- (c) In breaking his contracts of service; or
- (d) In refusing or failing to engage workers for any work for which he usually employs workers—with intent;
- (e) To compel or induce any workers to agree to terms of employment or comply with any demands made upon them by the said or any other employer; or
- (f) To cause loss or inconvenience to the workers employed by him or to any of them; or
- (g) To incite, aid, abet, instigate, or procure any other lockout; or
- (h) To assist any other employer to compel or induce any workers to agree to terms of employment or comply with any demands made by him.

Strikes and Lockouts Illegal—A strike is an unlawful act if either:

- (1) The union or the workers taking part in it are for the time being bound by an award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954, or by a duly filed agreement under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913, or by any principal order under the Waterfront Industry Act 1953; or
- (2) In the case of a dispute relating to conditions of employment between a society of workers to which the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913 applies, but who are not bound by any duly filed agreement under the Act, they have failed to give notice of the dispute to the Minister of Labour as required by section 4 of that Act, or if the strike occurs before the expiration of seven days after the publication of the result of a secret ballot of the workers directly concerned, taken in pursuance of the Act.

Further, a strike which would not be unlawful for any of these reasons may be or become unlawful by the operation of regulations to that effect made under the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932, during a state of emergency declared by proclamation of the Governor-General in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

A lockout is an unlawful act:

- (1) If the employer or employees party to it are bound for the time being by an award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954, or by a duly filed agreement under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913, or by a principal order under the Waterfront Industry Act 1953; or
- (2) In the circumstances set out in sections 13 and 14 of the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913.

Under the terms of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 (section 191) no strike or lockout may take place until the question has been submitted to a secret ballot of those members of a union (whether a union of workers or employers) who would become parties to the strike or lockout, as the case may be. The secret ballot must be held in the manner laid down by the Act. If a strike or lockout takes place without a secret ballot being held, the Registrar of Industrial Unions may conduct a secret ballot on the question of whether the strike or lockout shall continue. The taking of a secret ballot does not make a strike or lockout lawful, or avoid the penalties imposed in connection with illegal strikes or lockouts.

Penalties—Maximum penalties and fines for being a party to or inciting, instigating, or aiding an unlawful strike or lockout are also provided for—namely, (a) for a worker, \$100 or (in the case of certain essential industries), \$150; (b) for a union official, \$500 or \$700; (c) for a union or association or employer, \$1,000 or \$1,500. The maximum penalty for impeding or interfering with a secret ballot on the question of a strike or lockout is imprisonment for 12 months or a fine of \$200, or both.

If any industrial union of workers or employers instigates a strike or lockout without first taking a secret ballot, the penalties are increased. The penalty in such a case is a fine not exceeding \$200 for every member of the union taking part in a strike, and for every official of the union a fine of \$1,000 unless he proves that he had no means of knowing the imminence of the strike or that he took every step possible to ensure compliance with the provision and to prevent the strike. Corresponding maximum penalties in respect of a lockout are \$2,000 for a member of the union and \$1,000 for an official.

Section 196 of the Act provides special penalties in certain circumstances for strikes in specified essential industries.

Action to enforce the penalty provisions in relation to strikes and lockouts may be taken by an inspector of awards, or by any industrial association or industrial union which is party to the award or agreement. It may be noted that the penalty provisions of the Act are seldom invoked since it is considered that Court actions of this kind will rarely achieve the desired objectives of the Act in restoring working relationships and promoting industrial harmony.

Under Port Bureau Rules, waterside workers can be placed on penalty (suspension) for unauthorised stoppages of work.

The Minister of Labour is empowered, if he is satisfied that any discontinuance of employment brought about wholly or partly by any industrial union of employers or of workers has caused, or is likely to cause, serious loss or inconvenience, to cancel the registration of the union concerned or to cancel any award or industrial agreement so far as this relates to it.

LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—All workers and societies of workers not bound by an award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act are bound by the Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913.

Under this Act, if a dispute concerning wages or other conditions of employment arises between a society (or societies) of workers, whether registered or not, that is not bound by any award or industrial agreement and its employers, the society must, before it may strike, give to the Minister of Labour formal notice of the dispute, setting forth the names of the parties to the dispute and the claims made by the society. The Minister then refers the dispute to a conciliation commissioner to call a conference, or to a labour disputes committee for investigation and recommendation. Such a committee consists of from one to three members

chosen from each side, with an independent chairman. In the event of no settlement being arrived at, a secret ballot is taken by the Registrar of Industrial Unions among the members of the society as to whether, in the case of no recommendation having been made, a strike should eventuate; or, in the case of a recommendation having been made, as to whether the recommendation should be adopted. Seven days' notice must be given to the employers should a strike be decided upon.

Similar provisions apply with reference to the filing of a dispute and to a lockout by the employers.

In the event of an agreement being arrived at, it may be filed with the Clerk of Awards. It is then enforceable in the same manner as an industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

By this Act the principle of settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation is extended to workers outside the scope of the Court of Arbitration, so that definite restrictions on the right to strike or to lockout exist over the whole field of industry in New Zealand. The powers under this Act, are not, of course, as far reaching as those under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, its main object being that workers or employers should take time for consideration of the points at issue and not precipitate themselves into industrial strife.

As most types of employment are covered by awards or industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, only a few agreements are filed each year under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act. There were 35 such agreements in force at 31 March 1967.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT 1949—This measure contains a section enabling a conciliation commissioner or a person nominated by the Minister to call a compulsory conference of parties or appoint a committee of inquiry where there is reason to believe that a matter not provided for in the award or industrial agreement governing the industry is causing or is likely to cause industrial unrest.

Further, if in any matters causing or likely to cause partial or total stoppage of work the normal means of reaching a settlement of the dispute have failed to do so, the Minister of Labour may either call a compulsory conference of the parties to the dispute in order to endeavour to effect a settlement, or appoint a committee of inquiry into the matters of the dispute or any particular aspect of it.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES—In the tables which follow only those disputes are included which resulted in a strike, penalty, or lockout, or where organised "go slow" or other passive-resistance methods were clearly manifested. Many disputes are, of course, settled without recourse to such measures; these are not recorded for statistical purposes. To avoid confusion with the term "dispute" as used in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, these statistics have been called "industrial stoppages". No distinction is drawn between the lawful and unlawful stoppages. A time series on industrial stoppages is included in the Statistical Summary near the end of this *Yearbook*.

The figures for stoppages include details of stopwork meetings unless, as on the waterfront, provision is made for these in the relevant award or agreement. In all cases unauthorised stopwork meetings are included, also unauthorised delays in resuming work after recognised stopwork meetings. A single stoppage may include or may consist of one stopwork meeting or several stopwork meetings; if several such meetings are included, these may be held at different times or at different places, provided all relate to the same issue. This class of stoppage has assumed considerable importance recently, the number of such cases in the five years 1963–67 being 84 (99 stopwork meetings) involving 19,656 workers, and the loss of 5,819 working days and of \$48,536 in wages.

In the table shown later, recording methods of settlement, all such interruptions of labour, including periods of deliberate absence from work by way of protest against an alleged injustice, are classified under the heading "voluntary return to work". In 1963, these cases comprised 7 out of 60 stoppages; in 1964, 21 out of 93; in 1965, 27 out of 105; in 1966, 59 out of 145; and in 1967, 26 out of 89.

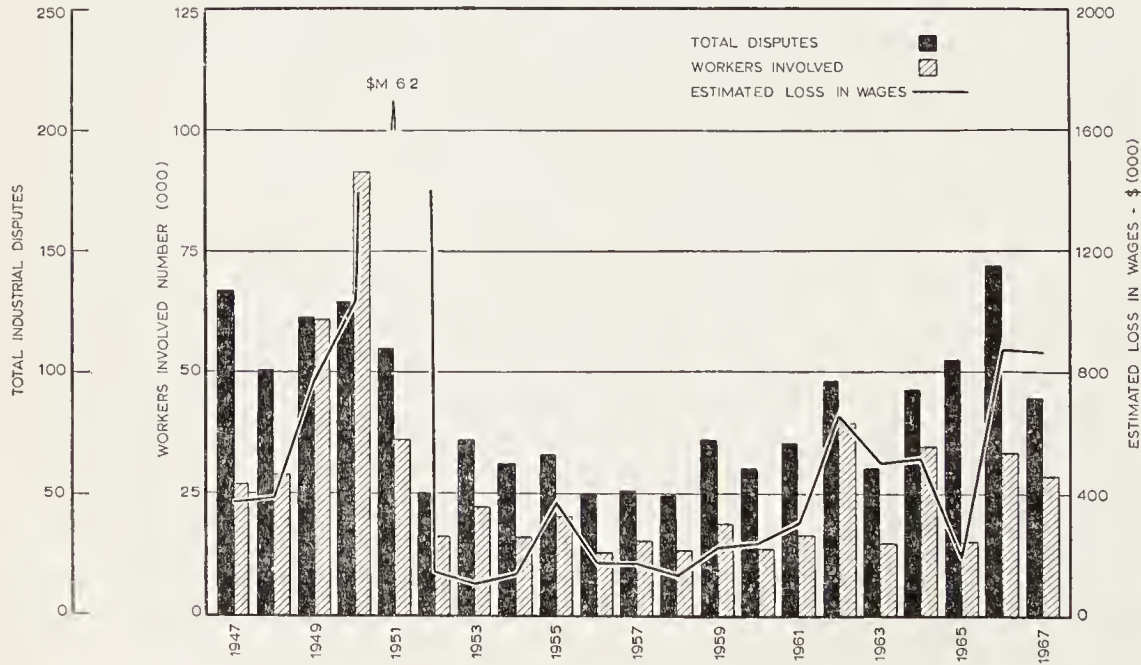
The following table shows figures of incidence rates of stoppages for the last 17 years.

Year	Number of Wage and Salary Earners*	Workers Involved as Percentage of Wage and Salary Earners	Working Days Lost per 1,000 of Wage and Salary Earners
	(000)		
1951	583.2	6.32	1,984.55†
1952	592.2	2.75	47.49
1953	609.4	3.64	31.66
1954	623.6	2.59	32.83
1955	639.6	3.16	81.37
1956	652.9	2.08	36.56
1957	670.2	2.32	42.06
1958	693.0	1.98	27.11
1959	699.4	2.68	42.39
1960	725.9	1.97	49.16
1961	753.0	2.21	50.71
1962	766.7	5.21	121.50
1963	793.9	1.88	68.64
1964	821.5	4.16	80.19
1965	855.5	1.78	25.50
1966	885.0	3.74	111.97
1967	882.4	3.23	158.08

*October estimates.
†There was a prolonged waterfront strike lasting from 9 February to 17 July 1951.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

-CALENDAR YEARS-



Nature and Duration—The next table shows the nature of the stoppages and the number of workers involved during the last 11 years.

Year	Nature of Stoppage					Number of Workers Involved				
	Direct Strike	Sympathetic Strike	Partial Strike*	Penalty†	Total	Direct Strike	Sympathetic Strike	Partial Strike*	Penalty†	Total
1957	51	—	—	—	51	15,545	—	—	—	15,545
1958	49	—	—	—	49	13,709	—	—	—	13,709
1959	71	2	—	—	73	16,176	2,586	—	—	18,762
1960	56	4	—	—	60	13,923	382	—	—	14,305
1961	66	—	5	—	71	13,112	—	3,514	—	16,626
1962	90	4	2	—	96	34,248	2,606	3,067	—	39,921
1963	58	1	1	—	60	11,827	3,050	34	—	14,911
1964	89	—	—	4	93	30,196	—	—	4,583	34,779
1965	97	2	4	—	105‡	13,312	726	657	—	15,267‡
1966	137	3	1	4	145	31,906	725	9	492	33,132
1967	79	7	3	—	89	24,102	4,034	354	—	28,490

*i.e., where no actual cessation of work, but a "go slow" or other policy of protest adopted. †During 1964 four waterfront stoppages resulted in the imposition of four penalties, two of two days, one of three days, and one of five days under Port Bureau Rules and the loss of some 6,520 working days and \$67,924 in wages. In 1966 four waterfront stoppages resulted in the imposition of four penalties, one of one day, two of two days, and one of three days under Port Bureau Rules. These resulted in the loss of some 684 working days and \$7,330 in wages. These figures are included in the statistics.

‡Two lockouts involving 572 workers are included.

The table following illustrates the duration of stoppages during 1967.

Duration	Number of Stoppages	Number of Firms Affected	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss in Wages
1 day and less	33	41	7,248	3,819	\$ 42,040
Over 1 day but not over 2 days	11	13	1,849	3,054	23,300
Over 2 days but not over 3 days	9	12	2,202	5,129	42,270
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	10	10	2,313	6,240	56,440
1 week but less than 2 weeks ..	15	18	12,810	100,835	545,910
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks ..	8	8	1,683	19,676	152,110
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks ..	2	4	265	737	7,050
8 weeks and over	1	1	120	—	—
Totals	89	107	28,490	139,490	869,120

Geographical Distribution—The following table shows the number of stoppages in each industrial district for the years 1963 to 1967 and also the number of workers involved. In 1967 the Northern District had the largest number of stoppages and also the largest number of workers involved, these workers being mainly employed in the meat freezing, engineering, railways, and the building and construction industries.

Year	Northern	Taranaki	Wellington	Marlborough	Nelson	Westland	Canterbury	Otago and Southland	Total
<i>Number of Stoppages</i>									
1963	29	3	4	—	—	11	9	4	60
1964	27	3	19	—	—	5	14	25	93
1965	37	4	20	—	—	5	15	24	105
1966	59	3	21	—	—	5	25	32	145
1967	52	1	9	—	—	5	11	11	89
<i>Number of Workers Involved</i>									
1963	4,004	753	526	—	—	2,456	2,597	4,575	14,911
1964	5,424	364	17,190	—	—	1,613	3,518	6,670	34,779
1965	4,994	357	2,198	—	—	1,049	1,734	4,935	15,267
1966	14,961	657	5,687	—	—	823	5,485	5,519	33,132
1967	16,141	1,034	3,075	—	—	1,130	3,932	3,178	28,490

A stoppage extending into more than one industrial district is allocated to that district which includes the greatest number of the workers involved. The actual (or occasionally estimated) numbers of workers in the several districts are, however, correctly distributed.

Industrial Distribution—In the following table industrial stoppages are classified according to the industrial groups in which they took place, this grouping being similar to that used in the compilation of wage and industrial-union statistics.

Industrial Group	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Totals 1963 to 1967
<i>Number of Stoppages</i>						
Provision of—						
Food, drink, etc.	19	32	34	28	31	144
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	1	4	5	2	1	13
Building and construction	13	16	16	24	10	79
Power, heat, and light	—	1	—	1	1	3
Transport by water and air	4	17	6	26	3	56
Transport by land	—	1	19	34	10	64
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	—	4	—	2	—	6
Working in or on—						
Wood, etc.	1	—	2	—	1	4
Metal	6	4	8	5	20	43
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	5	9	7	12	5	38
Paper, printing, etc.	—	—	3	7	1	11
Skin, leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and quarries—						
Coal mines	11	5	5	4	5	30
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	60	93	105	145	89	492

Number of Workers Involved

Provision of—						
Food, drink, etc.	8,061	9,582	6,986	10,475	13,556	48,660
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	62	288	772	92	24	1,238
Building and construction	442	1,359	1,191	3,728	1,346	8,066
Power, heat, and light	—	36	—	800	60	896
Transport by water and air	2,684	15,165	1,003	5,594	363	24,809
Transport by land	—	5,631	3,041	7,493	7,149	23,314
Accommodation, meals, and personal service	—	249	—	21	—	270
Working in or on—						
Wood, etc.	327	—	29	—	180	536
Metal	377	127	569	356	3,990	5,419
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals, etc.	502	729	162	662	652	2,707
Paper, printing, etc.	—	—	465	3,103	14	3,582
Skin, leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and quarries—						
Coal mines	2,456	1,613	1,049	808	1,130	7,056
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	26	26
Totals	14,911	34,779	15,267	33,132	28,490	126,579

A more detailed analysis of stoppages occurring during 1967 is given below.

Industrial Group	Number of Stoppages	Number of Firms Affected	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
Provision of—							\$
Food, drink, etc.	31	31	13,001	555	13,556	52,597	447,810
Clothing, footwear, and textiles	1	1	24	—	24	17	70
Building and construction ..	10	12	1,335	11	1,346	3,000	23,470
Power, heat, and light ..	1	1	60	—	60	60	360
Transport by water and air	3	6	363	—	363	1,033	12,060
Transport by land ..	10	19	2,763	4,386	7,149	67,554	259,180
Accommodation, meals, and personal service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Working in or on—							
Wood, etc.	1	1	180	—	180	758	6,400
Metal	20	22	3,990	—	3,990	10,823	85,590
Stone, clay, glass, chemicals etc.	5	7	652	—	652	1,644	15,630
Paper, printing, etc. ..	1	1	14	—	14	175	1,690
Skin, leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and quarries—							
Coal mines	5	5	1,130	—	1,130	1,790	16,860
Miscellaneous	1	1	26	—	26	39	—
Totals	89	107	23,538	4,952	28,490	139,490	869,120

Causes—In the next table the causes of stoppages are shown. Under the heading “Wages” are included stoppages concerning wages, overtime, or rates for piecework.

Stoppages concerning the employment or dismissal of certain classes of persons are included under the heading “Employment”. Stoppages on the subject of employment usually concern the dismissal of a worker on allegedly insufficient grounds.

“Other working conditions” are of diverse nature, and include such causes as the following: distribution of work in coal mines and on wharves, conveyance to and from work, atmospheric conditions in coal mines, accommodation on ships, numbers of men to be allocated to certain duties, supply of food, and the method of handling cargo.

Under the heading “Sympathy” are included all stoppages caused by workers striking not on account of a grievance arising out of their own wages or conditions, but in sympathy with the demands of other workers.

Cause	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Number of Stoppages</i>					
Wages	20	24	37	48	25
Hours	—	1	3	—	3
Employment	18	19	20	29	27
Other working conditions ..	9	39	33	31	16
Sympathy	2	1	2	7	6
Other causes	11	9	10	30	12
Totals	60	93	105	145	89

<i>Number of Workers Involved</i>					
Wages	2,501	7,841	3,516	6,213	9,913
Hours	—	124	320	—	487
Employment	3,595	6,804	1,940	6,616	6,959
Other working conditions ..	2,370	14,698	7,513	11,175	4,095
Sympathy	3,081	250	597	1,092	3,911
Other causes	3,364	5,062	1,381	8,036	3,125
Totals	14,911	34,779	15,267	33,132	28,490

Methods of Settlement—Following is a table showing the methods of settlement of disputes causing stoppages. Negotiations supposedly under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Labour Disputes Investigation Act are treated as “Intervention of third party”. “Voluntary return to work” includes such cases as “Protest” absence and stopwork meetings.

Method of Settlement	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Number of Stoppages</i>					
Private negotiations between parties ..	36	48	35	52	33
Intervention of third party	17	23	38	32	27
Voluntary return to work	7	21	27	59	26
Other	—	1	5	2	3
Totals	60	93	105	145	89

<i>Number of Workers Involved</i>					
Private negotiations between parties ..	6,114	7,941	3,080	9,022	5,040
Intervention of third party	6,904	9,094	6,064	7,275	15,963
Voluntary return to work	1,893	17,598	5,434	16,518	7,183
Other	—	146	689	317	304
Totals	14,911	34,779	15,267	33,132	28,490

Further information for the year 1967 is given in the next table.

Method of Settlement	Number of Stoppages	Number of Firms Affected	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss in Wages
					\$
Private negotiations between parties ..	33	35	5,040	11,023	100,150
Intervention of third party	27	32	15,963	121,045	703,610
Voluntary return to work	26	37	7,183	7,238	63,890
Other	3	3	304	184	1,470
Totals	89	107	28,490	139,490	869,120

RESULTS—In compiling the table which follows no stoppage has been included as ending in favour of either employers or workers unless the result has been beyond question. In cases where workers have made more than one demand, succeeding in one or more and failing in one or more, or where they have made one or more demands and in respect of each have been partially successful only, the result has been treated as a compromise. Where strikers have returned to work without any definite decision being arrived at regarding the demands made, or where (as in the case of a sympathetic strike) no definite demand has been made, or where a strike is merely by way of a protest, the result has been recorded as indeterminate.

Result	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
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Number of Stoppages

In favour of workers ..	12	14	22	19	16
In favour of employers ..	8	6	5	13	14
Compromise	20	27	30	27	11
Indeterminate	20	46	48	86	48
Totals	60	93	105	145	89

Number of Workers Involved

In favour of workers ..	1,935	1,621	2,327	3,472	1,971
In favour of employers ..	1,537	1,759	523	2,695	3,344
Compromise	4,840	5,502	3,563	7,503	627
Indeterminate	6,599	25,897	8,854	19,462	22,548
Totals	14,911	34,779	15,267	33,132	28,490

Number of Working Days Lost

In favour of workers ..	3,269	4,798	2,718	28,814	4,282
In favour of employers ..	10,032	2,133 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,810	3,559	2,828
Compromise	12,972	15,715	5,992	39,133	983
Indeterminate	28,217	44,187 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,294	27,589	131,397
Totals	54,490	66,834	21,814	99,095	139,490

Of stoppages ending definitely in favour of one party or the other during the five years 1963 to 1967 workers succeeded in 83 instances and employers in 46. In the previous five years (1958 to 1962) workers were successful in 49 instances and employers in 55.

CAUSES AND RESULTS—In the following table the causes and results of stoppages occurring during 1967 are shown in conjunction.

Result	Cause						
	Wages	Hours	Employment	Other Working Conditions	Sympathy	Other	Total
<i>Number of Stoppages</i>							
In favour of workers ..	5	—	6	2	—	3	16
In favour of employers	2	—	5	5	—	2	14
Compromise ..	4	1	4	1	—	1	11
Indeterminate ..	14	2	12	8	6	6	48
Totals	25	3	27	16	6	12	89
<i>Number of Firms Affected</i>							
In favour of workers ..	7	—	6	2	—	3	18
In favour of employers	2	—	5	5	—	4	16
Compromise ..	4	1	4	3	—	1	13
Indeterminate ..	23	2	15	8	6	6	60
Totals	36	3	30	18	6	14	107
<i>Number of Workers Involved</i>							
In favour of workers ..	537	—	934	258	—	242	1,971
In favour of employers	533	—	765	112	—	1,934	3,344
Compromise ..	151	17	121	319	—	19	627
Indeterminate ..	8,692	470	5,139	3,406	3,911	930	22,548
Totals	9,913	487	6,959	4,095	3,911	3,125	28,490
<i>Number of Days Lost</i>							
In favour of workers ..	1,461	—	1,921	100	—	800	4,282
In favour of employers	362	—	435	246	—	1,785	2,828
Compromise ..	294	9	196	376	—	108	983
Indeterminate ..	70,606	1,225	25,631	6,397	25,916	1,622	131,397
Totals	72,723	1,234	28,183	7,119	25,916	4,315	139,490
<i>Estimated Loss in Wages</i>							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
In favour of workers ..	13,290	—	14,780	1,140	—	6,480	35,690
In favour of employers	4,080	—	5,410	2,290	—	17,470	29,250
Compromise ..	2,910	180	1,070	3,470	—	1,150	8,780
Indeterminate ..	288,520	13,540	196,910	50,550	230,860	15,020	795,400
Totals	308,800	13,720	218,170	57,450	230,860	40,120	869,120

Section 37

WORKERS' COMPENSATION; INDUSTRIAL AND FARM ACCIDENTS; OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

37 A—WORKERS' COMPENSATION

GENERAL—Under the Workers' Compensation Act 1956 all workers are entitled to workers' compensation benefits. Since 1943 it has been compulsory for employers to insure against claims under the Act by their employees. The employer who, through his neglect, is not covered by an insurance company is deemed to be insured by the Workers' Compensation Board. Thus the automatic cover for all workers is secured, but action may be taken against an employer for failing to insure, and the Workers' Compensation Board can recover from the employer all the compensation paid by the Board to injured workers. A worker who is the wife or husband of his or her employer is not a worker for the purposes of the Act, but voluntary insurance cover by employers may bring such a person within the provisions of the Act. (A Royal Commission in a report made in December 1967 has recommended a new compensation scheme for personal injury to all members of the work force.)

The worker is entitled to compensation from his employer where he suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and this is so whether or not the employment is for the purposes of any trade or business carried on by the employer and whether or not the employment is of a casual nature. Even if the worker is working under an illegal contract of service at the time of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment, he is entitled to compensation if the illegality consists in evasion of a statutory minimum age provision, or if the Judge, Magistrate, or other person dealing with the matter decides, having regard to all the circumstances, to treat the contract as valid. No compensation is payable in respect of any accident which is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the worker injured, unless the injury results in death or serious or permanent disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of the death of a worker following on, or incapacity resulting from or aggravated by, unreasonable refusal to submit to medical or surgical treatment. Certain accidents are deemed to arise out of and in the course of employment, provided that in each case the accident is of a type that would entitle the worker to compensation had it happened at his work place, namely:

- (a) Accidents to apprentices attending compulsory classes at technical schools.
- (b) Accidents to workers acting in breach of any Act, regulations, or orders affecting their employment or acting without instructions from the employer (provided that the worker would have been entitled to compensation had there been no breach of Act, etc.).
- (c) Accidents to workers travelling to or from work by transport provided by the employer primarily for conveyance of the workers, authorised by him, or arranged with the workers or their union, the employer meeting the whole or part of the cost.
- (d) Accidents to workers during meal or rest times, happening on premises occupied by the employer, on premises to which the workers have by virtue of their employment the right of access, or on premises where the workers are entitled to be by authorisation of the employer.
- (e) Accidents to workers travelling between their place of employment and premises to which they have by virtue of their employment the right of access.
- (f) Accidents to waterside workers awaiting engagement in accordance with the prescribed conditions of employment.

Diseases are deemed to be personal injuries by accident if they are due to the nature of any employment in which the worker was employed during a prescribed period before the date of commencement of the incapacity. In the case of diseases due to exposure to radioactivity the prescribed period is 20 years, and two years in all other cases. If the worker contracts any disease in respect of which he would be entitled to a miner's benefit under the Social Security Act he is not entitled to receive any compensation under the

Workers' Compensation Act while receiving such benefit. Nor can a benefit be paid for any period during which the worker is receiving compensation, and no lump-sum compensation is to be paid for any incapacity caused by such diseases.

In assessing compensation, no account is taken of any money accruing to the claimant under any insurance policy, nor, in the case of a partial dependant of a deceased worker, of any gain to the estate or the dependant, nor of any money payable by or to a friendly society or other organisation.

The Act generally applies only to accidents happening in New Zealand, but also applies to accidents on New Zealand ships and aircraft and to accidents to seamen or airmen employed in New Zealand ships or aircraft.

RATES OF COMPENSATION—All the maximum rates of compensation, whether for weekly payments or the various allowances, such as dependants' allowances and medical expenses, are fixed by Order in Council. The Act also adopts the method of having the various maximum total payments of compensation for death or incapacity expressed in terms of the current maximum weekly payment, so that any variation in the latter automatically varies the maxima for total payments. Compensation rates at present are as follows:

1. In case of death:

- (a) Where the worker leaves total dependants, a sum equal to the aggregate of the prescribed maximum weekly payments for 274 weeks (\$6,507.50); or
- (b) Where the worker leaves partial dependants only, a sum reasonable and proportionate to the injury to these dependants, but not exceeding the sum specified in (a).

Compensation received prior to death by the injured person in respect of the accident which causes his death is deducted from the above amounts, to arrive at the amounts payable to dependants, to the extent that such prior compensation exceeds the aggregate of the prescribed maximum weekly payments for 39 weeks. (\$926.25).

2. In the case of injury:

- (a) During total incapacity, weekly payments equal to 80 percent of the worker's weekly earnings (maximum \$23.75 per week, minimum \$5.40).
- (b) During partial incapacity, weekly payments equal to 80 percent of the difference between the worker's pre-accident weekly earnings and the weekly amount he is earning or able to earn in suitable employment or business after the accident.

Weekly payments apply during any period of total incapacity, but not for a longer period than six years. The worker's weekly earnings are deemed to be his ordinary weekly earnings (exclusive of overtime) at the time of the accident, increased or reduced during his incapacity according to increases or decreases in ordinary rates of pay, ruling rates of pay, or minimum rates of wages. As an alternative, the worker may elect to have his weekly payments based on his average weekly earnings (inclusive of overtime) over the last 12 months or some shorter period in the employment of the same employer, increased or decreased during incapacity according to increases or decreases in the minimum wage under the Minimum Wage Act 1945. Permanently incapacitated apprentices, trainees, or workers under 21 years of age have their weekly earnings computed on adult or journeymen's rates.

In the case of certain injuries involving permanent disability (e.g., dismemberment or loss of use) compensation is assessed in accordance with a schedule to the Act, representing a percentage (varying according to the nature of the dismemberment) of an amount equal to the aggregate of maximum weekly payments of compensation for six years (\$7,433.75). In assessing the compensation payable for such injuries, any compensation received for any period of temporary incapacity is taken into account in a manner laid down in the Act.

In addition to the ordinary compensation, dependants' allowances are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act 1956. Where the death of the worker results from the injury, an allowance of \$100 is payable in respect of each total dependant under 16 years of age, and a proportionate amount in respect of each partial dependant under 16. Where the worker's total incapacity results from the injury, an allowance of \$3 per week is payable in respect of his wife or dependent woman in a position of parent to children under 16 years of age maintained by the worker or paid housekeeper, provided that the combined amount of weekly payments and dependants' allowances is not to exceed 90 percent of the worker's weekly earnings. A child over 16 and under 18 years of age is treated as being under 16 if still at school or undergoing training without pay.

Various other allowances and expenses are payable in addition to the ordinary compensation. An injured worker is entitled to an allowance of \$4 per week for any period during which he requires constant personal attendance and is not being maintained free of charge in a hospital. In the case of death, reasonable expenses are payable for medical and surgical attendance and up to \$150 for the funeral. In the case of incapacity, the amount of \$2.50 is payable for a first medical or surgical attendance, and \$1.50 for all subsequent attendances rising out of the same period of incapacity. Provision is made to meet additional charges for attendances exceeding 30 minutes and for mileage charges, while separate rates apply to specialist services, X-ray diagnostic services, and physiotherapeutic treatment. There is no limit to the amount payable for inpatient treatment and no overall limit is imposed in the payment of medical expenses in the aggregate.

Where as a result of the injury to a worker an artificial limb or aid is necessary, the employer must pay the reasonable cost of the artificial limb or aid, and the reasonable cost of its normal repair or renewal. Where, as a result of accident arising out of and in the course of employment, the worker suffers damage to teeth, an artificial limb or aid, clothing, or spectacles he is wearing the employer must pay for the reasonable cost of repair or replacement, except that in the case of damage to clothing or spectacles no liability arises to an employer unless he has also become liable to pay compensation as a result of the accident. Where the worker needs to be removed to a doctor or hospital after the accident, the employer must pay the costs of removal. Where a worker requires medical treatment in another town or at a place more than 5 miles from his residence, the employer must pay the expenses of transport and meals or lodging up to a maximum of \$100.

Weekly payments of compensation may not be discontinued or diminished except in the following cases:

- (a) Where the weekly payment is in respect of total incapacity and the worker has actually returned to work.
- (b) By formal agreement with the worker.
- (c) By leave of the Compensation Court upon payment of a lump sum in lieu of weekly payments.
- (d) By leave of the Compensation Court or Magistrate's Court where a doctor certifies that the worker has wholly or partially recovered or that any incapacity is not due in whole or part to the accident. The Court will not grant such leave in the case of partial recovery unless the worker is working in some suitable employment or business, or some suitable employment has been provided by his employer.
- (e) By judgment or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (f) After the expiration of the maximum period of six years.
- (g) Where the weekly payment is in respect of total incapacity and the worker's doctor has certified he is fit to resume work and the worker has not done so.

If the employer wrongfully terminates or diminishes weekly compensation payments, he is liable to pay double compensation to the worker. The Compensation Court has power to declare, in any case to which case (g) applies, that the worker was not in fact fit to resume work and that the payments therefore were to be continued.

COMPENSATION COURT—Proceedings under the Act are taken in the Compensation Court and in some cases the Magistrate's Court. The Compensation Court consists of a Judge, and there is provision in the Act for the appointment of a Registrar for each industrial district under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954. Procedure is determined by regulations—the Workers' Compensation Rules. No appeal lies to any other Court from any order made by the Compensation Court, nor may any such order be removed into another Court to be quashed or varied, except upon the ground of want or excess of jurisdiction. All proceedings for the recovery of compensation and the determination of any questions under the Act are, with certain exceptions, taken in the Compensation Court and not otherwise. Rights of indemnity conferred by the Act are enforceable in the Supreme Court of competent jurisdiction, and not (except with the consent of the parties) in the Compensation Court. Where the parties agree or the amount claimed does not exceed \$100, proceedings for the recovery of compensation in respect of any injury which has not caused the death of a worker may be taken in the Magistrate's Court. Medical, funeral, and surgical expenses and other allowances of a similar nature may be recovered in the Magistrate's Court equally with the Compensation Court.

Proceedings under the Act for the recovery of compensation are not maintainable unless written notice of the accident has been given to the employer as soon as practicable after its happening. Action for recovery must also be commenced within 12 months after the date of the accident or death, or date of the last payment of compensation or signing of admission of liability. The Court has power to excuse failure to give notice or to commence action within the limited time if the employer has not been prejudiced, or the failure was due to mistake of fact or law, absence from New Zealand, or other reasonable cause.

INSURANCE—With certain exceptions it is compulsory for all employers to insure against their liability to pay compensation or damages in respect of injuries to workers. The Secretary of Labour has power to grant exemption where the employer has adequate financial resources, or is a Commonwealth shipping company indemnified by a United Kingdom mutual protecting club or is employing workers domiciled outside New Zealand and adequately protected by compensation rights and insurance enforceable in the country of their domicile or in the country where they were engaged. The National Airways Corporation, the Linen Flax Corporation, and education boards and other school authorities are not required to insure their workers. The Secretary of Labour may grant exemption to the trustees of the General Trust Fund established under the New Zealand Rules of Racing. The insurance provisions of the Act do not apply with respect to overseas workers temporarily employed in New Zealand by overseas employers for a period of six months or less.

Contracts are completed by the delivery of wages statements by employers to authorised insurers (insurance companies who have notified the Secretary of Labour that they have made the necessary deposit under the Insurance Companies' Deposits Act 1953). Maximum rates of premiums for the different categories of workers are fixed by the Employers' Liability Insurance Regulations. The employer is required to give prompt notification of details of accidents causing death or personal injury to workers, to his insurer, and to an Inspector of Factories.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD—The Workers' Compensation Board consists of the General Manager of the State Insurance Office and one other Government representative, two representatives of the Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters' Associations of New Zealand, one employers' representative, and one workers' representative. Its functions include recommending the maximum rates of premiums and rate of commission for insurance agents, administering the Workers' Compensation Account used in carrying out the Board's functions, undertaking and assisting accident prevention, research into causes, incidence, and prevention of accidents, and the care and assistance of injured workers. Penal rates up to 100 percent in excess of the prescribed maximum rates may be imposed by the Board in cases where the risks to workers are unusually great. To finance the activities of the Board, levies are collected from authorised insurers and exempted employers. The Board also acts as the insurer of employers who have neglected to insure their workers with an authorised insurer, so that workers are protected in all cases. The Board may collect from delinquent employers moneys it pays out as insurer.

37 B—INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

GENERAL—Statistics of industrial accidents have become increasingly important with the widening mechanisation of industry and the growing labour force. They are basic material for programmes of industrial safety. The national bill for compensation payments is in the region of \$6 million annually. This is, however, only the direct cost, and the indirect costs probably put the total bill beyond \$20 million. Productivity and the standard of living are affected by industrial accidents. Over the latest five years the calendar days lost through industrial accidents were well over 50 times the working days lost through industrial stoppages. Add to this the loss of some 80 lives each year and the permanent disabling of some nine hundred other workers, then the magnitude of the problem of occupational safety can be more clearly realised.

As the statistics are derived from claims made under the Workers' Compensation Act, they exclude accidents to working proprietors and similar persons not insurable under the Act. This limits the scope of the statistics in the farming industry especially. Coverage does, however, extend to organisations exempt from insurance under the Act.

Claims resulting from the more serious accidents are frequently not settled for some considerable time after the occurrence of the accident, and a period is therefore allowed so that the bulk of such claims may be included in the statistics for the year in which the accidents occurred. From 1953 the closing date has been standardised at mid-August of the following year. Even allowing this period of seven and a half months, it is inevitable that any year's statistics will include a small proportion of long-delayed claims from previous years, but these late claims should be compensatory from year to year.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS—The following table gives a summary of the principal statistics for the latest five years. The concepts and calculation of frequency and severity rates and of calendar days lost are explained in a succeeding note, and changes in compensation rates are set out in a subsequent table.

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of accidents resulting in—					
Fatality	83	74	67	90	85
Permanent total disability ..	3	4	2	9	3
Permanent partial disability ..	1,004	874	1,011	946	930
Temporary disability	53,275	54,380	57,918	55,373	55,480
Totals	54,365	55,332	58,998	56,418	56,498
Compensation paid (incl. damages)—					
Total \$(m)	6.07	6.25	6.72	6.98	7.17
Average per accident \$	112	113	114	124	127
Calendar days lost—					
Temporary disability only (000) ..	900.0	898.5	939.6	878.8	862.7
Average days per accident ..	17	17	16	16	16
Total on constant basis (000) ..	3,068.3	2,831.1	2,981.0	3,075.6	2,942.9
Average days per accident ..	56	51	51	55	
Total on actual basis (000) ..	3,082.5	2,908.5	2,976.7	3,167.5	3,028.0
Average days per accident ..	57	53	50	56	54
Frequency and severity rates—					
Frequency rate	3.78	3.65	3.75	3.46	3.34
Injury severity rate	1,287	1,134	1,145	1,150	1,066
Economic severity rate	1,299	1,172	1,147	1,197	1,108

FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES—Frequency rates are calculated according to the formula: Accidents per 100,000 man-hours worked.

For severity rates the formula is: Man-hours lost through accidents per 100,000 man-hours worked. In calculating the injury severity rate in the foregoing table a constant allowance of average working-life expectancy (9,263 calendar days) is made for all fatalities, with a percentage of this for each permanent disability according to the percentage of that disability as set out in the First Schedule to the Workers' Compensation Act 1956. To the calendar days lost through fatal and permanent disabling accidents are added the actual days lost through temporary disabilities, adjusted to allow for the different age distribution of workers suffering this kind of accident. From the total the man-hours lost are calculated.

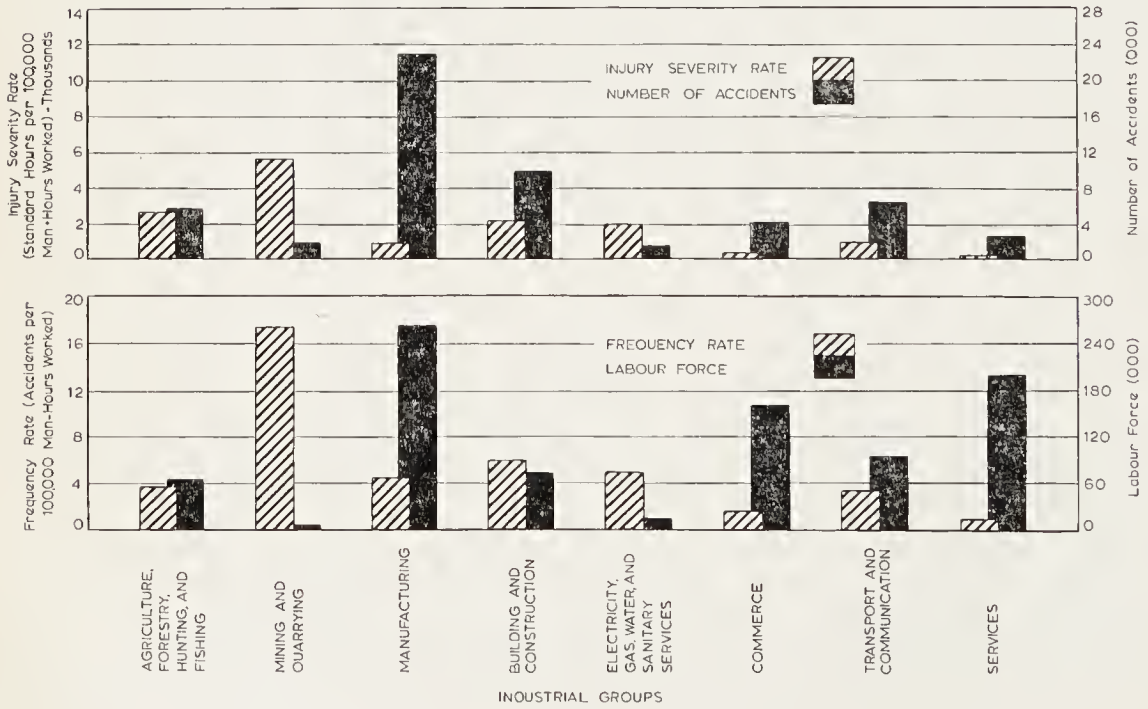
The economic severity rate is calculated similarly, but takes into account the workers' actual ages. Further details will be found in *Statistics of Industrial Injuries 1966*, a report of the Department of Statistics.

The average severity of accidents is found by dividing the calendar days lost by the number of accidents. This rate, also called the time charge, is calculated without reference to age.

The numbers of accidents and the injury severity rates (hours lost per 100,000 man-hours worked) for the industrial groups, together with the labour force and frequency rate (accidents per 100,000 man-hours worked) for the groups, are shown in the following diagrams.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

-1966-



CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY—In the following table industrial accidents during the year 1966 are classified by industrial groups.

Industrial Group	Total Accidents	Calendar Days Lost		Total Compensation (Including Damages)	
		Total	Average	Total	Average
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing—				\$(000)	\$
Agriculture and livestock production ..	4,437	584,556	132	747	168
Forestry and logging	1,231	116,243	94	147	120
Hunting, trapping, and game propagation ..	116	18,608	160	18	153
Fishing	131	7,278	56	25	189
Mining and quarrying—					
Coal mining	1,528	48,463	32	163	107
Metal mining	11	72	7	- -	29
Crude petroleum and natural gas ..	9	82	9	- -	38
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits ..	359	49,185	137	106	297
Non-metallic mining and quarrying ..	7	65	9	- -	34
Manufacturing—					
Food	7,172	217,781	30	674	94
Beverages	329	7,660	23	23	69
Tobacco	34	510	15	2	55
Textiles	707	37,715	53	108	152
Footwear, other wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods	558	11,775	21	31	55
Wood and cork (excluding furniture) ..	2,362	147,926	63	313	132
Furniture and fixtures	398	16,875	42	40	101
Paper and paper products	849	27,277	32	83	98
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	355	16,973	48	48	136
Leather and leather products (except foot- wear)	130	7,257	56	24	185
Rubber products	308	13,553	44	45	146
Chemicals and chemical products ..	669	19,438	29	70	104
Products of petroleum and coal ..	45	2,654	59	8	186
Non-metallic mineral products	1,300	82,308	63	184	142
Basic metal industries	137	24,085	176	54	392
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	1,582	60,170	38	179	113
Machinery (except electrical machinery) and general engineering	2,818	88,489	31	258	92
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appli- ances, and supplies	588	17,397	30	74	126
Transport equipment	2,323	74,505	32	195	84
Miscellaneous industries	444	25,136	57	56	127
Construction	9,986	597,051	60	1,538	154
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services—					
Electricity, gas, and steam	984	63,102	64	132	134
Water and sanitary services	487	21,516	44	60	123
Commerce—					
Wholesale and retail trade	4,216	186,305	44	501	119
Banks and other financial institutions ..	27	1,584	59	4	157
Insurance	9	473	53	2	199
Real estate	7	4,227	604	5	774
Transport, storage, and communication—					
Transport	5,727	272,503	48	813	142
Storage and warehousing	178	4,769	27	14	80
Communication	942	19,022	20	75	80
Services—					
Government	364	6,161	17	24	66
Community and business	1,186	45,565	38	140	118
Recreation	342	32,382	95	67	196
Personal	1,101	49,218	45	120	109
Not adequately described	5	52	10	- -	30
Total	56,498	3,027,966	54	7,173	127

In the next table the accidents in 1966 are classified by the resulting extent of disability.

Industrial Group	Number of Accidents Resulting in -				Total Number of Accidents
	Fatality	Permanent Total Disability	Permanent Partial Disability	Temporary Disability	
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing—					
Agriculture and livestock production	24	—	98	4,315	4,437
Forestry and logging	5	—	14	1,212	1,231
Other	1	—	8	238	247
Mining and quarrying—					
Coal mining	2	—	7	1,519	1,528
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	2	—	10	347	359
Other	—	—	—	27	27
Manufacturing—					
Food	3	—	97	7,072	7,172
Beverages	—	—	2	327	329
Textiles	1	—	18	688	707
Footwear, other apparel, and made-up textile goods	—	—	4	554	558
Wood and cork	2	—	77	2,283	2,362
Furniture and fixtures	—	—	12	386	398
Paper and paper products	—	—	15	834	849
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	—	—	12	343	355
Rubber products	—	—	8	300	308
Chemicals and chemical products ..	1	—	10	658	669
Non-metallic mineral products ..	2	—	28	1,270	1,300
Metal products	—	—	32	1,550	1,582
Machinery, including general engineering	2	—	38	2,778	2,818
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, and supplies ..	—	—	13	575	588
Transport equipment	1	—	27	2,295	2,323
Other manufacturing	1	—	24	765	790
Construction	16	2	165	9,803	9,986
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services—					
Electricity, gas, and steam ..	4	—	10	970	984
Water and sanitary services ..	1	—	5	481	487
Commerce—					
Wholesale and retail trade ..	3	—	62	4,151	4,216
Other	—	—	3	40	43
Transport, storage, and communication—					
Transport	12	1	68	5,646	5,727
Storage and warehousing	—	—	5	173	178
Communication	—	—	4	938	942
Services—					
Government	—	—	3	361	364
Community and business	1	—	22	1,163	1,186
Recreation	—	—	11	331	342
Personal	1	—	18	1,082	1,101
Not adequately described	—	—	—	5	5
Totals	85	3	930	55,480	56,498

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT AND RESULTING DISABILITY—The following table relates cause of accident and degree of resulting disability for the year 1966.

Cause				Fatality	Permanent Disability*	Temporary Disability	Total	Percentage of Total Accidents
Machinery	..	..	..	24	366	7,825	8,215	14.5
Vehicle	..	..	..	28	47	2,168	2,243	4.0
Electricity, explosion, flames, hot substance	..	..	..	3	21	1,701	1,725	3.1
Poison, corrosive substance	..	..	..	2	—	478	480	0.8
Fall of person	..	..	..	8	150	8,017	8,175	14.5
Stepping on or striking against fixed or stationary object	..	..	..	—	11	2,503	2,514	4.4
Moving object (not being handled by person injured)	..	..	..	9	46	2,194	2,249	4.0
Fall of earth	..	..	..	5	3	249	257	0.5
Handling of object	..	..	..	1	173	17,473	17,647	31.2
Hand tools	..	..	..	—	85	8,400	8,485	15.0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5	31	4,472	4,508	8.0
Totals				85	933	55,480	56,498	100.0

*Including permanent total disability cases.

AGE OF WORKERS—The following table gives numbers and percentages according to age groups of the persons injured.

Age (Completed Years)	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Number of Cases	Per cent of Total	Number of Cases	Per cent of Total	Number of Cases	Per cent of Total	Number of Cases	Per cent of Total	Number of Cases	Per cent of Total
Under 16	534	1.0	437	0.8	523	0.9	466	0.8	510	0.9
16-20	8,417	15.5	8,573	15.5	9,674	16.4	9,846	17.5	9,946	17.6
21-24	6,573	12.1	6,879	12.4	7,227	12.2	6,850	12.1	6,800	12.0
25-34	11,828	21.7	11,597	21.0	12,200	20.7	11,343	20.1	11,380	20.2
35-44	9,716	17.9	10,136	18.3	10,423	17.7	9,838	17.4	9,614	17.0
45-54	7,552	13.9	7,404	13.4	7,824	13.2	7,474	13.3	7,336	13.0
55-64	3,735	6.9	4,035	7.3	4,291	7.3	4,110	7.3	4,358	7.7
65 and over	598	1.1	654	1.2	644	1.1	672	1.2	726	1.3
Not stated	5,412	9.9	5,617	10.1	6,192	10.5	5,819	10.3	5,828	10.3
Totals	54,365	100.0	55,332	100.0	58,998	100.0	56,418	100.0	56,498	100.0

NATURE OF INJURY—A classification of accidents according to injury sustained gives the following results for the latest five years.

Injury	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total 1962-66
Bruises and contusions	5,833	6,143	6,499	6,293	6,262	31,030
Burns	2,356	2,337	2,561	2,516	2,518	12,288
Concussions	306	257	354	321	349	1,587
Lacerations, punctures, and open wounds	15,666	15,975	17,385	16,822	16,416	82,264
Ruptures	437	506	538	515	521	2,517
Amputations (traumatic)	123	93	146	123	86	571
Dislocations	218	228	217	229	230	1,122
Fractures	4,159	4,024	4,395	4,094	4,386	21,058
Sprains and strains	16,971	17,963	19,360	18,685	18,725	91,704
Occupational dermatitis	616	548	562	519	597	2,842
Other and ill defined	7,680	7,258	6,981	6,301	6,408	34,628
Totals	54,365	55,332	58,998	56,418	56,498	281,611
Cases where septic poisoning occurred—						
Number	8,173	7,121	6,298	5,791	5,896	33,279
Percentage of all accidents	15.0	12.9	10.7	10.3	10.4	11.8

Of the septic cases shown for 1966 in the preceeding table, 33.8 percent occurred in the handling of objects (including pricks and scratches by bones and thorns in slaughtering and packing operations), and 19.8 percent in the use of hand tools.

PART OF BODY INJURED—In the following table industrial accidents are classified according to the different parts of the body injured.

Part of Body Injured	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total 1962-66	
						Number	Percent
Cranium region	841	788	931	887	954	4,401	1.6
Eye and orbit	2,996	3,215	3,651	3,304	3,392	16,558	5.9
Rest of face	574	560	550	608	656	2,948	1.0
Neck, back, and chest	9,631	9,847	10,300	10,420	10,132	50,330	17.9
Abdomen and contents	1,100	1,170	1,217	1,152	1,126	5,765	2.1
Upper limb—							
Collarbone and shoulder	1,423	1,431	1,636	1,549	1,548	7,587	2.7
Arm	2,295	2,182	2,546	2,463	2,387	11,873	4.2
Hand and wrist	18,525	18,467	19,288	18,261	17,958	92,499	32.8
Lower limb—							
Hip, thigh, and leg	5,653	5,606	6,272	5,924	5,807	29,262	10.4
Ankle and foot	7,334	7,466	7,949	7,531	7,778	38,058	13.5
Other, multiple, ill defined, not applicable	3,993	4,600	4,658	4,319	4,760	22,330	7.9
Total	54,365	55,332	58,998	56,418	56,498	281,611	100.0

DURATION OF INCAPACITY—A summary of the duration of incapacity and the number of cases of fatality, permanent total disability, and permanent partial disability is given below.

Duration	1963		1964		1965		1966		Total 1963-66	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
1 or 2 days	4,167	7.5	4,842	8.2	4,722	8.4	4,807	8.5	18,538	8.2
Over 2 days to 1 week	18,195	32.9	20,186	34.2	19,600	34.7	19,450	34.4	77,431	34.1
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	15,305	27.7	15,743	26.7	15,427	27.3	15,229	27.0	61,704	27.1
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	9,605	17.4	9,699	16.4	8,856	15.7	9,169	16.2	37,329	16.4
Over 4 weeks to 6 weeks	3,121	5.6	3,294	5.6	3,022	5.4	3,073	5.4	12,510	5.5
Over 6 weeks to 3 months	3,058	5.5	3,186	5.4	2,814	5.0	2,918	5.2	11,976	5.3
Over 3 months	929	1.7	968	1.7	932	1.6	834	1.5	3,663	1.6
Number of accidents resulting in—										
Temporary disability	54,380	98.3	57,918	98.2	55,373	98.1	55,480	98.2	223,151	98.2
Fatality	74	0.1	67	0.1	90	0.2	85	0.2	316	0.1
Permanent total disability	4	--	2	--	9	--	3	--	18	--
Permanent partial disability	874	1.6	1,011	1.7	946	1.7	930	1.6	3,761	1.7
Totals	55,332	100.0	58,998	100.0	56,418	100.0	56,498	100.0	227,246	100.0

ACCIDENTS PRODUCING DELAYED ACTION—As the following table shows, in about one-third of all accidents there is a time lag between the accident and the time the worker ceases work.

Complications of Injury	Delayed Action			No Delayed Action	Total 1966
	1 Week or Less	Over 1 Week and up to 2 Weeks	Over 2 Weeks		
Sepsis	3,353	536	303	1,527	5,719
Surgical amputation	—	—	—	149	149
Sepsis and surgical amputation	1	—	—	6	7
Loss of function (excluding amputation)	27	5	23	623	678
Sepsis, both organs of a pair	80	14	4	72	170
Loss of function (excluding amputation) both organs of a pair	—	—	—	5	5
No complications, both organs of a pair	130	4	5	486	625
No complications, other	12,926	851	1,070	34,298	49,145
Totals	16,517	1,410	1,405	37,166	56,498

TIME OF OCCURRENCE—The following tabulation of industrial accidents makes annual comparison of time of occurrence for the latest five years.

This table indicates that accidents are most numerous during the middle and later part of the morning; there is another peak in mid-afternoon, but this does not reach the same high point.

Time of Occurrence to Nearest Hour	Year					Totals 1962-66
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
8 a.m.	2,432	2,478	2,588	2,575	2,538	12,611
9 a.m.	5,236	5,370	5,569	5,410	5,395	26,980
10 a.m.	6,602	6,690	6,872	6,730	6,548	33,442
11 a.m.	6,926	6,986	7,466	7,123	6,974	35,475
12 noon	3,673	3,919	4,165	4,156	4,174	20,087
1 p.m.	2,363	2,338	2,539	2,497	2,498	12,235
2 p.m.	5,474	5,687	5,912	5,554	5,609	28,236
3 p.m.	5,605	5,749	6,064	5,779	5,825	29,022
4 p.m.	5,031	5,250	5,554	5,288	5,270	26,393
5 p.m.	2,566	2,705	2,937	2,921	2,867	13,996
Other hours	4,150	4,174	4,611	4,453	4,554	21,942
Not stated	3,305	2,988	3,642	2,843	2,984	15,762
Not applicable	1,002	998	1,079	1,089	1,262	5,430
Totals	54,365	55,332	58,998	56,418	56,498	281,611

HOURS ON SHIFT—This table relates cause of accident to the number of hours worked on the day when the accident occurred.

Number of Hours Already Worked	Cause									Total 1965
	Machinery	Vehicles	Elec- tricity, Flames, etc.	Falls of Persons	Stepping on or Striking Against Objects	Moving Objects	Hand- ling Objects	Hand Tools	Other	
Under 1	444	186	78	557	118	117	1,046	456	222	3,224
1 and under 2 ..	869	282	168	829	240	228	2,031	945	391	5,983
2 and under 3 ..	833	261	197	864	309	238	2,211	1,038	447	6,398
3 and under 4 ..	1,020	257	196	913	311	286	2,220	1,122	438	6,763
4 and under 5 ..	758	199	159	752	225	231	1,430	788	305	4,847
5 and under 6 ..	744	217	166	641	202	202	1,358	817	273	4,620
6 and under 7 ..	920	129	199	891	281	254	1,857	917	378	5,889
7 and under 8 ..	818	150	165	766	244	201	1,576	731	307	4,958
8 or over	740	254	189	877	231	205	1,400	615	382	4,893
Not stated .. .	1,069	245	208	1,085	353	287	2,375	1,056	978	7,656
Not applicable ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	1,124	1,267
Totals	8,215	2,243	1,725	8,175	2,514	2,249	17,647	8,485	5,245	56,498

The foregoing table shows that the greatest number of accidents occurred during the third and fourth hours worked in the day. Overtime accidents (eight hours or more already worked) represented 8.7 percent of all accidents in 1966.

DAY OF THE WEEK—The following table correlates for 1966 the causes of accidents with the days of the week on which they occurred. This table indicates a peak for accidents on Mondays, and a gradual decrease over the remainder of the week.

Cause	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Not Stated	Total
Machinery	156	1,554	1,587	1,582	1,578	1,289	445	24	8,215
Vehicle	60	464	388	428	388	355	155	5	2,243
Electricity, explosion, flames, hot substance	71	268	307	302	354	297	118	8	1,725
Poison, corrosive substance .. .	8	85	102	83	82	45	32	43	480
Fall of person	226	1,720	1,502	1,493	1,432	1,266	507	29	8,175
Stepping on or striking against fixed or stationary object .. .	56	479	468	507	459	374	152	19	2,514
Moving object (not being handled by person injured)	46	421	422	443	443	348	119	7	2,249
Fall of earth	3	58	50	51	58	34	3	—	257
Handling of object	401	3,547	3,302	3,221	3,093	2,759	1,009	315	17,647
Hand tool	149	1,657	1,684	1,661	1,587	1,299	397	51	8,485
Miscellaneous	144	651	662	585	564	443	303	1,156	4,508
Totals	1,320	10,904	10,474	10,356	10,038	8,509	3,240	1,657	56,498
Percentage of all accidents	2.3	19.3	18.6	18.3	17.8	15.1	5.7	2.9	100.0

37 C—FARM ACCIDENTS

GENERAL—In the preceding section on industrial accidents the statistics include farm employees but not self-employed farmers. At the Census of Population and Dwellings in 1966 there were 76,000 farmers apart from nearly 50,000 general farm workers.

The high degree of mechanisation on the 70,000 farm holdings of 10 acres or more is responsible in large part for the high output per unit of labour engaged in primary production; but it has been responsible too for an increase in the hazards associated with rural work. Nearly 6,000 threshing machines, 19,000 wool presses, 30,000 internal combustion engines, 120,000 electric motors, 90,000 agricultural tractors, 33,000 milking plants, 32,000 shearing plants, as well as farm trucks, cultivating and harvesting implements, and other farm equipment and installations have taken a high annual toll in accidents and deaths, especially in recent years when there has been rapid growth in the use of heavy machinery both for normal farm activities and for bringing new land into production.

The increasing use of chemicals in agriculture for weed control and as pesticides and therapeutants has added to the hazards to which those engaged in the agricultural industry have been subjected. The Department of Agriculture undertakes educational activities to endeavour to reduce the accident rates.

Tables in this section present information compiled by the National Health Statistics Centre of the Department of Health on farm accidents and deaths sustained by farmers and their employees. The statistics relate to actual farm work, that is, they exclude domestic accidents or accidents in farm homes.

Accidents on Farms—The following table shows the number of patients discharged from, or dying in, public hospitals in 1965 after treatment for injuries sustained in farm accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents).

Cause of Accidents	Age of Patients (in Years)					Total Patients
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and Over	
Farm machinery ..	64	123	142	79	12	420
Falls	61	26	49	51	18	205
Animals	30	36	38	28	8	140
Accidental poisoning ..	9	1	4	1	—	15
Firearms	3	15	5	5	—	28
Fires or explosions ..	5	11	9	—	—	25
Hot substances, corrosive liquids, or steam ..	6	5	4	4	—	19
Blow from falling or projected objects	14	21	50	23	2	110
Cutting or piercing instruments	21	30	61	19	6	137
Other and unspecified farm mishaps	143	93	61	37	3	337
Totals, 1965 ..	356	361	423	247	49	1,436
Totals, 1964 ..	355	374	396	231	36	1,392

Deaths from Accidents on Farms—Deaths in 1965 from accidents on farms are shown in the following table. Injured persons who died after admission to a public hospital are also included in the preceding table. (Motor vehicle accidents on a farm are included.)

Cause of Fatal Accident	Age of Deceased (in Years)					Total Deaths
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Tractors	2	6	10	1	1	20
Animals	1	—	1	—	—	2
Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1
Firearms	—	1	1	—	—	2
Blow from falling or projected object	—	—	1	1	—	2
Drowning or submersion ..	2	1	—	2	2	7
Other and unspecified ..	2	—	1	—	—	3
Totals, 1965 ..	8	8	14	4	3	37
Totals, 1964 ..	10	14	18	15	5	62

37 D—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

The legislation on occupational safety is principally contained in the following statutes (and the regulations made under them):

The Factories Act 1946, sections 41 to 79; the Machinery Act 1950; the Bush Workers Act 1945; the Construction Act 1959; the Shops and Offices Act 1955, First Schedule; the Workers' Compensation Act 1956; the Coal Mines Act 1925; the Mining Act 1926; the Explosives Act 1957; the Dangerous Goods Act 1957; the Boilers, Lifts, and Cranes Act 1950; the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952; the Quarries Act 1944; the Health Act 1956 so far as it relates to occupational health (see Section 5 A).

Government Departments and other organisations concerned with the administration of the Acts, or who have responsibilities for occupational accident prevention, have the scope of their work summarised in the following pages, and legislative requirements are also covered.

Department of Labour—This Department has the largest overall responsibility for the prevention of accidents in industry. The principal statutes it administers are the Factories Act 1946, of which a large section is concerned with safety, health, and welfare in factories, the Construction Act 1959, which completely covers safety, health, and welfare of workmen on works of building and engineering construction, and the Machinery Act 1950, which is concerned with the inspection of all machinery (with some exceptions covered by other legislation) in work places and the safety of persons working with such machinery. The Department also administers regulations under these Acts, and other statutes dealing with specific spheres of occupational safety, health, and welfare—the Bush Workers Act 1945 and the Shops and Offices Act 1955. It has also administrative responsibility for the Workers' Compensation Act 1956. In addition, the Department supervises more than 700 awards and industrial agreements, many of which include specific safety, health, and welfare provisions relating to particular occupations and processes.

The administration of this safety legislation is based primarily on regular inspection of work places and requisitioning for improvements, together with investigation of reported breaches of legislation by employers and workers and investigation of a large number of accidents including serious and fatal accidents in industries coming within the scope of the legislation. Special attention is given to dangerous machinery. The Department employs some 130 Inspectors of Factories (including seven who specialise in bush undertakings), together with some 30 Safety Inspectors appointed under the Construction Act 1959, all of whom are qualified by special examination. Their work is substantially preventive.

The Department of Labour also engages in a large amount of occupational safety education. It collaborates with the Department of Education and with teachers training colleges and technical schools in the instruction of technical teachers in occupational safety and in the safety training of apprentices and senior school pupils. Further, it issues monthly occupational safety posters to industry and publishes a range of safety booklets, pamphlets, warning notices, and other printed publicity. Its library of occupational safety films, which is widely used by industry, Government Departments, trade unions, industrial organisations, etc., is believed to be the largest specialised film library of its kind in the world. The Department produces industrial safety displays and exhibits, and has its own specially fitted exhibition van by means of which the displays are taken on tour regularly through selected areas of the country and exhibits used in the education and instruction of apprentices, school children, workers, employers, and the general public. The Department also publishes the *Labour and Employment Gazette*, a quarterly industrial periodical which includes a substantial amount of material relating to occupational safety.

In Wellington the Department has a Safety Centre which it opened in 1960, consisting of a lecture room and a large display and demonstration area. The centre is used for safety courses for inspectors, teachers, trade and industry groups, post-graduate nurses doing work in the field of occupational health, and so on.

The Department co-operates with all other bodies working in this and related fields and seeks specialist advice from time to time from such other Departments as Health, Marine, Forestry, Mines, Railways, Works, Electricity, Agriculture, and Scientific and Industrial Research, and collaborates with them in matters of mutual concern.

A joint Committee on Occupational Health and Safety Education of the Departments of Labour and Health ensures that the educational work of these Departments in this field is co-ordinated and wherever responsibility is shared that it is undertaken jointly. The

National Safety Association of New Zealand (Inc.) and the Workers' Compensation Board are also associated with this committee for the purpose of mutual sharing of information.

Machinery Act—The Machinery Act 1950, with certain exceptions, applies to all machinery and places an obligation on the owners of machines to securely fence moving and dangerous parts. The exceptions include ships' machinery, aircraft, boilers, lifts, and cranes. The Act provides for inspection of machinery and the investigation of accidents by Inspectors of Machinery who are officers of the Department of Labour. Penalties are prescribed for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act including failure to use any machine guard that has been provided for securing safety.

The Act has recently been extended to include amusement devices which require a certificate from a registered engineer that the device is mechanically and structurally safe for the purpose intended. Another amendment to the Act requires the testing and certification of tractor safety frames used in agricultural pursuits. Regulations which came into force on 1 June 1967 provide that all safety frames which are fitted to tractors after that date shall have been tested and bear a certificate number.

Construction Act—The Construction Act is to promote the safety and welfare of workmen engaged on construction work and also to provide for the safety of persons in the vicinity of the work. The penalties section of the Act has been amended to provide for fines up to \$500.

Construction regulations have been issued covering notifiable work, provision for certificates of competency, requirements for health and welfare, general safety, scaffolding, excavation, and for certification of scaffolders, powder-powered tool operators, safety supervisors and construction blasting.

Bush Workers Act—The Bush Workers Act 1945, as amended by the Bush Workers Amendment Act 1967, makes provision for the safety and protection of workers engaged in any tree felling or logging undertaking, or felling trees for land clearance including persons working on their own account or under a contract of service. It is an offence under the Act to carry out any unsafe work method which is likely to endanger any person working in the bush. Inspectors appointed under the Act have the authority to control work methods and ask for the supply of protective equipment such as safety helmets, gloves, goggles, etc. The Act binds the Crown.

Department of Health—This Department has general responsibility under the Health Act 1956 for occupational health as one sphere of public health, and, in addition, the Factories Act 1946 gives to Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Health the same powers and responsibilities as Inspectors of Factories with regard to the health and welfare provisions of the Act.

Marine Department—This Department has overall responsibility for the safety of persons working on the waterfront, for physical conditions on ships affecting the safety of ships' crews, and for the Boilers, Lifts, and Cranes Act 1950.

Safety of Ships—A substantial portion of the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 is concerned with the safety of ships and those who sail in them. This Act contains the necessary authority for implementing the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1960 and the International Load Line Convention 1930, to both of which New Zealand is a signatory. Both conventions deal principally with ships engaged on international voyages, but the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 also contains provisions concerning the safety of all other ships plying in and about New Zealand coastal waters.

With the exception of fishing boats not exceeding 40 ft register length, pleasure yachts not exceeding 50 tons register, missionary ships, and certain small vessels engaged in carrying agricultural or pastoral produce, the hull, machinery, and equipment of every New Zealand ship are required to be surveyed once in every 12 months by a Surveyor of Ships of the Marine Department. A certificate of survey sets out the limits in which the vessel may ply, the number of passengers and/or crew she may carry, and the lifesaving appliances to be carried.

Port Safety—All cargo gear used in working cargo must comply with the requirements of the General Harbour (Safe Working Loads) Regulations. Cargo gear is tested and inspected by officers of the Marine Department before being put into use, and is afterwards inspected annually by officers of the Department.

Boilers, Lifts, and Cranes—The Boilers, Lifts, and Cranes Act 1950 is designed to promote the safety of life and limb in the operation of steam boilers, digesters, other steam-pressure vessels, and air receivers; hydraulic, electric, and other lifts; all types of power-driven cranes.

All boilers and power cranes are inspected and certificated once per year and lifts twice per year. In the calendar year 1966 there were 25,131 inspections of boilers, 4,513 inspections of lifts, and 3,008 inspections of cranes.

Mines Department—This Department is responsible for the safety of persons working in mines (both underground and opencast) and in quarries.

The Mining Act 1926 requires that certificates must be held by mine managers of any mine where there are more than 12 men employed above ground, or more than six underground. Provision is made for proper ventilation in mines, the air temperature must not exceed 80° F in any working place, special care is required to be taken in handling explosives, dangerous places must be properly timbered, and special regulations are made as to hauling machinery, etc.

The Coal Mines Act 1925 deals with the control of coal dust, the use of safety lamps, first-aid endorsement on certificates of competency, the prohibition of work in places where the presence of gas is suspected, and the inspection of the mine before the commencement of work, etc.

The Quarries Act 1944 contains provisions as to inspectors, and the appointment, qualifications, and duties of quarry managers. Adequate rules are provided for the safety of workers and the prevention of accidents. The definition of a quarry covers hydro-electric works construction and dams for public water supply.

New Zealand Electricity Department—In addition to its major role of supplying bulk power, the New Zealand Electricity Department, amongst other things, administers the Electricity Act 1945, the Electricity Supply Regulations, the Electrical Wiring Regulations, the Electricians Act 1952, the Electric Linemen Act 1959, and the Gas Industry Act 1958.

The Electrical Wiring Regulations set out minimum requirements for electrical installations, apparatus, and appliances used on consumers' premises. It is the responsibility of Electrical Supply Authorities to inspect such installations to see that they comply with the Wiring Regulations, which are designed to promote safety to life and property. The "Handbook to the Electrical Wiring Regulations 1961" incorporates explanatory notes and diagrams.

Department of Civil Aviation—The Department is responsible for the safety of aircraft and crews engaged in private and commercial carriage of the public and commercial carriage of goods, including agricultural aviation. The Department lays down standards of aircraft construction and maintenance by means of Civil Airworthiness Requirements and by regulation controls the standards of crew competence and physical fitness.

Department of Internal Affairs—The Department of Internal Affairs, through its Explosives Branch, administers legislation which has as its purpose the protection of life and property from the hazards associated with the handling, storage, transport, and use of explosives, dangerous goods, and cinematograph film.

Explosives—The empowering legislation is the Explosives Act 1957. The regulations in force are the Explosives Regulations 1959, and the Explosives Authorisation Order 1959 lists the explosives which may be imported into or manufactured in New Zealand. The explosives legislation is concerned solely with explosives proper, such as blasting powder, gelignite, and detonators which are used in blasting operations, explosive compositions used in ammunition, signals, or fireworks, and also ammunition signals, and fireworks in their final manufactured form.

Dangerous Goods—The relevant legislation is the Dangerous Goods Act 1957 and the Dangerous Goods Regulations 1958. Substances controlled under the heading of dangerous goods embrace a wide range of inflammable materials, such as petrol, kerosene, fuel oil, calcium carbide, white phosphorus, ammonium nitrate, the chlorates of sodium, potassium, and calcium, compressed gases, and liquefied petroleum gas.

Cinematograph Films—The Cinematograph Films Act 1961 and its associated regulations include provisions for the licensing of theatres and other buildings in which cinematograph film is projected and of cinematograph-film projectionists.

State Services Commission—Progress towards safety at work can come only from deliberate, informed, and organised effort in every work place. It is a recognised fact that most industrial accidents result from unsafe conditions, unsafe human acts, or from a combination of both.

Consequently, occupational accidents, with their resultant loss of productive hours, suffering, and incapacity, will be kept to a minimum only if (a) safe working conditions are provided; and (b) safe working methods are adopted.

To this end the State Services Commission has ensured that positive measures are adopted towards the prevention of accidents at work. It realises that safety at work is important to morale and efficiency. It accepts the fact that leadership in the organisation of safety measures must come from top management. It endeavours to have every worker assured that there is a definite policy for safety based on the best available knowledge and methods, and that organisation and resources are in existence to ensure the implementation of that policy.

Safety work must be, and is, in the hands of experienced people. The Commission itself watches statistics and trends and directs special attention to causes and localities with a high incidence of accidents. It encourages Departments to campaign for safety, and offers active assistance where needed. Also, on behalf of its associated Departments, the Commission is a member of the National Safety Association of New Zealand.

Ministry of Works—On each major construction project the Ministry of Works appoints a senior technical officer to act in the capacity of Safety Officer. He is invariably an officer with considerable practical knowledge and experience of departmental construction works. It is his duty to see that every section of the work is safeguarded to the maximum extent.

Safety requirements prescribed in various Government Acts and regulations play a major part in safety promotion on construction works. The Safety Officer is required to have a sound working knowledge of these requirements. In addition, he is sent to training courses conducted periodically by the National Safety Association of New Zealand. From this training and with the help of Divisional Technical Staff (Mechanical, Civil Engineering, etc.) to whom he can look for specialised knowledge and assistance, the Safety Officer is well qualified to police the various sections of the works and ensure that the various safety regulations are complied with.

In the main it is the Department's foremen and overseers who can play the most important part in accident prevention on the job. These supervisors are in direct control of the day-to-day work, and by instructing their workers in the use of correct, efficient, and safe working methods, can prevent accidents. It is therefore an important part of the Safety Officer's job to make supervising staff safety conscious. To do this, staff talks on safety are given, circulars, booklets, and extracts from safety regulations are distributed, posters are displayed on the works site, and film showings are made at regular intervals.

Workers' Compensation Board—This Board is a statutory body set up under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. One of its responsibilities is a general requirement to "prevent accidents to workers by such means as the Board thinks fit, and co-operate with any Government Department and other bodies and persons for that purpose". It is also required to assist in providing facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of injured persons. It has interpreted these requirements by sponsoring the formation of the National Safety Association of New Zealand (Inc.), and by making grants to the Department of Labour for safety education, the Department of Health for the construction of Industrial Health Centres at New Lynn, Onehunga (experimental), Penrose and Mt Wellington (Auckland), at Petone, and at Woolston and Hornby (Christchurch) and the Foreshore Clinic at Dunedin. It has also made a grant to the Auckland Hospital Board towards the cost of a rehabilitation centre for disabled civilians at Otara (Auckland). The Board also sponsors a scheme for first-aid instruction in remote areas by the Order of St. John.

National Safety Association of New Zealand (Inc.)—This organisation was sponsored and is largely financed by the Workers' Compensation Board. It comprises member firms interested in promoting occupational safety, and is controlled by an elected executive functioning through specialist committees, five branch committees, and a small headquarters staff, together with a number of field officers. It seeks to stimulate firms and organisations in taking all possible measures to reduce accidents in their own establishments, and especially in establishing their own internal safety organisations, full-time or part-time safety officers, and where possible joint management-worker safety committees. The Association also issues safety education material, undertakes general safety instruction and supervisor training within firms through its field staff, and organises periodical courses for farm safety officers and industrial safety officers. Its field of interest is substantially limited to occupational safety.

NEW ZEALAND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND THE COOK ISLANDS

GENERAL—New Zealand is responsible for the external affairs of the Cook Islands Government, Niue, the Tokelau Islands, and the Ross Dependency.

Self-governing Territory—The 15 Cook Islands achieved a status of self-government in free association with New Zealand on 4 August 1965. The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888, and on 11 June 1901, they were annexed and proclaimed part of New Zealand under the Colonial Boundaries Act 1895. Prior to the advent of self-government, the group had been a non-self-governing territory administered under the Cook Islands Act 1915 and the Island Territories Act 1943.

Territory which is Mainly Self-governing—The island of Niue, which was also brought within the boundaries of New Zealand in 1901, has reached a stage of internal self-government. The Resident Commissioner, however, is still the head of the executive government of Niue. Any future constitutional development on Niue would still be subject to negotiations with the New Zealand Government, and the New Zealand Parliament can still legislate for Niue.

Non-self-governing Territory—The Tokelau Islands became a legal part of New Zealand in 1949. The group had formerly been part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, although New Zealand had administered it on behalf of the United Kingdom since 1925.

Reports on the progress made in both Niue and the Tokelau Islands are forwarded annually to the United Nations.

Administered Territory—New Zealand administers the Ross Dependency. The Ross Dependency has been inhabited for some years by parties of persons maintaining the permanent scientific bases.

The term "New Zealand territory overseas" does not include Stewart Island or the Chatham Islands, which form part of New Zealand. The following minor islands, which are referred to on page 1 of this *Yearbook*, are also excluded: Three Kings Islands, Auckland Islands, Campbell Island, Antipodes Islands, Bounty Islands, Snares Islands, and Solander Island. Apart from Campbell Island, none of these islands is regularly inhabited, but a scientific staff of 11 men is stationed on Campbell Island maintaining meteorological records, conducting ionospheric research, and manning a radio station. The Kermadec Islands are also excluded for, although they are in the same category as the Cook Islands in that they originally ranked as annexed islands, all New Zealand laws extend to them and there is no separate administration. A meteorological station and an aeradio station have been established on Raoul Island and have an official staff of 10 men. This is the only island of the Kermadec Group that is inhabited.

The Minister of Islands Affairs is charged with administration of Niue and the Tokelau Islands and in terms of the Cook Islands Constitution Amendment Act 1965 he has also been designated as the Minister charged with handling Cook Islands affairs in so far as they affect New Zealand. The Department of Maori and Islands Affairs is the executive agency for the administration of Niue and the Tokelau Islands and the channel of communication between the New Zealand and Cook Islands Governments. The Department controls the operations of the N.Z.G.m.v. *Moana Roa* and the purchase and shipping of equipment, stores, etc., to island administration. In addition, the Department takes an interest in the welfare of islanders in New Zealand, and is associated with the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Health Service. The former is an advisory and consultative body set up by the Governments of Australia, France, New Zealand, Britain, and the United States of America, all of which are responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories in the Pacific. The functions of the Commission are to recommend to the member Governments means for promoting the social, economic, and medical welfare of the peoples in the region, and to this end several projects have been organised. The South Pacific Health Service advises member Governments on health matters, collects and distributes epidemiological information, assists in the maintenance of professional staffs, and encourages medical research and the training of indigenous people as assistant medical practitioners and nurses.

The Department also administers a training scheme under which selected students and trainees from the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands receive education and vocational training in New Zealand. The Department of Education's Officer for Islands Education advises the

Department on educational policy matters, assists with the appointment of New Zealand teachers on secondment, the publication of school journals and textbooks in the vernacular of the different groups, and the supply of modern teaching equipment.

By arrangement between the Governments of Western Samoa, Fiji, and New Zealand, young Samoans, Cook Islanders, Niueans, and Tokelau Islanders receive training at the Fiji School of Medicine in Suva to equip them for duty in their own territories as medical officers, assistant dental officers, pharmacy and laboratory assistants, and assistant health inspectors. Students also receive diploma level instruction in tropical agriculture in Western Samoa and Fiji.

COOK ISLANDS: Descriptive—There are 15 islands in the Cook Group, scattered over an area of some 850,000 square miles of ocean, and extending from Penrhyn, situated 9° south of the Equator, to Mangaia, which is just north of the Tropic of Capricorn. The Cook Islands are bounded on the east and west by the 156th and 167th meridians of west longitude respectively, and on the north and south by the 8th and 23rd parallels of south latitude. The total land area of the 15 islands is approximately 93 square miles, while Niue has an area slightly in excess of that figure.

Of the islands of the Southern Group, Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Mauke and Mangaia are elevated and fertile, while Manuae and Takutea and the islands of the Northern Group, comprising Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka, Palmerston, Nassau, and Suvarrow, are sea-level coral atolls. As a consequence the southern islands support the greater population. With one exception, Penrhyn, none of the islands possesses a good harbour.

All of the Cook Islands lie within the hurricane zone, and a number of destructive storms have been experienced. The Cook Islands are covered by a meteorological service with headquarters in Fiji, and advance warning of the intensity and path of tropical storms is available and enables precautions to be taken to protect life and property. From December to March the climate is warm and humid, and there is always the possibility of serious storms. In the remaining months of the year the climate of the Southern Group is mild and equable. The mean annual temperature in Rarotonga taken over the last 40 years was 74.5°F, and the average yearly rainfall over the same period was 84 in.

Administration: Executive Government—The Executive Government of the Cook Islands is vested in the Crown in the right of the Government of New Zealand. The Cook Islands Constitution Amendment Act 1965 provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a High Commissioner of the Cook Islands as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in the Cook Islands, and also as the representative of the Government of New Zealand in the Cook Islands.

The general direction and control of Executive Government lies with a Cabinet of Ministers comprising the Premier of the Cook Islands and no fewer than three nor more than five other Ministers. The Premier is appointed by the High Commissioner as the member of the Assembly commanding the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly, and the other Ministers are appointed by the High Commissioner on the advice of the Premier. An Executive Council of the Cook Islands, consisting of the High Commissioner of the Cook Islands and the members of Cabinet, may be summoned by the High Commissioner or the Premier to consider any Cabinet decision, and has power to ask Cabinet to reconsider its decisions. If Cabinet, after reconsideration, reaffirms its original decision, this decision is forthwith put into operation.

The principal administrative officer of the Government of the Cook Islands is the Secretary of the Premier's Department, who is appointed by the High Commissioner acting on the advice of Cabinet. The Cook Islands Public Service is controlled by the Secretary of the Premier's Department and is organised in the following departments: Agriculture, Education, Health, Justice, Police, Post Office, Electric Power, Public Works, Radio, Social Development, Co-operatives, Survey, Treasury, and Customs. In most cases the heads of these departments are expatriate officers but are gradually being replaced by Cook Islanders. In the outer islands, Resident Agents, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Premier's Department, are responsible for all aspects of administration.

The House of Arikis—The House of Arikis of the Cook Islands consists of up to 15 arikis representing all islands in the Group, and is required to meet at least once every 12 months. The House considers any matters relative to the welfare of the people of the

Cook Islands which may be submitted to it for consideration by the Legislative Assembly and has such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

Islands Councils—Island councils exist in each of the main islands of the Cook Islands. The Rarotonga Island Council was established by the Rarotonga Island Council Ordinance 1958 and reconstituted by the Rarotonga Island Council Amendment Act 1965. The powers and authority formerly vested in the Resident Commissioner are now carried out by the Cook Islands Minister of Justice.

The councils of the islands of Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Manihiki, Mauke, Mitiaro, Penrhyn, Pukapuka, and Rakahanga, were established by the Island Councils (other than Rarotonga) Ordinance 1960. Changes in the constitution of these island councils following the attainment of self-government have not yet been finalised.

The councils meet regularly and are empowered to make bylaws for the imposition of tolls, rates, taxes, and other charges (except Customs duties) and to carry out various works and services on each island.

Legislative Government—The Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, as constituted by the Cook Islands Constitution Amendment Act 1965, consist of 22 members, all elected by secret ballot under a system of universal suffrage by the electors of the following islands: Three members from Aitutaki and Manuae; two members each from Atiu and Mangaia; one member each from Manihiki, Mauke, Mitiaro, Penrhyn, and Rakahanga; one member from Pukapuka and Nassau; nine members from Rarotonga and Palmerston.

General elections are normally held at three-yearly intervals, the last being held in April 1968. There is a common roll for both Maoris and non-Maoris. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is elected by members from persons within or without the Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly may make Acts for the peace, order, and good government of the Cook Islands. (These powers extend to the making of laws having extra-territorial operation.) The responsibilities of the Crown in right of New Zealand for the external affairs and defence of the Cook Islands are discharged after consultation by the Prime Minister of New Zealand with the Premier of the Cook Islands.

The Constitution of the Cook Islands is the supreme law of the Cook Islands and the Legislative Assembly alone has power to amend or repeal it. Such repeal or amendment, however, can only be made by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Assembly followed by an interval of not less than 90 days.

By virtue of the British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act 1948, Cook Islanders remain British subjects and New Zealand citizens.

Population and Vital Statistics—The Cook Islands Maori is Polynesian and is ethnically related to the New Zealand Maori. There is a strong resemblance between the two peoples in tradition, language, and custom. Many of the tribes in both places are able to trace their descent back to a common ancestor.

A census of the Cook Islands taken on 1 September 1966 recorded a total population of 19,251, an increase of 873 or 4.75 percent as compared with the Census of 25 September 1961. Details of population of the islands of the group as at 1 September 1966 are set out in the following table.

Island	Males	Females	Total
Rarotonga ..	4,990	4,905	9,895
Aitutaki ..	1,296	1,321	2,617
Mangaia ..	982	1,019	2,001
Atiu ..	702	626	1,328
Mauke ..	333	337	670
Mitiaro ..	144	149	293
Manuae ..	15	—	15
Palmerston ..	37	48	85
Pukapuka ..	356	328	684
Nassau ..	98	69	167
Manihiki ..	313	271	584
Rakahanga ..	161	160	321
Penrhyn ..	314	277	591
Suvarrow ..	—	—	—
Totals	9,741	9,510	19,251

During the year ended 31 December 1966 births numbered 823 and deaths 96. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 40, which represents a mortality rate of 48.60 per 1,000 live births.

Health—All Cook Islanders receive free medical and surgical treatment. They also receive free dental treatment.

Although lying within the tropics, the Cook Islands are singularly free from the common diseases prevalent in other tropical islands. Malaria is unknown, but filariasis is endemic, and this and tuberculosis provide the main health problems of the group. The objective of the health services—to improve the health of the community—is being pursued by a system of village sanitary inspection and group medical examination, combined with modern treatment of disease in dispensary, clinic, and hospital.

The staff of the Health Department numbered 180 at 31 March 1967.

A general hospital equipped with dispensary, X-ray, and laboratory facilities, is maintained in Rarotonga. The tuberculosis sanatorium was closed in June 1966 and it is intended that a new general hospital be built on this site. In the outer islands dispensaries with accommodation for a few patients are operated by assistant medical practitioners. Cottage hospitals have been built at Aitutaki, Atiu, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Pukapuka, and Mangaia.

Education—Primary education in the Cook Islands is provided by the Government, the Roman Catholic Mission, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, secondary education being provided by the Government for children selected from throughout the Group.

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 15 years. At 31 March 1967 the total number of pupils on the rolls was 5,496, comprising 5,116 pupils at Government schools and 380 at denominational schools. At the same date, 76 scholars were receiving schooling or long-term training under the New Zealand Government's Training Scheme.

Labour and Employment—There is a wide variation in types of employment in the different islands. On the atolls in the Northern Group the people subsist largely on coconuts and fish, and there is little opportunity for them to engage in other pursuits which would provide exports and a consequent higher living standard. In the islands of Manihiki and Penrhyn pearl diving is carried out under regulations which restrict this employment to Polynesians, and otherwise govern the industry. A strict control of this industry is enforced to ensure that the beds are not depleted. It is in the fertile islands of the Southern Group that most of the population is concentrated, and labour is required for the growing, harvesting, packing, and shipment of fruit and copra, the staple production on which living standards depend. As most of the land in these islands is held by family groups under customary title, the bulk of the people are engaged in work on their own plantations. There is, however, opportunity for wage earners in Government departments, in plantation work, and in the handling of fruit for export.

In Rarotonga secondary industries have been established in the form of two clothing factories and a fruit juicing and canning factory. Products from these industries are exported to the New Zealand market. The manufacture of handicraft is on a domestic basis.

A number of Cook Island Maoris go to New Zealand to seek employment or to learn trades.

Agriculture—The principal export crops of the Cook Islands are citrus fruit, copra, pineapples, and tomatoes. The following are the estimated areas planted in the principal crops: coconuts, 28,250 acres; citrus fruits, 1,200 acres; taro 420 acres; bananas, 200 acres; tomatoes, 200 acres; pineapples, 250 acres; manioc, 360 acres; kumeras, 215 acres; yams, 10 acres; coffee, 250 acres.

Transport and Communications—The New Zealand Government vessel, *Moana Roa*, maintains a service between New Zealand and the Cook Group at approximately monthly intervals visiting Rarotonga and those of the outer islands which are offering cargo. Occasional calls at Rarotonga are also made by trans-Pacific cargo vessels. The Matson Line vessels regularly visit Rarotonga en route from the Pacific coast of America and uplift passengers and mail.

Radio communication has largely removed the former isolation of the islands, there being now no permanently inhabited island without a radio station. The chief station is Rarotonga Radio, which maintains direct communication with the substations and with Wellington, Apia, and Suva. Postal and telegraph services are available in all the islands. There is a telephone service in Rarotonga and a limited service operates on Aitutaki.

Trade—A summary of exports by country of destination and imports by country of origin for the last five years is contained in the next table.

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Imports \$(000)</i>					
New Zealand	1,334	1,768	2,171	2,122	2,308
Australia	71	69	84	189	150
United Kingdom ..	103	204	130	133	194
Canada	27	45	12	50	20
United States of America ..	71	95	93	97	62
Japan and Hong Kong ..	197	203	103	318	306
Other	71	68	183	158	156
Totals	1,875	2,452	2,777	3,067	3,196
<i>Exports \$(000)</i>					
New Zealand	1,351	1,649	1,842	1,837	1,726
Australia	12	3	10	9	—
United States of America ..	1	1	2	3	2
United Kingdom ..	—	1	1	—	—
Other	58	15	12	19	12
Totals	1,421	1,670	1,867	1,868	1,740

There is free trade between the Cook Islands and New Zealand. The New Zealand Customs Tariff applies in the Cook Islands as modified by the Cook Islands Customs Duty Order 1962. The New Zealand Government makes an allocation of overseas exchange annually to the Cook Islands Government and by agreement, the Cook Islands Government in the use of this exchange follows, where appropriate, the import policies applying in New Zealand. Import licences are required for goods imported from countries other than New Zealand.

Details of the quantities and values of the principal commodities exported are shown below.

Commodity	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	cases	\$(000)	cases	\$(000)
Citrus fruits	52,740	124	83,594	199
Bananas	6,031	15	4,511	12
Pineapples	8,834	18	7,659	17
	boxes		boxes	
Tomatoes	101,886	176	64,677	63
	tons		tons	
Copra	875	253	1,053	136
Mother-of-pearl shell ..	20	30	18	14
Handicrafts, grassware, etc. ..	...	34	...	30
Manufactured goods ..	...	479	...	399
Jewellery	...	4	...	140
	gallons		gallons	
Fruit juice	685,029	793	627,514	787

Foodstuffs continue to be the largest class of import; major imports are set out in the following table.

Commodity	Value		Percentage of Total Imports	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	\$	\$	percent	percent
Foodstuffs	716,518	859,758	23.4	27.7
Drapery and piece goods ..	399,802	389,420	13.0	25.9
Oils and petrol, etc. ..	92,900	116,058	3.0	7.7
Tobacco and cigarettes ..	50,708	56,740	1.7	3.7
Vehicles and parts ..	141,034	155,872	4.6	10.3
Timber and cement ..	138,434	85,994	4.5	5.6

Public Finance—New Zealand currency is in use in the Group. The principal sources of revenue within the Group in 1966 were import duties \$261,624, export duties \$13,590, stamp sales \$63,936, and income tax \$99,972.

The New Zealand Government has continued to make subsidies and grants available for capital development in health, education, and other social services. Subsidies are fixed three-yearly in advance.

A comparative statement of receipts and expenditure for the last five years is now given.

Year	Subsidies from New Zealand	Receipts from Cook Islands	Expenditure
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1961-62	1,256	1,042	2,188
1962-63	1,474	1,060	2,184
1963-64	1,550	1,326	2,506
1964-65	1,618	1,614	3,260
1965-66	1,747	1,296	3,072

The principal items of expenditure in 1966-67 were \$663,672 on education, \$476,605 on health services, and \$579,494 on public works.

NIUE: Descriptive—Niue Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, became part of New Zealand in 1901, when the boundaries of New Zealand were extended to include the Cook Islands. The island is situated in latitude 19° 02' south and longitude 169° 52' west, somewhat west of the centre of the irregular triangle formed by Samoa, Tonga, and the southern Cook Islands, and is 600 miles distant from the latter. The island, which has an area of 64,028 acres, is an elevated coral outcrop with a coral reef fringing a precipitous and broken coastline. The central saucer-shaped plateau, rising to a height of 220 ft, is encircled by a narrow terrace about 90 ft above sea level. The soil, though fertile, is not plentiful, and this feature, combined with the rocky and broken nature of the country, makes cultivation difficult. The climate is mild and equable, but the island is in the hurricane belt. The mean annual temperature is 76.6°F, and the average annual rainfall is 79.4 in.

Administration—The Niue Act 1966 provides for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner charged with the administration of the Executive Government of Niue. Under statutory authority the Resident Commissioner may delegate any of his powers to the Executive Committee of the Niue Island Assembly, over which he presides. The Assembly meets regularly and consists of 14 members elected by universal suffrage and representing all villages on the island. The Executive Committee has four members, one of whom acts as Leader of Government Business. The Executive Committee does in fact exercise powers delegated to it by the Resident Commissioner over a wide range of Government activities.

Laws are made by Act of the New Zealand Parliament, or regulations issued thereunder, or by ordinances passed by the Assembly.

Population and Vital Statistics—The Niuean is of Polynesian stock and the language a Polynesian dialect peculiar to the island, but closely related to that of Tonga, Samoa, and the Cook Islands.

The population at the census at 28 September 1966 was 5,199 comprising 2,535 males and 2,664 females.

The inhabitants are distributed amongst 12 villages, of which Alofi is the largest. Niueans are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. A number of Niueans migrate to New Zealand each year.

For the calendar year 1966 births totalled 224 and deaths 49. There were 7 deaths of children under one year of age, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births being 31.2.

Health—Niue, although situated in the tropics, is largely free from diseases prevalent in tropical countries. The Niuean standard of general hygiene is very good by Pacific standards.

All medical and dental treatment, including hospital services, is provided free of charge, the money for this expenditure being provided out of subsidies from the New Zealand Government. There is a Government hospital. Attached to the hospital is an outpatients department, X-ray unit, laboratory, and dispensary. The staff at April 1966 numbered 51.

The amounts expended on public health during the past five years were as follows.

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Amount expended ..	\$108,956	\$110,848	\$110,848	\$108,688	\$124,318
Population	4,885	5,044	5,145	5,157	5,199
Amount per head of population	\$22.3	\$22.0	\$20.6	\$20.2	\$23.91

Education—The eight primary schools and the high school are all under the control of the Government.

The total number of children attending school in Niue at 31 March 1967 was 1,691 and scholarship pupils attending school or receiving training in New Zealand numbered 53. Education is free and compulsory for those aged from six to 14 years, but most children remain at school until they reach 16 years.

Labour and Employment—The only substantial employer of labour is the Government, which employs Niueans in the Education, Police, Public Works, Health, Agriculture, and other Departments, and in the loading or discharge of vessels. A large number of unskilled labourers are employed on public works. There is no unemployment problem.

Agriculture—The principal agricultural exports are copra, bananas, and kumeras. All the copra exported is grown by the Niueans.

The extremely rocky nature of the ground makes all agriculture difficult, as practically the whole of the arable land is confined to small pockets of soil among the coral rocks. Of the total area of some 64,900 acres, approximately 50,900 are more or less continuously cultivated, while some 13,600 acres are in forest. The remaining 400 acres are either in coastal forest and scrub, light forest, or heavy forest. The Agriculture Department has a programme for soil study and plant improvement, rehabilitation of coconut areas and rearing of cattle for local consumption.

As the Niuean depends for his livelihood upon his family lands, alienation is prohibited, so that there are no landowners apart from the Niueans and the Government.

Transport and Communication—There are no internal transport services. The transport of goods and produce to and from the port of Alofi is carried out by Government and privately-owned motor vehicles. There are some 76 miles of all-weather roads on the island. At Alofi there is an open roadstead only, and cargo is handled by lighters.

Full postal services are provided at Alofi, where there is a Post Office Savings Bank. A single-line telephone system connects all villages on the island, and a radio station is maintained by the Government for overseas communication.

Trade—During 1966–67 inward cargo totalled 4,702 tons, while outward cargo totalled 1,533 tons. As usual the bulk of the trade was with New Zealand.

The values of exports and imports for the latest five years available are given below.

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1962	61	367	428
1963	102	326	428
1964	155	456	611
1965	130	502	632
1966	109	516	625

Exports of principal commodities over the latest five years were as follows.

Item	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Copra (tons)	130	\$ 12,064	353	\$ 37,304	577	\$ 66,176	347	\$ 47,136	292	\$ 38,302
Bananas (cases)	3,122	6,932	3,813	8,458	6,356	14,440	4,907	12,750	2,115	5,348
Kumeras (bags)	3,947	10,768	4,700	20,020	8,145	33,580	3,141	13,360	2,942	11,284
Plaited ware	...	3,780	...	3,796	...	10,426	...	14,834	...	12,892
Principal exports	...	33,442	...	69,578	...	124,622	...	88,080	...	67,826

The New Zealand Customs Tariff as modified by the Cook Islands Customs Duty Order 1962 is in force, and there is free trade between the islands and New Zealand.

Public Finance—Revenue on the island is raised principally from import and export duties, the sale of stamps and High Court fines. Local income tax is levied in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance 1961 and an “aid to revenue” tax of 5c in \$1 is imposed on wage earners if their income is not otherwise subject to income tax.

Deficits are met by a subsidy from New Zealand. A comparative statement of receipts and expenditure during the latest five financial years is given in the following table.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Subsidy
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1962–63	362	844	544
1963–64	388	764	572
1964–65	470	1,048	602
1965–66	582	1,235	695
1966–67	577	1,387	729

TOKELAU ISLANDS: Descriptive—Situated some 300 miles to the north of Western Samoa, between 8° and 10° south latitude and between 171° and 173° west longitude, are the three atoll islands of Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu, of the Tokelau Group. A fourth island, Olosega, belonging to the United States of America and lying 100 miles to the south of Fakaofu, completes the group.

Each atoll is composed of a number of coral islets surrounding a central lagoon. These islets vary in size from 100 yards in length, while none is wider than 400 yards nor, with but few exceptions, higher than 10 ft above sea level. The land area of each atoll is approximately as follows: Fakaofu, 650 acres; Atafu, 500 acres; Nukunonu, 1,350 acres. The atolls do not lie in close proximity, there being 40 miles of open sea between Fakaofu and Nukunonu and 57 miles between Nukunonu and Atafu.

Owing to the absence of humus in the soil, the vegetation is practically restricted to coconut palms, although one islet of each atoll is reserved for growing the tauanave, a short stubby tree, which yields to the Tokelau Islanders their only timber for the construction of canoes and utensils.

Administration—The Tokelau Islands were included under the protection of Great Britain in 1877. In 1916 the islands, at the request of the inhabitants, were formally annexed to Great Britain by an Order in Council, which also extended the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony to include the Tokelau Group (then known as the Union Islands) and their dependencies. The group was governed by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and administered by the District Officer at Funafuti, in the Ellice Group. In 1925 the New Zealand Government, at the request of the British Government, agreed to administer the islands. By Order in Council the group was separated from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, and by a further Order in Council in the same year the Governor-General of New Zealand was empowered to make laws for its peace, order, and good government.

By the Tokelau Islands Act 1948 the Tokelau Group was included within the territorial boundaries of New Zealand; legislative powers are now invested in the Governor-General in Council. The inhabitants of the Tokelau Islands are British subjects and New Zealand citizens.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa is Administrator of the Tokelau Islands and in this capacity is responsible to the Minister of Islands Affairs.

Because of the very restricted economic and social future in the atolls, the islanders agreed to a proposal put to them by the Minister of Island Territories in 1965 that over a period of years most of the population be resettled in New Zealand. To date nearly 200 migrants have entered New Zealand as permanent residents under Government sponsorship.

Village affairs are managed by the Council of Elders, or "fono", comprising representatives of the families, and this body also exerts influence over the "aumaga" or village labour force. In this way the traditional form of patriarchal authority has been preserved and regulates Tokelau society, performing a service alongside, and also in addition to, the public duties of government which are carried out by local officials such as Faipule and the Pulenu'u.

Population—The people are closely allied to the Samoans.

On 24 September 1966 a census showed a total population of 1,900.

Island	Males	Females	Total
Atafu ..	291	325	616
Fakaofu ..	336	397	733
Nukunonu ..	265	286	551
Totals	892	1,008	1,900

Health—The health authorities in the Tokelau Islands receive advice and guidance from Apia. The incidence of disease in the islands is comparatively slight.

Samoan medical practitioners are stationed in the group. Other medical staff consists of staff nurses, nurses, and dressers, who obtain their training at Apia hospital in Western Samoa. In addition, each atoll has an active women's committee, and to these committees much credit is due for their work in village health and sanitation.

Education—There are now 20 trained Tokelau teachers in the group. All necessary school equipment, stationery, and textbooks are supplied by the New Zealand Government; the schools also receive copies of the *Samoan Teachers Monthly Guide* and of *Samoan and New Zealand School Journals*. In addition, they are equipped with filmstrip projectors and also with radio sets so that the daily educational broadcasts of the Western Samoan Education Department may be utilised. The mission school on Nukunonu is equipped by the New Zealand Government in a similar fashion to the schools of the outer islands.

Tokelau pupils are included in the training scheme for education in New Zealand, and selected students also receive schooling and training in Western Samoa and Fiji.

Communications—Trading visits are made at fairly regular intervals by a chartered vessel.

Radiotelegraph receivers and transmitters are operated on each atoll. In addition, radio receiving sets are installed in all villages and enable the people to listen to broadcasts from the Apia broadcasting station.

Trade and Finance—The quantity of copra shipped for the year ended 31 March 1967 amounted to 187 tons. Apart from copra the only exports are handicrafts.

Revenue is derived principally from export duty on copra, Customs duty of 12½ percent *ad valorem* on all goods entering the islands, trading profits, and the sale of postage stamps. Expenditure for the year 1966–67 was \$103,822.

Under the Tokelau Islands Copra Regulations 1952 a Copra Stabilisation Fund was established by a levy on purchases of copra for export, and is used to supplement the prices received by the producers, or by the purchasers on resale after export, as may be necessary from time to time. At 31 March 1967 there was \$19,902 in the fund.

ROSS DEPENDENCY: Descriptive—The Ross Dependency comprises the sector of the Antarctic continent between 160° east and 150° west longitude, together with the islands lying between those degrees of longitude and south of latitude 60° south.

Within these boundaries there are an estimated 160,000–175,000 square miles of land and 130,000 square miles of permanent ice shelf. The land is virtually entirely covered by ice, but has bases inhabited by scientific personnel.

Administration—By Order in Council of 30 July 1923 under the British Settlements Act 1887 (Imp.) the territories of the Ross Dependency were brought within the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Government. From time to time laws for the Dependency have been made by regulations promulgated by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

Administrative powers are vested in the Governor-General of New Zealand, and administrative officers (commonly referred to as Administrators) have been appointed from time to time since 1923. In 1956 a Deputy Administrator was also appointed, and other officers were given the powers of Stipendiary Magistrate, coroner, and postmaster.

In November 1963 the Governor-General of New Zealand visited the Dependency and resided for several days at Scott Base. Through the courtesy of the United States Navy, he was able to visit the South Pole and Byrd Station and to see New Zealand teams in the field.

The New Zealand Geographic Board, which is the place-names authority for the Ross Dependency, published in 1958 a provisional *Gazetteer of the Ross Dependency*. A supplement to the provisional *Gazetteer* was published in 1960, and second and third supplements in 1963.

The New Zealand Government decided that the New Zealand bases in the Ross Dependency would continue to be operated after the conclusion of the International Geophysical Year. In March 1958 the Government appointed the Ross Dependency Research Committee to co-ordinate and supervise all New Zealand activity in the Ross Dependency, with particular reference to the scientific and technical programme, and to co-operate with other countries operating in Antarctica.

The implementation of the approved programme is the responsibility of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which has an Antarctic Division.

Responsibility for co-ordinating the scientific details of the approved programme, the procurement of scientific equipment and spares, and the working up of scientific data has been delegated as follows: Meteorology, Director, New Zealand Meteorological Service; Survey and Maps, Surveyor-General, Department of Lands and Survey; Geology and Glaciology, Director, Geological Survey; Special Upper Atmosphere Investigations and Aurora, Director, Physics and Engineering Laboratory; Seismology, Geomagnetism, Ionosphere, Director, Geophysics Division; Oceanography, Director, Oceanographic Institute; Biology, Director, Dominion Museum.

New Zealand's international relations on Antarctic affairs are conducted at the political level by the Department of External Affairs. Whilst scientific contact with other countries and institutions engaged in Antarctic research is maintained at all levels, the primary channel is the Ross Dependency Research Committee.

Exploration—Various expeditions have operated within the area of the Dependency since the coastline was explored by Sir James Ross in 1841.

In December 1956 a New Zealand expedition under the leadership of Sir Edmund Hillary sailed for McMurdo Sound in HMNZS *Endeavour*. In January 1957 Scott Base was established near Cape Armitage on Ross Island. The purpose of the expedition was twofold: to take part in the crossing of the continent from the Weddell Sea to Scott Base by the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and to participate in the Antarctic programme of the International Geophysical Year. During the early months of 1957 the expedition was successful in finding a route and setting up depots across the Ross Ice Shelf and up the Skelton Glacier to the Polar Plateau.

In the summer of 1957–58 the expedition explored a route farther south and established depots for the use of the crossing party of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Sir Edmund Hillary and four other New Zealanders reached the South Pole on 3 January 1958. The crossing of the continent was successfully achieved on 20 March 1958 when Sir Vivian Fuchs' party reached Scott Base. Further reference to the activities was made in Appendix (d) of the 1958 *Yearbook*.

Scientific Programme—For the purposes of the International Geophysical Year a joint New Zealand-United States scientific station, known as Hallett Station, was established at Cape Hallett in January 1957. Throughout the International Geophysical Year New Zealand maintained at Scott Base and Hallett Station a scientific programme in close accord with the aims and objects of the IGY. (References to these activities are contained in Appendix (d) of the 1958 *Yearbook*.)

Since 1957, at Scott Base, regular observations have been undertaken in seismology, geomagnetism, ionosphere, meteorology, aurora, and glaciology.

Biological Programme—Biological studies have been conducted during each summer season at various localities throughout the Dependency. Huts have been erected at Cape Royds and Cape Byrd to facilitate this continuing work.

Field Survey Work—Field parties generally using dog teams and sledges, and more recently mechanical transport, have since 1957–58 completed a geological and topographical survey of the whole of the exposed land area in the Dependency.

The Lands and Survey Department has issued a series of 30 maps based on survey work carried out by New Zealand field teams in the Antarctic during the past few years. More are in course of preparation.

Whaling—Regulations dated 24 October 1929 prohibit whaling in the territorial waters of the Ross Dependency without a licence. New Zealand is a member of the International Whaling Commission, the purpose of which is to enforce conservation of whale stocks.

NAURU—Nauru Island is about half a degree below the equator and lies 166° 55' east of Greenwich. It is an elevated island about 3½ miles long and 2½ miles wide, with a circumference of 12 miles, and an area of 5,263 acres. With the exception of a narrow coastal belt favourable for the growth of coconuts, and of a brackish lagoon, the island consists of phosphate deposits overlying a bed of coralliferous limestone. There are about 1.3 million tons of phosphate rock exported annually.

Nauru was brought under the International Trusteeship system by a trusteeship agreement which was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 1 November 1947. The Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Britain were designated as the joint Administering Authority, and it was agreed that the Australian Government should continue to administer the island on their behalf. From January 1968 Nauru has been an independent territory.

Section 39

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

BOOM IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM—Travel between countries in and around the Pacific has boomed in recent years and international jet air services have made New Zealand fairly easily accessible to international tourists of all countries. The tourist industry is the fastest growing sector in international commerce; in some countries it has become the largest industry. The industry has grown so fast and is having such an impact on the international balance of payments that the economics of tourism are receiving increasing attention. World spending on travel abroad increased almost three times as fast as total national incomes in nine years to 1966, according to a study by the Department of Economic Affairs in Britain.

In New Zealand a healthy domestic tourist industry has led to the growth of all the services necessary for New Zealand's wider participation in world tourism. There has been a considerable surge in building of hotels and motels and the provision of complementary transport and other service facilities. It is estimated that there are 11,000 beds in hotels and 10,000 beds in motels. New scenic routes have been developed, notably the Haast Pass road across the Southern Alps, while facilities have been improved and extended in major resort areas.

Travel Arrivals and New Zealand Residents Departing Temporarily—The travel surge has resulted in a doubling of visitors in the last six years as shown in the following table; a similar scale of increase has applied to New Zealanders going overseas, particularly to Australia and Britain.

Year Ended 31 March	Temporary Visitors					Through Passengers*	Total Travel Arrivals	New Zealand Residents Departing Temporarily
	Tourists	On Business	Persons on Working Holiday Under 12 Months	Others	Total			
1957	19,368	3,712	..	4,899	27,979	20,718	48,697	26,162
1958	20,723	4,025	..	5,024	29,772	31,468	61,240	24,510
1959	21,927	3,655	856	4,735	31,173	26,045	57,218	28,674
1960	24,794	4,241	1,431	6,091	36,557	35,637	72,194	34,667
1961	27,299	4,963	2,480	6,182	40,924	36,386	77,310	47,204
1962	35,169	5,397	3,695	7,427	51,688	38,587	90,275	47,781
1963	39,499	6,270	3,562	9,554	58,885	38,732	97,617	53,625
1964	47,978	7,907	3,573	10,246	69,704	39,714	109,418	62,164
1965	57,498	8,213	5,995	10,329	82,035	40,253	122,288	74,536
1966	65,039	9,969	11,905	11,103	98,016	55,265	153,281	88,145
1967	74,275	10,006	18,242	10,348	112,871	72,561	185,432	99,890

*Tourists on cruise ships and passengers in transit arriving and leaving in the same vessel or aircraft.

Some of the permanent movement shown in migration statistics in Section 3 concerns travel. Persons intending to be absent for 12 months or more are shown as permanent departures; when they return to New Zealand after 12 months' absence they are shown as immigrants intending permanent residence. Likewise some persons shown as immigrants intending permanent residence are persons on extended working holidays or visits longer than 12 months.

Travel Transactions—Expenditure by New Zealanders on overseas travel tends always to outrun the amount received in travel receipts as shown in the following table extracted from the balance of payments account.

March Year	Travel Credits*	Travel Debits†
	\$m	\$m
1961-62	8.4	28.5
1962-63	8.6	28.2
1963-64	11.1	30.2
1964-65	12.6	35.1
1965-66	13.5	41.0
1966-67	14.5	44.9

*Expenditure by travellers in New Zealand.

†Travel expenditure (business and private) overseas and fares paid while travellers are abroad; fares paid in New Zealand are not included.

Countries of Origin—The countries or areas of origin of all long-stay visitors to New Zealand during years ended 31 March are given in the following table.

Country or Area	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Canada ..	1,787	2,030	2,819	2,973
United States ..	14,455	15,958	17,201	16,522
United Kingdom ..	6,645	7,744	9,444	10,017
Australia ..	32,983	40,368	48,352	58,096
Other countries ..	13,834	15,935	20,200	25,263
All countries ..	69,704	82,035	98,016	112,871

Traditionally, Australia has always been the major source of tourists but other areas have gained in relative importance, notably the United States, as can be seen in the following table giving percentage distribution of visitors according to country of origin.

March Year	Australia	United Kingdom	Canada	United States	Others	Total
1950	61	14	2	6	17	100
1955	59	13	2	8	18	100
1960	48	11	3	18	20	100
1965	49	9	3	20	19	100
1966	49	10	3	17	21	100
1967	51	9	3	15	22	100

Points of Arrival in New Zealand—The points of arrival for visitors to New Zealand are given below for years ended 31 March.

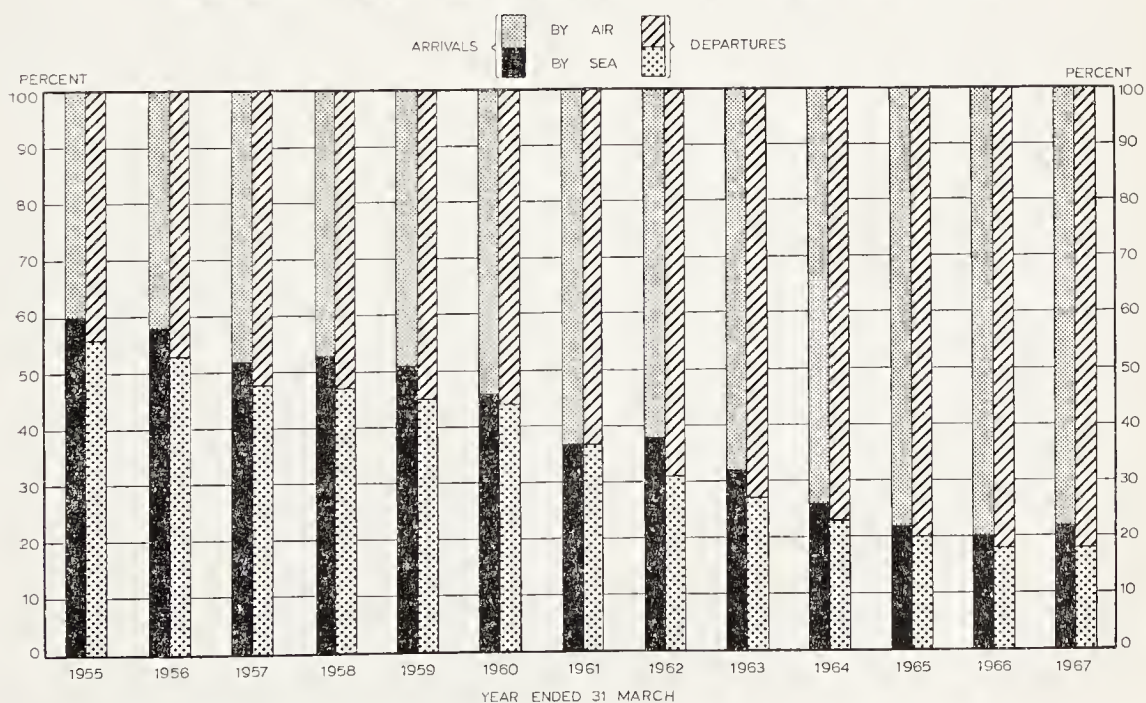
Point of Arrival	Temporary Visitors		Through Passengers		Total	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Auckland: Air	52,188	63,964	2,381*	8,750*	54,569	72,714
Sea	9,338	10,210	41,980	45,810	51,318	56,020
Totals	61,526	74,174	44,361	54,560	105,887	128,734
Wellington: Air	14,536	14,700	—	—	14,536	14,700
Sea.. ..	3,642	6,291	9,860	16,453	13,502	22,744
Totals	18,178	20,991	9,860	16,453	28,038	37,444
Christchurch: Air	17,775	17,176	—	52	17,775	17,228
Lyttelton: Sea	103	133	—	2	103	135
Other: Air	262	189	1,044	264	1,478	453
Sea	172	208		1,230		1,438
Grand totals	98,016	112,871	55,265	72,561	153,281	185,432

*Mainly passengers on flights through Auckland International Airport.

Auckland is the main point of arrival and receives over 70 percent of all visitors. Most of the visitors arrive by air, while through passengers are mostly passengers on cruise liners.

Arrivals and Departures by Sea and Air—There is a continuing trend towards a greater use of air by migrants including tourists. This is illustrated in the following diagram.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES - BY SEA AND AIR



Seasonal Flow of Arrivals—Arrivals are highest in December, January, and February. These arrivals, taken in conjunction with the demand from the New Zealand summer holiday period, impose a strain on available hotel accommodation at the major tourist resorts. The seasonality pattern of arrivals for the year ended 31 March 1967 is given in the following table.

Month of Arrival	Temporary Visitors			Through Passengers	All Arrivals
	From Australia	From United States and Canada	All Visitors		
Percent					
April	6.8	4.8	5.9	6.4	6.1
May	6.6	5.1	5.9	6.7	6.2
June	3.8	3.9	3.9	6.0	4.7
July	3.8	5.9	4.5	2.5	3.7
August	6.6	6.7	6.8	9.7	7.9
September	5.1	5.9	6.5	5.0	5.9
October	8.9	11.8	9.7	9.4	9.6
November	7.7	11.8	9.0	7.8	8.5
December	15.9	10.9	13.9	14.8	14.3
January	13.4	9.8	12.9	9.6	11.6
February	10.6	13.6	11.0	11.1	11.1
March	10.6	11.3	9.9	11.0	10.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Hotel Accommodation in New Zealand— Leading hotels in the main centres and Tourist Hotel Corporation hotels in the major resort areas all provide first-class accommodation. Some hotels have a private bathroom or shower and toilet with every bedroom. Most of the other hotels have a proportion of bedrooms with private bath and toilet.

In Tourist Hotel Corporation hotels daily tariffs (all meals included) range from about \$13 (about US\$14.60) for rooms with bath and from about \$9 (about US\$10 for rooms without bath. In other hotels daily tariffs (all meals included) range from \$9 (about US\$10) for rooms with bath, and from about \$6 (about US\$6.70) for rooms without bath.

As in other parts of the world, reservations, especially at the main scenic areas, are often difficult to obtain if early application is not made. Therefore it is advisable to arrange for reservations well ahead of the proposed visit.

There are now 13 Tourist Hotel Corporation hotels, recent additions being Wanaka and Franz Josef in the South Island and Waitangi in the North Island. Wanaka, overlooking Lake Wanaka, has 37 rooms, all with private bath and screened balcony. Franz Josef Glacier Hotel is on the West Coast of the South Island and has 39 rooms, all with a private bath. Both Wanaka and Franz Josef accommodate travellers on the Haast Pass road linking eastern and western sides of the Southern Alps. Waitangi is situated in the Bay of Islands, a world famous big-game fishing area, and has 39 rooms, all with private bath.

Tourist Hotel Corporation hotels are situated at the following places:

North Island	South Island
Waitangi	Lake Pukaki Inn
Waitomo	Hermitage, Mount Cook
Wairakei	Wanaka
Lake House, Waikaremoana	Franz Josef
Tokaanu	Eichardt's, Queenstown
Chateau Tongariro, National Park	Te Anau
	Milford

Assistance to the Hotel Industry—The New Zealand Government has made available loan and guarantee finance to encourage the building of new hotels and motor hotels and the extension of existing hotels to provide accommodation of a high standard to meet the demand from overseas tourists on the main tourist routes and at the four main centres of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Under this scheme six new hotels have been built and six more are planned or under construction, costing over \$19 million and providing 2,176 first-class beds. All these projects have involved Government loans amounting to \$3.4 million and guarantees of \$6.8 million.

WIDE RANGE OF ATTRACTIONS—New Zealand has often been described as “the world’s most exciting travel package”. With features such as the amazing thermal areas, magnificent lakes and fiords, glaciers, alpine regions, and unrivalled hunting, fishing, and other sporting opportunities, New Zealand combines in a comparatively small area a host of attractions—each one could make a country famous. In addition to these natural attractions, the dignity and charm of the Maori race offers a culture for study which is unique to New Zealand.

Resort Development—A major development in New Zealand was the opening of the Haast Pass road in November 1965. It links the Southern Lakes region on the eastern side of the Alps with the West Coast and opens up one of the greatest scenic round-trip drives in the world.

In Rotorua a Maori Arts and Crafts Institute was established to preserve and foster traditional Maori culture. The institute has assumed control of the Whakarewarewa Reserve and displays Maori arts and crafts in traditional settings as well as presenting traditional songs and dances.

At Queenstown the Government and private enterprise have co-operated in the development of winter sports facilities. At Coronet Peak the access road has been improved, a new restaurant completed, and a chairlift has been in operation since 1964.

At Pakatoa Island in the Hauraki Gulf a tourist and holiday resort has been developed. Only 12 minutes from Auckland by amphibian aircraft and 45 minutes by hydrofoil, the island has accommodation in a chalet village.

Weather—New Zealand lies wholly within the South Temperate Zone. The weather is sunny and rather changeable, but is neither excessively hot in summer nor uncomfortably cold in winter. A large portion of the country is favoured with at least 2,000 hours of sunshine a year.

Seasons—The seasons in New Zealand are the opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere:

Summer: December, January, February

Autumn: March, April, May

Winter: June, July, August

Spring: September, October, November

Transport—All main cities, secondary centres, and tourist resorts are linked by road or rail services and there are extensive internal air services. The North and South Islands are also linked by roll-on roll-off steamer services.

Several car rental companies, including some operating internationally, supply self-drive and chauffeur-driven cars. Several companies, including the Government Tourist Bureau, operate coach tours of a high standard and covering a range of prices and periods. Between Wellington and Auckland, in the North Island, there are scheduled coach services particularly aimed at servicing tourists needs. At several locations, but particularly in the alpine and lakes regions of the South Island, there are a number of set or bespoke air tours available. One private airline runs a scheduled service between Christchurch and these regions solely to serve tourists.

Travel Services—A wide range of fully accredited travel agencies are available throughout New Zealand. Most of the major international agencies are represented or have affiliates in the country and there are the Government Tourist Bureaus which offer a national service for overseas visitors and New Zealand travellers.

Sporting Attractions: Fishing—Declared to be the line-fisherman's paradise, the coasts, bays, and harbours of New Zealand abound in a great variety of salt-water fish, and nearly every river, stream and lake has a supply of trout.

In the North Island the most popular fresh-water fishing resorts are Lake Taupo and Rotorua, where rainbow trout predominate, averaging between three and four pounds. Of the rivers, perhaps the Tongariro is the most famous.

In the South Island fishing is more varied than in the North. Dry-fly fishing is popular in the open streams and rivers of Canterbury, while snow-fed rivers, that is the Hurunui, Waimakariri, Rakaia, Rangitata, and Waitaki, offer quinnat salmon, generally weighing between 15 and 20 lb. In the Waiau River system, particularly at the outlets of Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri, atlantic salmon are found, generally weighing about 4 lb. Rainbow and brown trout of fine quality can be found in most rivers, lakes and streams.

Big-game Fishing—The warm waters off the eastern shores of North Auckland in the Bay of Plenty are New Zealand's deep-sea fishing grounds. The main bases are Otehei Bay and Russell. Other centres are Whangaroa, Whangarei, Whitianga and Tauranga. Swordfish (black and stripped marlin and broadbill) are prize catches, while hammerhead, mako, thresher, and tiger sharks and kingfish are all found in New Zealand waters. The best catches are made from January to March or April.

Shooting and Hunting—The principal game birds are duck, swan, pheasant, quail, geese, and chukor, but the sport is limited, the season usually extending for six weeks.

There are fewer restrictions, however, on stalking and trapping. Red deer, thar, chamois, rabbit, and opossum are all rated as noxious animals, and the sport is readily available, for those fit enough to penetrate the high back country. Wapiti can be shot in Fiordland.

Ski-ing—The ski-ing season in New Zealand extends from June to October, and both North and South Islands offer good ski-ing grounds, with unobstructed runs of up to 3,500 vertical feet.

In the North Island the main ski-ing centre is Mount Ruapehu in the Tongariro National Park. Equipment and instruction is available for skiers, and facilities include chairlifts, a T-bar, a Poma lift, and two rope tows. Mount Egmont is the other principal ski-ing area of the North Island.

In the South Island the principal areas are Mount Cook (for ski-touring), Coronet Peak, Lake Ohau, Porter's Pass, and Arthur's Pass. Coronet Peak has the best powder snow conditions in New Zealand and a summit chairlift and ski tows; equipment may be hired, and professional instruction is available.

Mountaineering and Tramping—The proximity of mountain and forest to the main centres of population, encourages tramping in New Zealand. Both North and South Islands have appealing tramping routes and parties can set out to enjoy the beauty and challenge of lonely country.

In the Waitakere and Hunua Ranges near Auckland, the central ranges of the North Island, at Mount Egmont, Tongariro National Park, and the Urewera area, and in the South Island's Fiordland, there are numbers of tracks with high mountain traverses and passages through beautiful scenery.

Other Sports—A wide range of other sports is available. Golf courses are to be found in all parts of the country. Horse-racing takes place throughout the year. Rugby football and cricket are widely played during their seasons. There are facilities for bowls, tennis, skating, and most other sports in most parts of the country.

Scenery and Recreation—The 1960 and 1962 issues of the *Yearbook* contained pictorial supplements entitled "Scenic New Zealand" and "New Zealand's National Parks". In the 1965 issue of the *Yearbook* the photographs were devoted to the wide opportunities of outdoor recreation and in the 1967 issue the pictorial supplement covered "Attractive New Zealand". The attractions of the national parks are described in Section 10A.

Thermal Areas and Spas—New Zealand is distinctive in having a wide range of volcanic phenomena and associated thermal spas. The chief concentration is in the volcanic belt north-east from the three major volcanoes, all usually quiet, in the centre of the North Island. Most notably in the Rotorua locality are a variety of geysers, mud-pools, pools of boiling water, and steam blow-holes.

Many mineral springs are reputed to have a beneficial effect and mineral baths are maintained by private interests in many places. The Tourist Department controls baths at Rotorua, Morere, and Te Aroha.

Rotorua, with its great variety and abundance of hot springs is a well-known New Zealand spa. The Ward Baths, in the Government Gardens, are in the heart of the town and are popular with guests and city residents alike. The Ward Baths consist of the private Rachel Baths of alkaline siliceous sulphur water and hot swimming pools. All are used for the relief of stiff or aching muscles and joints. The Priest and Radium pools produce a pleasant stimulating effect through the skin. In addition, Aix Treatments are available in a newly-constructed wing of the Ward Baths. The Blue Baths are public baths also in the Government Gardens with two swimming pools—one for adults and one for children, and are very popular with the fit and well.

At Taupo, Wairakei, and Matamata hot mineral waters feed into attractive swimming pools.

Shopping and Souvenirs—Many visitors delight in the number and range of small shops. With the accelerated growth of tourism in recent years, there are more shops devoted to souvenirs and goods of special interest. Articles of a particularly New Zealand character include attractive jewellery made from paua shell, greenstone and gem stones, Maori carvings in native timbers, records of Maori singing, excellent woollen goods including lambskin and sheepskin rugs and clothing, and a range of charms, teaspoons, and pottery depicting Maori emblems and natural features.

Tourist and Publicity Department—Under the Tourist and Publicity Act 1963 the principal functions of the Department are to encourage and develop the New Zealand tourist industry and tourist traffic, to, within, and beyond New Zealand; to operate publicity, information, and public relations services; and to maintain a travel service. The Publicity Division among other things, supplies New Zealand publicity material by way of publication, films, photographs, and displays for use within New Zealand and overseas, to create a background knowledge of New Zealand and its people and way of life.

The Tourist Division promotes tourism and also operates a comprehensive travel service. Officers of the Department organise travel itineraries for both New Zealand travellers and overseas visitors, reserve their accommodation, and meet overseas vessels and aircraft. Bureaus are now sited in Auckland, Te Aroha, Rotorua, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill, with a further 23 agencies in other parts of New Zealand. There are overseas officers in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, London, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York, and the Department is represented in South Africa and Hawaii.

Other Tourist Organisations—The New Zealand Travel and Holidays Association, an organisation representing private travel interests in New Zealand, is also concerned with the development of the tourist industry.

New Zealand is a member of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, an association whose principal aims are to ease travel difficulties and obstacles and promote travel research, and also is a foundation member of the Pacific Area Travel Association which was formed in 1952 as a tourist promotional body for the Pacific Area.

Section 40

MISCELLANEOUS

MAORI WELFARE—The legislative basis of the Maori welfare programme is the Maori Welfare Act 1962 and the aim is the social and economic advancement and the promotion and maintenance of the health and general well-being of the Maori community and the facilitation of full integration of the Maori race into the social and economic life of the country. An important feature of the programme is that it does not seek to impose standards from without; rather, it calls upon the Maori people to exercise control and direction of their own communities in the essentials of good citizenship and civic responsibility.

The Maori welfare organisations consist of two statutory groups and various voluntary groups. The statutory groups are:

- (a) Maori associations comprising the New Zealand Maori Council, the District Maori Councils, Maori Executive Committees, and Maori Committees. All are democratically elected and work independently of the Department.
- (b) The Department of Maori Affairs which works closely with all Maori groups as it realises that its main objectives cannot be achieved without full acceptance and participation by the people themselves.

The main organisation in the non-statutory group is the Maori Women's Welfare League. It was formed in 1951 and has branches throughout the country. Its membership approximates 3,000. Special tribal groups, social, sports, and cultural clubs, church groups, women's and other organisations are some of the many other groups which have their own spheres of action promoting and furthering the physical, social, spiritual, and moral well-being of the people.

The primary function of the New Zealand Maori Council is to encourage Maoris as individuals and in groups to take the initiative in matters affecting their own welfare and that of their kinsfolk, to be a forum of discussion in which they can crystallise their ideas and gain the co-operation of others in actively pursuing mutually agreed objectives and eventually achieving progressive improvement in the various spheres of welfare. By its own request it is charged with the duty of maintaining and promoting harmony between Maori and non-Maori.

The Department of Maori Affairs, through the activities of its Welfare Division in particular, collaborates with and gives Maori associations and other groups such assistance and advice as may be necessary or helpful so that the members themselves may find and apply their own solutions to their problems and develop and achieve the utmost satisfaction from their own culture. The Department also collaborates with appropriate social welfare agencies, State and voluntary, in helping individuals and families who are experiencing difficulties in adapting themselves to their social and economic environment, accepting the full responsibility where a need is not being met. The Department actively encourages these State and voluntary organisations to understand and to communicate successfully with the Maori so that they can work more effectively with him.

The primary function of the Maori Women's Welfare League is to educate the mothers of the race to an appreciation of the higher standards of attainment on the home front. It also interests itself actively in education particularly pre-school.

Maori wardens carry out special functions. They are appointed by the Minister at the initiative of Maori Committees to whom they are responsible. Their function is to assist in the maintenance of order and in stamping out mischief before it becomes crime. Wardens do not usurp the duties of the police but are an influence among the people in maintaining law and order.

The Act provides for subsidies to be paid on moneys raised by the Maori people through their associations for the promotion of welfare. The subsidy granted in the financial year ended 31 March 1967 amounted to \$46,101.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE—In the early years of settlement in New Zealand those who wished to make provision for the administration of their estates on their death often experienced difficulty in selecting a suitable person competent and willing to act as trustee. That difficulty was natural in a new country where the colonists were fully occupied with their own affairs, and were unable to give to the property or business of another the close attention that was demanded.

In these circumstances the Public Trust Office was established in 1872 (it is now constituted under the Public Trust Office Act 1957) under the administration of the Public Trustee, a corporation sole with perpetual succession and a seal of office. The main purpose of the original Act was to provide a means of overcoming the difficulties that have been mentioned and to make available to the public a trustworthy administrator of the estates of deceased persons at a reasonable cost, the integrity of the Public Trustee and his officers being guaranteed by the State. That continues to be the chief function of the Office, but since its establishment the range of service has been very considerably extended. The Public Trustee now acts in many capacities, e.g., as administrator in intestate estates; executor and trustee under wills; trustee under marriage and other settlements; trustee of benefit or relief funds; agent or attorney for absentees or persons desiring to be relieved of business worries; sinking fund commissioner for local authorities; administrator of unclaimed lands and property; statutory administrator of the estates of mental patients (other than Maoris); manager (when so appointed by the Court) of the estates of aged and infirm persons unable to attend to their own affairs; and trustee of compensation moneys payable in respect of the death of a worker. The wills of persons desiring the Public Trustee to act as their executor are prepared and held in safe custody by him, free of charge.

In lieu of obtaining probate or other grant of administration, the Public Trustee may file in an office of the Supreme Court an election by him to administer an estate (testate or intestate) if the gross value of the property in New Zealand is estimated not to exceed \$2,000. If after the filing of the election the value of the property is found to exceed \$3,000, the Public Trustee must obtain a grant of probate or administration in the ordinary way.

During the year ended 31 March 1967, 4,805 estates and funds valued at \$41,227,270 were accepted for administration. The administration of 4,867 estates and funds was completed. Estates and funds under administration at 31 March 1967 numbered 18,465 and were valued at \$189,598,734.

Capital moneys becoming available for investment either form part of the Common Fund of the Office or, at the option of the testator or settlor, are invested in such securities as he may specify. Interest is allowed on moneys in the Common Fund at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor-General in Council and is free of all commission and other charges. Both capital and interest are guaranteed by the State, thus affording the complete security that it is the object of the Office to provide. On the other hand, moneys directed to be invested in specified securities do not carry the State guarantee and, subject to the Public Trustee's ordinary liability as a trustee any loss resulting from their investment falls upon the estate concerned. Commission is charged on the collection of the interest. Recognising that the safety of the moneys is thereby assured, the great majority of testators and settlors desire their funds to be placed in the Common Fund.

Charges and commission rates are contained in the Public Trust Office Regulations 1958.

New investments completed during the year ended 31 March 1967 totalled \$7,021,454, the favourable terms offered by the Office again proving popular with borrowers. The investments held by the Office at 31 March 1967 totalled \$56,893,966. These figures relate exclusively to Common Fund investments, and do not include other special investments made on behalf of estates or investments which constitute assets of estates when the latter came under the Public Trustee's administration and which are still held as assets of those estates.

During the year ended 31 March 1967, 12,363 wills appointing the Public Trustee executor were deposited with him for safe custody. The total number of such wills held on deposit at 1 March 1967 was 220,334. In addition to preparing the will of the testator in the first instance, the Public Trustee prepares any subsequent will or codicil that may be desired. During the year ended 31 March 1967 effect was given in 8,935 cases to changes desired by testators.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS—The legislation concerned is the Patents Act 1953, the Trade Marks Act 1953, and the Designs Act 1953. The total number of applications for the grant of letters patent and for the registration of designs and trade marks during the financial year 1966–67, was 6,973, which was 592 more than the previous year.

The following table shows the number of applications for patents and for the registration of trade marks and designs for March years.

Year	Patents	Trade Marks	Designs	Year	Patents	Trade Marks	Designs
1955–56	2,298	1,631	261	1961–62	2,848	2,229	357
1956–57	2,324	1,858	250	1962–63	2,820	2,304	308
1957–58	2,398	1,956	261	1963–64	3,192	2,571	366
1958–59	2,356	1,896	246	1964–65	3,447	2,690	435
1959–60	2,784	2,258	280	1965–66	3,450	2,591	340
1960–61	2,833	2,496	343	1966–67	3,665	2,947	361

Patents—The applications received during 1966–67 were broadly classified as follows: chemistry, 1,085; mechanical engineering, 993; electrical engineering, 645; building construction, 342; primary industries, 201; home science and miscellaneous, 399.

Applications originating in New Zealand totalled 788, Great Britain 741, the United States of America 939, Australia 289, with the remaining 908 distributed among 30 other countries.

Trade Marks—During the year 1966–67, applications for trade marks covered the whole of the 34 classes prescribed, the most favoured being Class 5: pharmaceutical and sanitary substances, etc., 417; Class 25: clothing, boots, shoes, etc., 247; Class 3: soaps, detergents, perfumery, cosmetics, etc., 234.

The countries from which the applications originated were: New Zealand, 1,041; United States of America, 770; Great Britain, 499; Australia 139; with the remaining 498 distributed among 25 other countries.

Renewal of registration of 2,661 trade marks was effected during the year.

Designs—The total number of applications since the inception of design registration in New Zealand is 10,592.

COPYRIGHT—Under the Copyright Act 1962, copyright comes into existence automatically upon the completion of any original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic work (including photographs). No registration is necessary (or even possible), nor is any other formality required for securing copyright protection.

Copyright also subsists in New Zealand in sound recordings, cinematograph films, broadcasts, and published editions (typography) of literary, dramatic, and musical works.

Copyright in literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works (except photographs) continues until 50 years after the author's death, if the works are published in the author's lifetime, and until 50 years after publication or 75 years after death (whichever is shorter) if they are unpublished at the death of the author. Copyright in photographs, sound recordings, cinematograph films, and broadcasts continues until 50 years after the making, and in editions until 25 years after publication.

Copyright in New Zealand in literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works and in cinematograph films extends to all countries which are parties to the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Copyright Union) and to all countries which are parties to the Universal Copyright Convention. In some cases sound recordings, broadcasts, and published editions are also protected overseas. New Zealand is a party to both Conventions. Most of the important countries of the world (except at present Russia and China, but all English-speaking countries) have acceded to the one or the other or to both Conventions.

In New Zealand certain disputes relating to performing rights of copyright works, sound recordings, or films may be determined by the Copyright Tribunal.

BANKRUPTCY—The law relating to bankruptcy in New Zealand is contained in the main in the Insolvency Act 1967. Jurisdiction in bankruptcy matters is vested in the Supreme Court. The Governor-General, however, may by Proclamation confer similar jurisdiction on a Magistrate's Court in cases where the liabilities do not exceed \$600.

All proceedings in bankruptcy are commenced by a petition filed in the Court. A petition may be filed either by the debtor or by a creditor, a fee of \$12 being payable. The filing of a debtor's petition is equivalent to an order of the Court adjudging the debtor a bankrupt, no order being required in this case. Not less than \$60 in the aggregate must be owing by the debtor to the creditor or creditors filing a petition.

The value of furniture and household effects, including wearing apparel of himself and family, which a bankrupt may select and retain as his own property is \$200.

The Official Assignee is empowered to sell the bankrupt's property, to claim debts due to the bankrupt estate, to carry on the business of the bankrupt so far as is necessary or expedient for its beneficial winding up, or to divide the property among the creditors. The bankrupt may be appointed by the Official Assignee to manage his estate or carry on his business on behalf of the creditors.

Creditors may accept a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them. In such a case, after approval of the Court, a deed of composition is executed and filed, and the bankruptcy annulled.

On application being made by the bankrupt, the Court is empowered to grant him an order of discharge, either absolute, suspended, or conditional. The application may be opposed either by the Official Assignee or by any creditor who has proved his claim. A public examination of the bankrupt may be demanded by the Assignee on a resolution by creditors.

Another form of financial failure is covered by private assignments, of which there were 12 in 1963, 21 in 1964, eight in 1965, 15 in 1966 and 12 in 1967. Private assignments are not included in official bankruptcy statistics.

Transactions in Bankruptcy—The number of transactions in bankruptcy during the last five years is now given. A long-term record of the more important features will be found in the Statistical Summary given later in this volume.

Year	Number of Bankruptcies	Petitions by Debtors	Adjudications on Petitions by Creditors	Orders of Discharge or Annulment Granted	Orders for Liquidation of Companies by Assignee
1963	548x	469	79	158	18
1964	483	428	55	156	24
1965	483	425	58	150	24
1966	483	415	68	149	24
1967	602	533	69	130	50

In the case of a partnership, each partner is counted in the total of transactions and also the partnership. The general bankruptcy statistics do not cover private assignments and compositions, but relate only to cases dealt with by Official Assignees.

The annual average of bankruptcies was 313 for the five years 1953–57, compared with an average of 520 for the years 1963–67.

Assets and Liabilities—Debtors are required to file a statement of the extent of their liabilities and assets, but there is usually a marked difference between these statements and the amounts actually realised by the Official Assignee or the debts subsequently proved by creditors.

It should be understood that in the following table the figures in each column refer to all transactions under the respective heads during the year, the amounts realised by Assignees and paid in dividends and preferential claims relating partly to the current year's bankruptcies (many of which, however, are not disposed of during the year) and partly to cases commenced in previous years. Time-lag variations of this nature account for the amounts paid

during 1959 exceeding the figures for amounts realised. Company liquidations are included in the totals.

Year	Number of Bankruptcies	Amounts Realised by Official Assignees	Amounts of Debts Proved	Amounts Paid in Dividends, Preferential and Secured Claims	Amounts Paid in Government Commission
\$(thousand)					
1957	437†	361	1,564	201	16
1958	495‡	370	1,638	262	26
1959	618†	390	1,510	402	25
1960	495	331	1,338	280	26
1961	425†	304	1,416	251	23
1962	591*	446	2,139	328	29
1963	566§	441	1,660	383	34
1964	507*	325	1,785	301	27
1965	507*	336	2,338	312	27
1966	507	378	2,034	306	25
1967	652*	374	2,312	248	27

*1, †2, ‡4, §3 deceased persons' estates under Part IV of the Administration Act 1952 included.

The table following shows for each of the last 11 years the average amount of debts proved per estate, and also the proportion of dividends, preferential claims, and secured claims, to debts.

Year	Average Debts Proved per Estate	Proportion of Dividends, etc., to Debts	Year	Average Debts Proved per Estate	Proportion of Dividends, etc., to Debts
	\$	percent		\$	percent
1957	3,580	12.9	1963	2,934	23.1
1958	3,310	16.0	1964	3,520	16.8
1959	2,444	26.6	1965	4,610	13.3
1960	2,702	20.9	1966	4,010	15.1
1961	3,332	17.7	1967	3,546	10.7
1962	3,618	15.3			

Apart from dividend, preferential and secured claims, and Government commission, payments made from assets realised include cost of actions, solicitors' fees, and expenses incurred in managing estates for the benefit of creditors.

Amount of Liabilities—The following table shows for each of the last five years a classification of bankruptcies according to the amount of stated liabilities. With all partnerships the liabilities for each partner are included, but not the partnership. Company liquidations are included.

Liabilities	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under \$500 ..	91	108	77	87	102
\$500– \$999 ..	140	123	109	111	117
\$1,000–\$1,999 ..	122	103	111	99	147
\$2,000–\$3,999 ..	105	80	97	84	112
\$4,000–\$9,999 ..	70	59	74	83	102
\$10,000 and over ..	36	34	38	39	60
Totals	564*	507	506*	503*	640*

*Excludes partnerships, 1963, 2; 1965, 1; 1966, 4; and 1967, 12.

Most failures are for comparatively small amounts. Of a total of 2,720 bankruptcies during the five years surveyed, 17 percent were for liabilities of less than \$500, 39 percent under \$1,000, and 61 percent for liabilities under \$2,000

Industry Groups of Bankrupts—The following table shows in broad groups the industries of those persons adjudged bankrupt in the last five years. The classification is based on the international standard industrial code. Companies are here excluded.

Industry Group	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture and livestock production	45	42	30	42	46
Forestry, hunting, and fishing ..	7	10	15	8	22
Mining and quarrying	3	3	—	4	3
Manufacturing—					
Food and beverages	10	8	12	12	10
Footwear and textiles	3	8	5	9	6
Wood, furniture, and fixtures ..	9	7	6	10	11
Printing and publishing	1	1	—	2	2
Machinery (not electrical) ..	16	13	8	6	5
Transport equipment	6	4	18	13	19
Other	17	23	21	32	16
Construction	89	80	74	56	101
Wholesale and retail trade ..	93	55	71	74	66
Other commerce	1	3	3	6	4
Transport, storage, and communication	76	67	73	58	90
Personal and community services ..	72	64	55	69	77
Activities not adequately described—					
Contractor	10	15	6	7	13
Labourer	62	57	67	59	58
Other	26	23	18	12	41
Totals ..	546*	483	482*	479*	590*

*Excludes partnerships as follows: 1963, 2; 1965, 1; 1966, 4; and 1967, 12.

The types of activity in which bankrupts were engaged at the time of failure frequently bear little relationship to the fact of insolvency. Personal extravagance or business incompetence are probably much more important factors in the majority of cases.

The occupational status of individual bankrupts during each of the calendar years 1957–67 is given in the following table. With all partnerships the occupation of each partner is included, but not the partnership. Under the heading “Working for Salary or Wages” are included small numbers returning no occupational status.

Year	Occupational Status			
	Working for Salary or Wages	Employer of Labour	Working on Own Account But Not Employing Labour	Total*
1957	211	71	136	418
1958	213	80	183	476
1959	288	99	202	589
1960	246	109	117	472
1961	194	86	117	397
1962	247	134	169	550
1963	279	104	163	546
1964	275	69	139	483
1965	268	91	123	482
1966	273	92	114	479
1967	331	116	143	590

*Excludes partnerships as follows: 1957, 3; 1958, 3; 1959, 5; 1960, 1; 1961, 3; 1962, 9; 1963, 2; 1965, 1; 1966, 4; and 1967, 12.

INTERNATIONAL INDICATORS OF STANDARDS OF LIVING—Measurements of standards or levels of living between countries constitute a complex problem for which there is no completely adequate or satisfactory solution in the way of an index that can be applied internationally. By most accepted criteria it is recognised that the countries with the highest standards of living include the United States of America, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, New Zealand, and Australia in approximately that order. Some comparative indicators are set out in the following table. In other sections of the *Yearbook* there are international comparisons on food consumption, life expectancy, infant mortality, and newspaper circulation.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS RELATED TO STANDARDS OF LIVING

Item	New Zealand	United States of America	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	Sweden
Number per 1,000 of population—						
Private passenger cars (1964) ..	253	373	261	243	156	217
Television sets (1965) ..	205*	362	271	172	248	270
Telephones (1966)	398*	478	377	248	195	460
Annual consumption of energy per head, 1965 (In terms of coal, kg)	2,530	9,201	7,653	4,795	5,151	4,506
Annual electricity consumption per head, 1964 (kWh)	3,598	5,341	6,408	2,806	3,216	5,338
Enrolment of persons aged 5–19 years for primary and secondary education (1964) percent ..	80	81	80	77	75	71
Enrolment in higher education per 100,000 of population (1961) ..	1,224	2,028	879	1,027	358	534
Persons per hospital bed (1957–59)	90	110	90	90	110*	80
Persons per doctor (1962–64) ..	670	690	890	730	840	960
Housing (1960–61)—Percentage of dwellings with—						
Piped water	99.5	94.0	89.1	..	98.7†	91.4
Baths	97.1	88.1	80.3	..	78.7†	60.9

*At September 1967.

†England and Wales.

STANDARDS COUNCIL—By the Standards Act 1965 the Standards Council was established as an independent body of 43 members from 1 April 1966. The functions of the Council are to promote standardisation in industry and commerce and to promulgate standards with the object of improving the quality of goods produced, promoting industrial efficiency and development, and promoting public and industrial welfare, health, and safety. The Council largely continues the functions previously performed under earlier legislation in 1941. It functions through the Standards Association which has taken the place of the former Standards Institute. The Standards Association is paying increasing attention to international standardisation and to consumer goods.

LOTTERIES—Under the Gaming Act 1908 the Minister of Internal Affairs may grant permission (subject to such conditions as he thinks fit) for raffles of property. The Police may issue raffle licences where an individual prize does not exceed \$20 in value, and where the total value of the prizes does not exceed \$50; and authorised members of the Police may from time to time approve of organisations conducting raffles, provided the value of the prizes in any raffle does not exceed \$10. By the Stamp Duties Act 1954, any licence granted

for the raffling of any real or personal property in excess of \$1,500 value is subject to a lottery duty of 10 percent of the value of the tickets sold in the lottery. Information as to receipts from this source will be found in Section 26B—Taxation.

The Gaming Act also permits sweepstakes and art unions (as defined) under certain specified conditions.

The Gaming Amendment Act 1962 makes provision for the conduct of national lotteries under the control of the Minister of Internal Affairs. The "Golden Kiwi" and the "Mammoth" national lotteries have been established. In both cases the number of tickets in a lottery is limited to 250,000. "Golden Kiwi" tickets cost 50 cents each and the prize list totals \$66,000; "Mammoth" tickets cost \$2 each and the value of the prize list is \$270,000. Profits from these lotteries are available for distribution for charitable, research, or cultural purposes, or for other puposes that will be beneficial to the community.

During the year ended 31 March 1967, 12,955 licences covering small raffles with prizes ranging from \$50 to \$1,500 in cash or goods were issued to local or national organisations. Raffles in which the prizes are less than \$50 in total, and with no one prize exceeding \$20, are licensed and supervised by the Police. In addition, 63 "Golden Kiwi" and 6 "Mammoth" lotteries were conducted. The aggregate results of the regular lotteries for the eight latest years are shown in the following table.

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of lotteries	17	17	29	74	54	55	53	49
Gross sales \$(000)	1,188	1,195	2,950	9,250	6,750	8,000	8,875	8,375
Commission on sales \$(000)	178	189	336	925	675	744	776	725
Expenses \$(000)	120	119	164	318	238	273	258	245
Prizes \$(000)	340	340	1,260	4,444	3,510	4,242	4,722	4,458
Net proceeds \$(000)	550	556	1,190	3,563	2,327	2,741	3,119	2,947
Lottery duty \$(000)	119	119	295	925	675	800	887	837
Net profit \$(000)	431	437	895	2,638	1,652	1,941	2,232	2,109

Under the Gaming Amendment Act 1962 a Board of Control has the responsibility of apportioning profits of lotteries to various Distribution Committees which consider applications for assistance from lottery funds and make allocations. Grants made during 1966-67 were as follows: \$263,768 for the welfare of aged persons; \$446,304 to charitable and philanthropic organisations including various mayoral and other relief or distress funds; \$1,196,166 to youth organisations, sporting bodies, national water safety, and to various bodies providing community facilities; \$252,412 for medical research; \$390,446 for scientific research; Queen Elizabeth Arts Council \$400,000; and miscellaneous grants, \$110,486.

LIQUOR LICENSING—The principal source of the liquor law of New Zealand is the Sale of Liquor Act 1962. The principles on which the liquor law of New Zealand rests are that no liquor may be sold without a licence, that new licences are not to be authorised unless they are shown to be necessary or desirable in the locality, and that there should be close regulation of the conduct of the trade and of the provision and standard of accommodation, amenities, and services.

There is a Licensing Control Commission whose principal functions are to ascertain the requirements of the public as to the provision of accommodation, services, and other facilities on licensed premises; to determine what new hotel, tavern and tourist house premises licences, restaurant licences and wholesale licences are needed and to authorise their issue; to review provisional hotel licences and determine whether the licence to be issued in their place should be a hotel or tavern premises licence; to prescribe and enforce standards of accommodation, amenities, and services; to grant club charters; and to hear appeals from licensing committees. There is a right of appeal to the Commission from every decision of a licensing committee except on a matter of law or character in which case the appeal is to the Supreme Court. Many of the Commission's decisions are themselves subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and an appeal may be brought in any case on a point of law.

Licences either in force or authorised at 31 March 1967 comprised 1,068 hotel premises licences, 13 tavern premises licences, 38 tourist-house premises licences, and 168 wholesale licences.

There were 48 permanent club charters and 165 renewable club charters in force on 31 March 1967. All the permanent charters and some of the renewable charters permit the sale of liquor to members for consumption off as well as on the premises.

New Licences—The Licensing Control Commission decides after a public inquiry whether the issue of a hotel tourist-house, or tavern premises licence, or a wholesale or wine reseller's licence is desirable in a particular locality. In the case of a hotel, tourist-house, or tavern premises licence the Commission prescribes the minimum standards of accommodation, services, and other facilities that must be provided. It may direct that any bar-room of a hotel or tavern shall contain facilities for sit-down drinking. There is provision for a poll of residents on the question whether a hotel or tavern premises licence is not desired in the locality, and if the majority of votes recorded at the poll is against the licence the Commission may not authorise one unless special circumstances exist.

Subject to the result of any such poll the Commission (or in the case of a wholesale or wine reseller's licence, the Licensing Committee) then calls for applications for the licence. On each application the Commission fixes a fair price which the applicant, if successful, must pay. The decision of the Commission or the committee as to which applicant should receive the licence in effect fixes the exact site of the proposed premises. In the case of a hotel or a tavern any adult residing within a quarter of a mile may object to the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board on the grounds that the site is in the immediate vicinity of a church, school or hospital, or that the objector will be adversely affected by the establishment of a hotel or tavern on the site. In considering an objection on the ground of adverse affection, the Board has regard to the provisions of any district planning scheme (or if there is no such scheme, planning principles), to the distance between the site and the nearest substantial number of houses, to the provision made for off-street parking, and to other relevant circumstances.

Hours of Sale—The Sale of Liquor Act 1962 governs the hours of sale. A special general poll was held on 23 September 1967 concerning the closing hours for the sale of liquor in hotel bar-rooms. The closing hour had been 6 p.m. since 1917. Voting for later closing was 641,105 and for 6 p.m. closing it was 353,662. Under the Sale of Liquor Amendment Act 1967 the usual hours of opening and closing of hotels or taverns were fixed at 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. respectively. Provision was made for the Licensing Committee to vary the hours for particular hotels but no premises are to be open for the sale of liquor to the public for more than eleven hours a day. Sales from licensed premises are prohibited on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Legislation in 1960 authorised hotels to serve liquor to guests and lodgers partaking of a meal for consumption with the meal up to 11.30 p.m. on any day and between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. By the same Act the hours during which licensed restaurants may sell and serve liquor to diners were fixed as 12 noon to 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. on any day. The Sale of Liquor Act 1962 authorises the Commission to grant permits to a hotel for the sale of liquor in a lounge or lounge bar to diners during hours fixed by the Commission, but not later than 11.30 p.m.

Licensing Trusts—The system of trust control in New Zealand is an alternative to the traditional means of controlling the sale of liquor through privately held licences supervised by licensing committees and since 1949 by the Licensing Control Commission. The system of licensing committees and the Licensing Control Commission gives the public an indirect control over the conditions under which liquor is sold. In the case of trusts public control is direct since the whole of the liquor trade in a trust district is conducted by the trust, which is elected by the residents and is responsible to them.

The first licensing trust in New Zealand was set up in 1944 following the carrying of restoration in the former Invercargill no-licence district. There are now eight district trusts—Ashburton, Clutha, Geraldine, Invercargill, Masterton, Mātaura, Oamaru, and Porirua. In addition, three local trusts at Hornby and Cheviot in Canterbury and Mt Wellington in the Auckland suburbs are operating hotels.

The only remaining no-licence districts are parts of the Wellington and Auckland Metropolitan areas, namely, Auckland Suburbs, Eden, Grey Lynn, Roskill, Wellington East, Wellington South, and Wellington West. Because of the circumstances of these areas and

their relation to the metropolitan areas as a whole, legislation was enacted in 1963 providing a special procedure if any of them should carry restoration and introducing a new form of trust control known as suburban trusts.

On the carrying of restoration in any remaining no-licence district the Licensing Control Commission will review the area and decide what hotel, tourist-house and tavern premises licences and what wholesale licences are necessary or desirable in the district or any locality or place therein. If the Commission is of the opinion that it should authorise the issue of any licence a further poll is taken on the question whether all licences to be so authorised should be offered to suburban trusts.

Should the trust proposal be carried, any local authority in the district may apply (or if no such application is made within the prescribed time 100 or more residents may apply) for the licence or licences to be issued to a suburban trust and the application must be granted if it conforms to the standards defined by the Commission. A suburban trust would then be established in accordance with the regulations to operate the licence or licences. If the trust proposal were not carried the ordinary procedure under the Sale of Liquor Act would be followed.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS—A general election of parliamentary representatives was held on 26 November 1966, voting in New Zealand for both European and Maori electorates taking place on that day.

The strength of the political party representation among members of Parliament after the 1966 election was National 44, Labour 35, Social Credit 1. The relative strengths after the six preceding general elections were as follows: November 1949, National 46, Labour 34; September 1951, National 50, Labour 30; November 1954, National 45, Labour 35; November 1957, Labour 41, National 39; November 1960, National 46, Labour 34; and November 1963, National 45, Labour 35.

The total number of electors on the roll for the election in 1966 was 1,399,720 comprising European 1,347,123 and Maori, 52,597. The number of votes recorded, including informal, was 1,212,127 (European 1,173,819; Maori 38,308), this figure including 9,880 special votes cast by persons who were not on the roll.

The following table shows for the last three general elections the number of votes recorded by the main political parties, along with the percentages that the various party votes represent of the total valid votes.

	Votes Recorded			Percentage of Total Valid Votes		
	1960	1963	1966	1960	1963	1966
National ..	557,046	563,875	525,945	47.59	47.07	43.64
Labour ..	508,179	524,066	499,392	43.42	43.74	41.44
Social Credit ..	100,905	95,176	174,515	8.62	7.94	14.48
Liberal ..	—	10,339	—	—	0.87	—
Communist ..	2,423	3,167	5,243	0.21	0.26	0.44
Other ..	1,950	1,422	—	0.16	0.12	—
Total valid votes ..	1,170,503	1,198,045	1,205,095	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal votes ..	6,460	7,277	7,032	...	...	...
Total votes recorded	1,176,963	1,205,322	1,212,127	...	...	...

NATIONAL LICENSING POLL—The licensing poll of 26 November 1966, held in conjunction with the parliamentary elections, was the thirteenth at which the three issues—national continuance, State purchase and control, and national prohibition (without compensation)—were submitted to the electors. Official figures of the 1966 poll, together with those of five preceding polls, were as follows.

	1949	1954	1957	1960	1963	1966
For national continuance ..	660,573	672,754	723,059	765,952	791,767	817,760
For State purchase and control ..	135,982	164,380	160,483	138,644	157,581	176,946
For national prohibition ..	268,567	250,460	260,132	255,157	235,959	198,859

The percentage of votes recorded for State purchase and control was 12.8 of the total votes in 1949, 15.1 in 1954, 14.0 in 1957, 12.0 in 1960, 13.3 in 1963, and 14.8 in 1966. National continuance reached 63.4 percent in 1935, since when it fell gradually to 54.0 percent in 1946, recovered substantially at the expense largely of the State purchase and control vote to 62.0 percent in 1949, was steady at 61.9 percent in 1954, rose to 63.2 percent in 1957 and to 66.0 in 1960, 66.8 in 1963, 68.5 in 1966. Votes cast in favour of national prohibition amounted to 47.3 percent in 1925, but fell heavily at each of the next two polls, reaching 29.6 percent in 1935. There was little variation in this percentage in 1938 and 1943, but further falls to 25.2 percent, 23.0, 22.8, 22.0, 19.9 and 16.7 percent were recorded in 1949, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1963, and 1966 respectively.

POLL ON TERM OF PARLIAMENT—On 23 September 1967 a special general poll was held on a proposal that the term of the House of Representatives be changed. Votes for a maximum of three years as at present totalled 678,960; votes for a maximum term of four years totalled 317,973.

TIME-SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS—One uniform time is kept throughout New Zealand. The *New Zealand Gazette* of 31 October 1868 contained a Government announcement to the effect that the time corresponding to longitude 172° 30' east of Greenwich (exactly 11½ hours in advance of Greenwich time) was to be adopted as the New Zealand Mean Time throughout the colony.

This New Zealand Mean Time 11 h 30 min. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), was observed continuously up to 1927, when on 6 November clocks were advanced 1 hour until 4 March 1928. Summer Time, with clocks advanced only 30 minutes (to 12 h ahead of G.M.T.), became standard practice in the summer months under the Summer Time Act 1929.

The Daylight Saving Emergency Regulations of 1941 provided for the continuance of Summer Time throughout that year, and its continued observance during subsequent war years was provided for by regulations made annually.

By the Standard Time Act of 1945 the time of the meridian 180° east of Greenwich (12 h in advance of G.M.T.) was adopted as the Standard Time for New Zealand. Thus, what was formerly known as "Summer Time" became "New Zealand Standard Time" as from 1 January 1946. The times stated in this article are New Zealand Standard Time, unless otherwise stated.

The time throughout New Zealand is controlled by the New Zealand Time Service, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington. The Observatory signal clock is kept as correct as possible by means of astronomical observations and by comparison with radio time signals from observatories in other parts of the world.

The Observatory provides a time service over Station ZLW and stations of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.

BOOK PUBLISHING—Book publishing in New Zealand is expanding. The following statistics for items received in 1966 were compiled by the General Assembly Library in its operation of the Copyright Act 1962.

Subject	Commercial		Government		Total
	Books	Pamphlets	Books	Pamphlets	
General works	9	15	7	11	42
Philosophy	1	5	—	—	6
Religion	25	58	—	—	83
Sociology	137	141	46	96	420
Philology	8	7	1	—	16
Science	26	19	17	10	72
Useful arts	94	79	33	82	288
Fine arts	53	47	4	13	117
General literature ..	54	27	—	—	81
History and travel ..	88	47	8	8	151
Biography	23	8	—	—	31
Totals	518	453	116	220	1,307

In addition, parliamentary papers totalled 307. At the end of 1966 there were 1,114 periodicals (other than parish and school magazines) being received regularly under the provisions of the Copyright Act.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS—These are listed below.

	1968	1969
New Year's Day	1 January	1 January
Good Friday	12 April	4 April
Easter Monday	15 April	7 April
Anzac Day	25 April	25 April
Queen's Birthday* (observance) ..	3 June	2 June
Labour Day	28 October	27 October
Christmas Day	25 December	25 December
Boxing Day	26 December	26 December

*Date of Queen's Birthday, 21 April 1926.

In addition to the above, there is in each provincial district a holiday for the provincial anniversary. The actual anniversary days are as follows: Northland, 6 February (Waitangi Day); Auckland, 29 January; Taranaki, 31 March; Hawke's Bay, 1 November; Wellington, 22 January; Marlborough, 1 November; Nelson, 1 February; Canterbury, 16 December; Westland, 1 December; Otago and Southland, 23 March.

When Anniversary Day falls on Friday or later, the holiday is observed on the next Monday; if earlier, it is observed on the preceding Monday. In some cases the holiday is taken on the local show day or some other day.

NATIONAL SONG—New Zealand's National Song is *God Defend New Zealand*, the words being written by Thomas Bracken and the music composed by John J. Woods.

The verses are now given.

1. God of nations at Thy feet
In the bonds of love we meet,
Hear our voices, we entreat,
God defend our Free Land
Guard Pacific's triple star
From the shafts of strife and war,
Make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.
2. Men of ev'ry creed and race
Gather here before Thy face,
Asking Thee to bless this place,
God defend our Free Land.
From dissension, envy, hate,
And corruption guard our State,
Make our country good and great,
God defend New Zealand.
3. Peace, not war, shall be our boast,
But, should foes assail our coast,
Make us then a mighty host,
God defend our Free Land.
Lord of battles in Thy might,
Put our enemies to flight,
Let our cause be just and right,
God defend New Zealand.
4. Let our love for Thee increase,
May Thy blessings never cease,
Give us plenty, give us peace,
God defend our Free Land.
From dishonour and from shame
Guard our country's spotless name,
Crown her with immortal fame,
God defend New Zealand.
5. May our mountains ever be
Freedom's ramparts on the sea,
Make us faithful unto Thee,
God defend our Free Land.
Guide her in the nation's van,
Preaching love and truth to man,
Working out Thy glorious plan,
God defend New Zealand.

Section 41

OFFICIAL

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND

His Excellency Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, BART., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Official Secretary—D. C. Williams, Esq.

(His Excellency assumed office on 1 December 1967)

PREVIOUS VICE-REGAL REPRESENTATIVES

Governors since 1840 and Governors-General since 1924 are listed below.

Vice-Regal Representative	Assumed Office		Retired	
THE DEPENDENCY PERIOD				
Lieutenant-Governor				
Captain William Hobson, R.N. 	30 Jan	1840	3 May	1841
THE CROWN COLONY				
Governor				
Captain William Hobson, R.N. 	3 May	1841	10 Sep	1842
Captain Robert FitzRoy, R.N. 	26 Dec	1843	17 Nov	1845
Captain George Grey	18 Nov	1845	31 Dec	1847
Governor in Chief				
Sir George Grey, K.C.B. 	1 Jan	1848	7 Mar	1853
THE SELF-GOVERNING COLONY				
Governor of New Zealand				
Sir George Grey, K.C.B. 	7 Mar	1853	31 Dec	1853
Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B. 	6 Sep	1855	2 Oct	1861
Sir George Grey, K.C.B. 	4 Dec	1861	5 Feb	1868
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. 	5 Feb	1868	19 Mar	1873
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, BART., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. 	14 Jun	1873	3 Dec	1874
The Right Hon. the Marquess of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. 	9 Jan	1875	21 Feb	1879
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. 	17 Apr	1879	8 Sep	1880
The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G. ..	29 Nov	1880	23 Jun	1882
Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B. 	20 Jan	1883	22 Mar	1889

Vice-Regal Representative	Assumed Office	Retired
The Right Hon. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.	2 May 1889	24 Feb 1892
The Right Hon. Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	7 Jun 1892	6 Feb 1897
The Right Hon. Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.	10 Aug 1897	19 Jun 1904
The Right Hon. Baron Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ..	20 Jun 1904	8 Jun 1910
The Right Hon. Baron Islington, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O. ..	22 Jun 1910	2 Dec 1912
The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., P.C.	19 Dec 1912	27 Jun 1917
Governor-General of New Zealand		
The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., P.C.	28 Jun 1917	7 Jul 1920
The Right Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. ..	27 Sep 1920	26 Nov 1924
General Sir Charles Fergusson, BART., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	13 Dec 1924	8 Feb 1930
The Right Hon. Viscount Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., P.C. ..	19 Mar 1930	15 Mar 1935
The Right Hon. Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., P.C.	12 Apr 1935	3 Feb 1941
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Right Hon. Baron Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.	22 Feb 1941	19 Apr 1946
Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Baron Freyberg, v.c., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.	17 Jun 1946	15 Aug 1952
Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Baron Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	2 Dec 1952	25 Jul 1957
The Right Hon. Viscount Cobham, G.C.M.G., T.D. ..	5 Sep 1957	13 Sep 1962
Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.	9 Nov 1962	20 Oct 1967

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES AND PRIME MINISTERS

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1856

Name of Ministry	Name of Prime Minister	Assumed Office	Retired
1. Bell-Sewell	Henry Sewell	7 May 1856	20 May 1856
2. Fox	William Fox	20 May 1856	2 Jun 1856
3. Stafford	Edward William Stafford.. ..	2 Jun 1856	12 Jul 1861
4. Fox	William Fox	12 Jul 1861	6 Aug 1862
5. Domett	Alfred Domett	6 Aug 1862	30 Oct 1863
6. Whitaker-Fox	Frederick Whitaker	30 Oct 1863	24 Nov 1864
7. Weld	Frederick Aloysius Weld	24 Nov 1864	16 Oct 1865
8. Stafford	Edward William Stafford.. ..	16 Oct 1865	28 Jun 1869
9. Fox	William Fox	28 Jun 1869	10 Sep 1872
10. Stafford	Edward William Stafford.. ..	10 Sep 1872	11 Oct 1872
11. Waterhouse	George Marsden Waterhouse	11 Oct 1872	3 Mar 1873
12. Fox	William Fox	3 Mar 1873	8 Apr 1873
13. Vogel	Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	8 Apr 1873	6 Jul 1875

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES AND PRIME MINISTERS—*continued*

Name of Ministry			Name of Prime Minister			Assumed Office		Retired	
14. Pollen	..	..	Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	..	..	6 Jul	1875	15 Feb	1876
15. Vogel	..	..	Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	..	..	15 Feb	1876	1 Sep	1876
16. Atkinson	..	..	Harry Albert Atkinson	..	..	1 Sep	1876	13 Sep	1876
17. Atkinson (reconstituted)			Harry Albert Atkinson	..	..	13 Sep	1876	13 Oct	1877
18. Grey	..	..	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	..	..	15 Oct	1877	8 Oct	1879
19. Hall	..	..	John Hall	..	..	8 Oct	1879	21 Apr	1882
20. Whitaker	..	..	Frederick Whitaker, M.L.C.	..	..	21 Apr	1882	25 Sep	1883
21. Atkinson	..	..	Harry Albert Atkinson	..	..	25 Sep	1883	16 Aug	1884
22. Stout-Vogel	..	..	Robert Stout	..	..	16 Aug	1884	28 Aug	1884
23. Atkinson	..	..	Harry Albert Atkinson	..	..	28 Aug	1884	3 Sep	1884
24. Stout-Vogel	..	..	Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	..	..	3 Sep	1884	8 Oct	1887
25. Atkinson	..	..	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	..	..	8 Oct	1887	24 Jan	1891
26. Ballance	..	..	John Ballance	..	..	24 Jan	1891	1 May	1893
27. Seddon	..	..	Right Hon. Richard John Seddon			1 May	1893	21 Jun	1906
28. Hall-Jones	..	..	William Hall-Jones	..	..	21 Jun	1906	6 Aug	1906
29. Ward	..	..	Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, BART., K.C.M.G.	..	..	6 Aug	1906	28 Mar	1912
30. Mackenzie	..	..	Thomas Mackenzie	..	..	28 Mar	1912	10 Jul	1912
31. Massey	..	..	Right Hon. William Ferguson Massey	..	..	10 Jul	1912	12 Aug	1915
32. National	..	..	Right Hon. William Ferguson Massey	..	..	12 Aug	1915	25 Aug	1919
33. Massey	..	..	Right Hon. William Ferguson Massey	..	..	25 Aug	1919	14 May	1925
34. Bell	..	..	Hon. Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, G.C.M.G., K.C.	..	..	14 May	1925	30 May	1925
35. Coates	..	..	Right Hon. Joseph Gordon Coates, M.C.	..	..	30 May	1925	10 Dec	1928
36. Ward	..	..	Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, BART., G.C.M.G.	..	..	10 Dec	1928	28 May	1930
37. Forbes	..	..	Right Hon. George William Forbes			28 May	1930	22 Sep	1931
38. Coalition	..	..	Right Hon. George William Forbes			22 Sep	1931	6 Dec	1935
39. Savage	..	..	Right Hon. Michael Joseph Savage			6 Dec	1935	1 Apr	1940
40. Fraser	..	..	Hon. Peter Fraser	..	..	1 Apr	1940	30 Apr	1940
41. Fraser	..	..	Right Hon. Peter Fraser, C.H.	..	..	30 Apr	1940	13 Dec	1949
42. Holland	..	..	Right Hon. Sir Sidney George Holland, G.C.B., C.H.	..	..	13 Dec	1949	26 Sep	1957
43. Holyoake	..	..	Right Hon. Keith Jacka Holyoake			26 Sep	1957	12 Dec	1957
44. Nash	..	..	Right Hon. Walter Nash, C.H.	..	..	12 Dec	1957	12 Dec	1960
45. Holyoake	..	..	Right Hon. Keith Jacka Holyoake, C.H.	..	..	12 Dec	1960		

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL**

Right Hon. K. J. HOLYOAKE, C.H., Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of State Services, Minister in Charge of the Legislative Department, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department.

Right Hon. J. R. MARSHALL, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister of Overseas Trade.

Hon. J. R. HANAN, Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Island Territories.

Hon. T. P. SHAND, Minister of Labour, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Mines, Minister of Electricity.

Hon. N. L. SHELTON, Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Industries and Commerce.

Hon. B. E. TALBOYS, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Science.

Hon. J. RAE, Minister of Housing, Minister in Charge of the State Advances Corporation, Minister in Charge of the Public Trust Office, Minister in Charge of the Government Life Insurance Office, Minister in Charge of the State Insurance Office, Minister in Charge of the Earthquake and War Damage Commission.

Hon. A. E. KINSELLA, Minister of Education.

Hon. D. N. McKAY, Minister of Health, Minister of Social Security, Minister in Charge of the Child Welfare Division, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children.

Hon. D. C. SEATH, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister for Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence.

Hon. P. B. ALLEN, Minister of Works, Minister in Charge of Police.

Hon. W. J. SCOTT, Postmaster-General, Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of the Government Printing Office.

Hon. J. B. GORDON, Minister of Transport, Minister of Railways, Minister of Civil Aviation.

Hon. D. MacINTYRE, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D., Minister of Lands, Minister of Forests, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department.

Hon. D. S. THOMSON, M.C., E.D., Minister of Defence, Minister of Tourism, Minister Assistant to the Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of Publicity, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of Rehabilitation.

Hon. L. R. ADAMS-SCHNEIDER, Minister of Broadcasting, Minister Assistant to Minister of Customs.

Hon. R. D. MULDOON, Minister of Finance, Minister in Charge of the Department of Statistics, Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary—

D. J. CARTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture.

Clerk of the Executive Council, P. J. Brooks, B.A., D.P.A., Admin. Prof.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Prime Minister—Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, C.H.

Leader of the Opposition—N. E. Kirk.

Speaker—Hon. R. E. Jack. Chairman of Committees—J. H. George.

Clerk of the House—H. N. Dollimore, C.B.E., LL.B.

Name	Electoral District	Name	Electoral District
<i>For European Electorates</i>		<i>For European Electorates – ctd.</i>	
Adams-Schneider, Hon. L. R.*	Hamilton	McKay, Hon. D. N.*	Marsden
Allen, A. E.*	Franklin	McLachlan, C. C. A.*	Selwyn
Allen, Hon. P. B.*	Bay of Plenty	McMillan, Mrs E. E.	North
Amos, P. A.	Manurewa		Dunedin
Arthur, Sir Basil, Bt.	Timaru	Marshall, Rt. Hon. J. R.*	Karori
Bailey, R. L.	Heretaunga	Mathison, Hon. J.	Avon
Barclay, R. M.	New Plymouth	May, H. L. J.	Porirua
Blanchfield, P.	Westland	Moyle, C. J.	Manukau
Carter, D. J.*	Raglan	Muldoon, Hon. R. D.*	Tamaki
Christie, G.	Napier	Munro, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.,	
Colman, F. MacD.	Petone	K.C.V.O.*	Waipa
Connelly, M. A.	Riccarton	Nash, Right Hon. Sir Walter,	Hutt
Cracknell, V. F.	Hobson	G.C.M.G., C.H.†	
Dick, A. D.*	Waitaki	Nordmeyer, Hon. A. H.	Island Bay
Donald, H. V.,* D.S.O., M.C.	Wairarapa	Pickering, H. E. L.*	Rangiora
Douglas, N. V.	Auckland	Rae, Hon, J.*	Eden
	Central	Riddiford, D. J., M.C.*	Wellington
Faulkner, A. J.	Roskill		Central
Finlay, Dr A. M.	Waitakere	Rowling, W. E.	Buller
Fraser, W. A.	St. Kilda	Scott, Hon. W. J.*	Rodney
Freer, W. W.	Mount Albert	Seath, Hon. D. C.*	Waitomo
Gair, G. F.*	North Shore	Shand, Hon. T. P.*	Marlborough
Gandar, L. W.*	Manawatu	Shelton, Hon. N. L.*	Rangitikei
George, J. H.*	Otago Central	Spooner, G. A.	Wanganui
Gordon, Hon. J. B.*	Clutha	Stevenson, Mrs R. M.*	Taupo
Grieve, G. G.*	Awarua	Talbot, R. L. G.*	Ashburton
Hanan, Hon. J. R.*	Invercargill	Talboys, Hon. B. E.*	Wallace
Harrison, J. R.*	Hawke's Bay	Thomson, Hon. D. S., M.C.,	Stratford
Highet, D. A.*	Remuera	E.D.*	
Holland, E. S. F.*	Fendalton	Tizard, R. J.	Pakuranga
Holyoake, Right Hon. K. J.,	Pahiatua	Tombleson, Mrs E. I.*	Gisborne
C.H.*		Walding, J. A.†	Palmerston
Howard, Hon. Miss M. B.	Sydenham		North
Hunt, J. L.	New Lynn	Walker, H. J.*	St. Albans
Jack, Hon. R. E.*	Waimarino	Walsh, G. A.*	Tauranga
King, N. J.	Waitemata	Watt, Hon. H.	Onehunga
Kinsella, Hon. A. E.*	Hauraki	Whitehead, S. A.	Nelson
Kirk, N. E.	Lyttelton	Young, V. S.*	Egmont
Lapwood, H. R.*	Rotorua	Young, W. L.*	Miramar
Luxton, J. F.*	Piako		
McCready, A.*	Otaki	<i>For Maori Electorates</i>	
Macdonald, R.	Grey Lynn.	Rata, M.	Northern
MacDonell, B. P.	Dunedin		Maori
	Central	Ratana, Mrs I. M.	Western
Macfarlane, Hon. R. M.,	Christchurch		Maori
C.M.G.	Central	Tirikatene-Sullivan,	Southern
MacIntyre, Hon. D., D.S.O.,	Hastings	Mrs T. W. M.	Maori
O.B.E., E.D.*		Reweti, P. B.	Eastern Maori

*Government Member election; Walding (L.) 6,939; Cruden (N.) 6,347; O'Brien (S.C.) 2,410; Wedderspoon (D.L.) 61; Goldingham (P.) 34.

†Died 4 June 1968.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS

Parliament			Date of Opening of Session	Date of Ending of Session
Thirty-second	..	..	21 January 1958 ..	31 January 1958
			10 June 1958 ..	3 October 1958
			24 June 1959 ..	23 October 1959
			22 June 1960 ..	28 October 1960
Thirty-third	..	..	20 June 1961 ..	1 December 1961
			7 June 1962 ..	14 December 1962
			12 February 1963 ..	12 February 1963
			20 June 1963 ..	25 October 1963
Thirty-fourth	..	..	10 June 1964 ..	4 December 1964
			27 May 1965 ..	30 October 1965
			26 May 1966 ..	1 November 1965
Thirty-fifth	..	..	26 April 1967 ..	24 November 1967
			26 June 1968	

LIST OF LEGISLATION, 1967—During the main parliamentary session of 1967, which commenced on 26 April, and which ended on 24 November, the General Assembly passed 161 public Acts, 18 local Acts, and 3 private Acts. The following is a list of public, local, and private Acts passed during the session.

PUBLIC ACTS

Administration Amendment	Animals
Agriculture Chemicals Amendment	Animal Remedies
Agriculture (Emergency Regulations Confirmation)	Apiaries Amendment
Agriculture Pests Destruction	Apple and Pear Marketing Amendment
Air Services Licensing Amendment	Apprentices Amendment
Aliens Amendment	Appropriation
	Armed Forces Canteens Amendment

PUBLIC ACTS—*continued*

Berryfruit Levy	Imprest Supply (No 2)
Broadcasting Corporation Amendment	Imprest Supply (No 3)
Bush Workers Amendment	Imprisonment for Debt Limitation Amendment
Carriage by Air	Industrial and Provident Societies Amendment
Chattels Transfer Amendment	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment
Cinematograph Films Amendment	Infants Amendment
Civil Defence Amendment	Insolvency
Commissions of Inquiry Amendment	Invercargill Licencing Trust Amendment
Companies Amendment	Judicature Amendment
Construction Amendment	Juries Amendment
Copyright Amendment	Land Amendment
Cook Islands Amendment	Land and Income Tax Amendment
Costs in Criminal Cases	Land and Income Tax Amendment (No. 2)
Counties Amendment	Land and Income Tax (Annual)
Criminal Injuries Compensation Amendment	Land Drainage Amendment
Criminal Justice Amendment	Land Valuation Court Amendment
Customs Amendment	Land Valuation Court Amendment (No. 2)
Customs Acts Amendment	Law Practitioners Amendment
Dairy Board Amendment	Lesotho
Dangerous Goods Amendment	Licensing Trusts Amendment
Decimal Currency Amendment	Licensing Trusts Amendment (No. 2)
Distress and Replevin Amendment	Life Insurance Amendment
Door to Door Sales	Local Authorities Loans Amendment
Earthquake and War Damage Amendment	Local Elections and Polls Amendment
Education Amendment	Local Government Commission
Education Lands Amendment	Local Legislation
Electoral Amendment	Magistrates' Court Amendment
Electoral Poll	Marketing Amendment
Electric Power Boards Amendment	Maori Affairs Amendment
Electricity Distribution Commission (No. 2)	Maori Purposes
Electricians Amendment	Masterton Licensing Trust Amendment
Electricity Amendment	Matrimonial Property Amendment
Employment Agents Amendment	Medical Practitioners Amendment
Extradition Amendment	Milk
Family Protection Amendment	Motor-Vehicle Dealers Amendment
Finance	Municipal Association Amendment
Finance (No. 2)	Municipal Insurance Amendment
Fire Services Amendment	National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum Amendment
Fisheries (Agreement with Japan)	National Parks Amendment
Fisheries Amendment	National Provident Fund Amendment
Forests Amendment	Natural Gas Corporation
Forestry Encouragement Amendment	Navy Amendment
Gaming Amendment	New Zealand Army Amendment
Government Life Insurance Amendment	New Zealand Army Amendment (No. 2)
Government Railways Amendment	New Zealand Counties Association Amendment
Harbours Amendment	New Zealand Government Property Corporation Amendment
Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park	New Zealand Loans Amendment
Health Amendment	
Historic Places Amendment	
Hospitals Amendment	
Imprest Supply	

PUBLIC ACTS—*continued*

New Zealand Maori Arts and Crafts Institute Amendment	Sale of Liquor Poll
Noxious Animals Amendment	Sale of Liquor Amendment
Nurses and Midwives Amendment	Sale of Liquor Amendment (No. 2)
	Secondhand Dealers Amendment
	Sharebrokers Amendment
Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Amendment	Shipping and Seamen Amendment
Patriotic and Canteen Funds Amendment	Social Security Amendment
Petroleum Amendment	Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Amendment
Plumbers and Gasfitters Registration Amendment	Stamp Duties Amendment
Poisons Amendment	Summary Proceedings Amendment
Police Offences Amendment	Superannuation
Post Office	
Poultry Runs Registration	Tarawera Forests
Primary Products Marketing Regulations Confirmation	Tariff and Development Board Amendment
Property Law Amendment	Technicians Training
Public Revenues Amendment	Tobacco Growing Industry Amendment
Public Trust Office Amendment	Tokelau Islands Amendment
Public Works Amendment	Tourist and Publicity Department Amendment
Public Works Amendment (No. 2)	Transport Amendment
	Transport Amendment (No. 2)
Rating	Trustee Companies
Real Estate Agents Amendment	
Republic of Botswana	Valuation of Land Amendment
Reserve Bank of New Zealand Amendment	
Reserves and Domains Amendment	War Pensions Amendment
Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Amendment	Water and Soil Conservation
Royal New Zealand Air Force Amendment	Wool Commission Amendment
	Workers Compensation Amendment
	Workers Compensation Amendment (No.2)

LOCAL ACTS

Auckland City (Vulcan Lane Mall) Empowering	Nelson City Empowering
Auckland Harbour Board and Waitemata County Council Empowering	Northland Harbour Board Vesting and Empowering
Auckland Harbour Board Loan and Empowering	North Shore Drainage Amendment
Auckland Harbour Board (Reclamations) Empowering	
Auckland Harbour Board (Tamaki Port Industrial Estate) Vesting	Rotorua City Geothermal Energy Empowering
Christchurch District Drainage Amendment	
Christchurch Tramway District Amendment	Tauranga Harbour Board Loan and Empowering
Hawke's Bay Crematorium Amendment	Thames Borough Council Empowering
Hutt Valley Drainage	
Manukau City Empowering (Rates Postponement)	Wellington City (Cuba Street Mall) Empowering
	Wellington Harbour Board Loan and Empowering

PRIVATE ACTS

Dilworth Trustees	Scout Association of New Zealand Amendment
Nurse Maude District Nursing Association	

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS OF NEW ZEALAND—The following list shows the Departments responsible for the administration of the Public Acts of general application in New Zealand which were in force at January 1968 or which had then been passed to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions, such as Statutes Amendment Acts, Local Legislation Acts, Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Acts, and Maori Purposes Acts.

Act	Department	Act	Department
Accident Insurance Companies Act 1908	Treasury	Cinematograph Films Act 1961	Internal Affairs
Acts Interpretation Act 1924	Justice	Civil Aviation Act 1964	Civil Aviation
Administration Act 1952	Justice	Civil Defence Act 1962	Internal Affairs
Adoption Act 1955	Justice	Civil List Act 1950	Prime Minister
Adult Education Act 1963	Education	Clerks of Works Act 1944	Labour
Aged and Infirm Persons Protection Act 1912	Justice	Coal Mines Act 1925	Mines
Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Act 1908	Agriculture	Commercial Trusts Act 1910	Justice
Agricultural Chemicals Act 1959	Agriculture	Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908	Internal Affairs
Agricultural Pests Destruction Act 1967	Agriculture	Commonwealth Fabric Corporation Act 1962	Treasury
Agricultural Workers Act 1962	Agriculture	Companies Act 1955	Justice
Agriculture (Emergency Powers) Act 1934	Agriculture	Companies (Bondholders Incorporation) Act 1934-35	Justice
Agriculture (Emergency Regulations Confirmation) Acts	Agriculture	Companies Special Investigations Act 1958	Justice
Air Services Licensing Act 1951	Civil Aviation	Construction Act 1959	Labour
Airport Authorities Act 1966	Civil Aviation	Consumer Council Act 1966	Industries and Commerce
Alcoholics Act 1966	Justice	Continental Shelf Act 1964	Marine
Aliens Act 1948	Justice	Contracts Enforcement Act 1956	Justice
Animals Act 1967	Agriculture	Contributory Negligence Act 1947	Justice
Animals Protection Act 1960	Agriculture	Control of Prices Act 1947	Industries and Commerce
Animal Remedies Act 1967	Agriculture	Cook Islands Act 1915	Island Territories
Annual Holidays Act 1944	Labour	Cook Islands Constitution Act 1964	Island Territories
Antarctica Act 1960	External Affairs	Co-operative Companies Act 1956	Justice
Anzac Day Act 1966	Internal Affairs	Co-operative Dairy Companies Act 1949	Justice
Apiaries Act 1927	Agriculture	Co-operative Freezing Companies Act 1960	Justice
Apple and Pear Marketing Act 1948	Agriculture	Copyright Act 1962	Justice
Apprentices Act 1948	Labour	Coroners Act 1951	Justice
Arbitration Act 1908	Justice	Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1967	Justice
Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) and the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Act 1933	Justice	Counties Act 1956	Internal Affairs
Architects Act 1963	Internal Affairs	Counties Insurance Empowering Act 1941	Internal Affairs
Archives Act 1957	Internal Affairs	Courts Martial Appeals Act 1953	Defence
Armed Forces Canteens Act 1948	Defence	Crimes Act 1961	Justice
Arms Act 1958	Police	Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1963	Justice
Atomic Energy Act 1945	Mines	Criminal Justice Act 1954	Justice
Auckland Harbour Bridge Act 1950	Works	Crowns Grants Act 1908	Lands and Survey
Auctioneers Act 1928	Justice	Crown Proceedings Act 1950	Justice
Bank of New Zealand Act 1945	Treasury	Customs Act 1966	Customs
Banking Act 1908	Treasury	Customs Law Act 1908	Customs
Bauxite Act 1959	Mines	Dairy Industry Act 1952	Agriculture
Berryfruit Levy Act 1967	Agriculture	Dairy Board Act 1961	Agriculture
Bills of Exchange Act 1908	Treasury	Dangerous Goods Act 1957	Internal Affairs
Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951	Justice	Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act 1952	Justice
Boilers, Lifts, and Cranes Act 1950	Marine	Decimal Currency Act 1964	Treasury
British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act 1948	Internal Affairs	Declaratory Judgments Act 1908	Justice
Broadcasting Corporation Act 1961	Broadcasting	Deeds Registration Act 1908	Justice
Building Societies Act 1965	Justice	Defamation Act 1954	Justice
Burial and Cremation Act 1964	Health	Demise of the Crown Act 1908	Internal Affairs
Bush Workers Act 1945	Labour	Dental Act 1963	Health
Bylaws Act 1910	Internal Affairs	Department of Agriculture Act 1953	Agriculture
Card Tournaments Regulation Act 1933	Internal Affairs	Deputy Governor's Powers Act 1912	Internal Affairs
Carriage by Air Act 1967	Civil Aviation	Designs Act 1953	Justice
Carriers Act 1948	Justice	Destitute Persons Act 1910	Justice
Charitable Trusts Act 1957	Justice	Development Finance Corporation Act 1964	Treasury
Chartered Associations (Protection of Names and Uniforms) Act 1930	Internal Affairs	Dietitians Act 1950	Health
Chatham Islands County Council Empowering Act 1936	Internal Affairs	Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act 1957	External Affairs
Chattels Transfer Act 1924	Justice	Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Act 1960	Labour
Cheques Act 1960	Treasury	Disabled Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act 1930	Social Security
Child Welfare Act 1925	Education	Distillation Act 1908	Customs
Chiropractors Act 1960	Justice	Distress and Replevin Act 1908	Justice
Christchurch-Lyttelton Road Tunnel Act 1956	Works	Districts Courts Abolition Act 1925	Justice
		District Railways Act 1908	Works

Act	Department	Act	Department
Dogs Registration Act 1955 ..	Internal Affairs	Hospitals Act 1957 ..	Health
Domestic Proceedings Act 1939 ..	Justice	Housing Act 1955 ..	State Advances
Door to Door Sales Act 1967 ..	Industries and Commerce	Housing Improvement Act 1945 ..	Works
		Human Tissues Act 1964 ..	Health
		Hunter Gift for the Settlement of Discharged Soldiers Act 1921 ..	Lands and Survey
Earthquake and War Damage Act 1944	State Insurance Office	Hydatids Act 1959 ..	Agriculture
Economic Stabilisation Act 1948 ..	Industries and Commerce		
Education Act 1964 ..	Education	Immigration Act 1964 ..	Labour
Education Lands Act 1949 ..	Education	Impounding Act 1955 ..	Internal Affairs
Electoral Act 1956 ..	Justice	Imprisonment for Debt Limitation Act 1908 ..	Justice
Electric Linemen Act 1959 ..	Electricity	Inalienable Life Annuities Act 1910 ..	Public Trust
Electric Power Boards Act 1925 ..	Electricity	Income Tax Assessment Act 1957 ..	Inland Revenue
Electrical Supply Authorities Association Act 1930 ..	Electricity	Incorporated Societies Act 1908 ..	Justice
Electricians Act 1952 ..	Electricity	Indecent Publications Act 1963 ..	Justice
Electricity Act 1945 ..	Electricity	Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1908 ..	Justice
Electricity Distribution Commission Act 1967 ..	Electricity	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 ..	Labour
Emergency Forces Rehabilitation Act 1953 ..	Social Security	Industrial Design Act 1966 ..	Industries and Commerce
Employment Agents Act 1908 ..	Labour		
Enemy Property Act 1951 ..	Public Trust	Industrial Relations Act 1949 ..	Labour
Engineering Association Act 1961 ..	Works	Industrial Societies Act 1908 ..	Justice
Engineers Registration Act 1924 ..	Works	Industries and Commerce Act 1956 ..	Industries and Commerce
English Laws Act 1908 ..	Justice		
Estate and Gift Duties Act 1955 ..	Inland Revenue	Infants Act 1908 ..	Justice
Evidence Act 1908 ..	Justice	Inferior Courts Procedure Act 1909 ..	Justice
Exhibitions Act 1910 ..	Industries and Commerce	Inland Revenue Department Act 1952 ..	Inland Revenue
		Innkeepers Act 1962 ..	Justice
Explosives Act 1957 ..	Internal Affairs	Insolvency Act 1967 ..	Justice
Export Guarantee Act 1964 ..	Treasury	Insurance Companies' Deposits Act 1953 ..	Public Trust
External Affairs Act 1943 ..	External Affairs	International Air Services Licensing Act 1947 ..	Civil Aviation
Extradition Act 1965 ..	Justice	International Finance Agreements Act 1961 ..	Treasury
		Introduction of Plants Act 1927 ..	Agriculture
Factories Act 1946 ..	Labour	Inventions Development Act 1966 ..	Industries and Commerce
Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act 1964 ..	Social Security		
Family Benefits (Reciprocity with Great Britain) Act 1948 ..	Social Security	Invercargill Licensing Trust Act 1950 ..	Justice
Family Benefits (Reciprocity with Northern Ireland) Act 1948 ..	Social Security	Iron and Steel Industry Act 1959 ..	Mines
Family Protection Act 1955 ..	Justice	Island Territories Act 1943 ..	Island Territories
Federation of Malaya Act 1957 ..	External Affairs		
Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951 ..	Treasury	Joint Family Homes Act 1964 ..	Justice
Fencing Act 1908 ..	Justice	Judicature Act 1908 ..	Justice
Fertilisers Act 1960 ..	Agriculture	Juries Act 1908 ..	Justice
Fire Services Act 1949 ..	Internal Affairs		
Fishing Industry Board Act 1963 ..	Marine	Kawerau and Murupara Township Act 1953 ..	Internal Affairs
Fisheries Act 1908 ..	Marine	Kawerau Borough Act 1958 ..	Internal Affairs
Fisheries (Agreement with Japan) Act 1967 ..	Marine	Kermadec Islands Act 1887 ..	Island Territories
Food and Drugs Act 1947 ..	Health	King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camps Act 1953 ..	Health
Forest and Rural Fires Act 1955 ..	Forest Service	Kitchener Memorial Scholarship Trust Act 1941 ..	Education
Forestry Encouragement Act 1962 ..	Forest Service		
Forests Act 1949 ..	Forest Service		
Friendly Societies Act 1909 ..	Treasury	Labour Department Act 1954 ..	Labour
Frustrated Contracts Act 1944 ..	Justice	Labour Disputes Investigation Act 1913 ..	Labour
		Lake Coleridge Water Power Act 1915 ..	Works
Gaming Act 1908 ..	Internal Affairs	Land Act 1948 ..	Lands and Survey
Gas Industry Act 1958 ..	Electricity		
Gas Supply Act 1908 ..	Electricity	Land and Income Tax Act 1954 ..	Inland Revenue
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Act 1948 ..	Customs	Land Drainage Act 1908 ..	Internal Affairs
Geneva Conventions Act 1958 ..	External Affairs	Land Settlement Promotion Act 1952 ..	Lands and Survey
Geothermal Energy Act 1953 ..	Works		
Government Life Insurance Act 1953 ..	Government Office	Land Transfer Act 1952 ..	Justice
		Land Transfer (Hawke's Bay) Act 1931 ..	Justice
Government Railways Act 1949 ..	Railways	Land Valuation Court Act 1948 ..	Justice
Government Service Equal Pay Act 1960 ..	State Services Commission	Law Practitioners Act 1955 ..	Justice
Government Service Tribunal Act 1965 ..	State Services Commission	Law Reform Act 1936 ..	Justice
		Law Reform Act 1944 ..	Justice
		Law Reform (Testamentary Promises) Act 1949 ..	Justice
Harbours Act 1950 ..	Marine	Legal Aid Act 1939 ..	Justice
Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Act 1967 ..	Lands	Legislative Council Abolition Act 1950 ..	Legislative
Health Act 1956 ..	Health	Legislature Act 1908 ..	Legislative
Hire Purchase Agreements Act 1939 ..	Justice	Legitimation Act 1939 ..	Justice
Historic Articles Act 1962 ..	Internal Affairs	Lesotho Act 1967 ..	External Affairs
Historic Places Act 1954 ..	Internal Affairs	Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes Act 1908 ..	Internal Affairs
		Licensing Act 1908 ..	Justice

Act	Department	Act	Department
Licensing Trusts Act 1949	Justice	National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum Act 1930	Internal Affairs
Life Insurance Act 1908	Treasury	National Expenditure Adjustment Act 1932	Treasury
Limitation Act 1950	Justice	National Library Act 1965	Education
Lincoln College Act 1961	Education	National Military Service Act 1961 ..	Defence
Linen Flax Corporation Act 1945 ..	Industries and Commerce	National Parks Act 1952	Lands and Survey
Local Authorities (Employment Protection) Act 1963	Internal Affairs	National Provident Fund Act 1950 ..	Treasury
Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 ..	Treasury	National Research Advisory Council Act 1963	State Services Commission
Local Authorities (Members' Contracts) Act 1954	Internal Affairs	National Roads Act 1953	Works
Local Elections and Polls Act 1966 ..	Internal Affairs	National Savings Act 1940	Treasury
Local Government Commission Act 1967	Internal Affairs	Native Plants Protection Act 1934 ..	Lands and Survey
Local Railways Acts 1914	Works	Natural Gas Corporation Act 1967 ..	Mines
Machinery Act 1950	Labour	Nature Conservation Council Act 1962	Lands and Survey
Magistrates' Courts Act 1947	Justice	Naval and Victualling Stores Act 1908	Defence
Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act 1921	Justice	Navy Act 1954	Defence
Malaysia Act 1963	External Affairs	New Zealand Army Act 1950	Defence
Manapouri - Te Anau Development Act 1963	Works	New Zealand - Australia Free Trade Agreement Act 1965	Industries and Commerce
Maori Affairs Act 1953	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Bank Act 1861	Treasury
Maori Education Foundation Act 1961	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Boundaries Act 1863 (U.K.)	Internal Affairs
Maori Housing Act 1935	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Constitution Act 1852 (U.K.)	Internal Affairs
Maori Purposes Funds Act 1934-35 ..	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act 1947 (U.K.) ..	Internal Affairs
Maori Reserved Land Act 1956	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Constitution Amendment (Request and Consent) Act 1947	Internal Affairs
Maori Soldiers Trust Act 1957	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Council for Educational Research Act 1945	Education
Maori Trust Boards Act 1955	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Council of Law Reporting Act 1938	Justice
Maori Trustee Act 1953	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Counties Association Act 1949	Internal Affairs
Maori Vested Lands Administration Act 1954	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Debt Conversion Act 1932-33	Treasury
Maori Welfare Act 1962	Maori Affairs	New Zealand Foundation for the Blind Act 1963	Education
Margarine Act 1908	Agriculture	New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946	Lands and Survey
Marginal Lands Act 1950	Lands and Survey	New Zealand Government Property Corporation Act 1953	Treasury
Marine Insurance Act 1908	Justice	New Zealand Library Association Act 1939	Education
Marketing Act 1936	Agriculture	New Zealand Loans Act 1953	Treasury
Marriage Act 1955	Justice	New Zealand Maori Arts and Crafts Institute Act 1963	Tourist and Publicity
Married Women's Property Act 1952 ..	Justice	New Zealand National Airways Act 1945	Civil Aviation
Massey University Act 1963	Education	New Zealand Society of Accountants Act 1958	Treasury
Master and Apprentice Act 1908	Labour	News Media Ownership Act 1965	Justice
Masterton Licensing Trust Act 1947 ..	Justice	Newspapers and Printers Act 1955 ..	Justice
Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1963 ..	Justice	Ngarimu V.C. and 28th (Maori) Battalion Memorial Scholarship Fund Act 1945	Education
Matrimonial Property Act 1963	Justice	Niue Act 1966	Island Territories
Meat Act 1964	Agriculture	Noxious Animals Act 1956	Forest Service
Meat Export Control Act 1921-22 ..	Agriculture	Noxious Weeds Act 1950	Agriculture
Meat Export Prices Act 1955	Agriculture	Nurses and Midwives Act 1945	Health
Medical Advertisements Act 1942 ..	Health	Oaths and Declarations Act 1957	Justice
Medical and Dental Auxiliaries Act 1966	Health	Occupational Therapy Act 1949	Health
Medical Practitioners Act 1950	Health	Occupiers Liability Act 1962	Justice
Medical Research Council Act 1950 ..	Health	Offenders Legal Aid Act 1954	Justice
Mental Health Act 1911	Health	Official Appointments and Documents Act 1919	Internal Affairs
Mercantile Law Act 1908	Justice	Official Secrets Act 1951	Justice
Merchandise Marks Act 1954	Industries and Commerce	Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1965 ..	Marine
Military Decorations and Distinctive Badges Act 1918	Defence	Opticians 1928	Health
Military Manoeuvres Act 1915	Defence	Orchards and Garden Diseases Act 1928	Agriculture
Milk Act 1967	Agriculture	Orchard Levy Act 1953	Agriculture
Minimum Wages Act 1945	Labour	Overseas Representatives Act 1942 ..	External Affairs
Mining Act 1926	Mines		
Mining Tenures Registration Act 1962	Justice		
Ministry of Works Act 1943	Works		
Monetary and Economic Council Act 1961	Treasury		
Moneylenders Act 1908	Justice		
Monopoly Prevention Act 1908	Industries and Commerce		
Mortgages and Lessees Rehabilitation Act 1936	Treasury		
Motor Spirits Distribution Act 1953 ..	Industries and Commerce		
Motor Spirits Duty Act 1961	Customs		
Motor-Vehicle Dealers Act 1958	Justice		
Municipal Association Act 1939	Internal Affairs		
Municipal Corporations Act 1954 ..	Internal Affairs		
Municipal Insurance Act 1960	Internal Affairs		
Music Teachers Registration Act 1928	Education		
Mutual Insurance Act 1955	Public Trust		
Narcotics Act 1965	Health		
Nassella Tussock Act 1946	Agriculture		

Act	Department	Act	Department
Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Act 1962	Legislative	Royal Titles Act 1953	External Affairs
Partnership Act 1908	Justice	Rural Housing Act 1939	State Advances
Passport Act 1946	Internal Affairs	Rural Intermediate Credit Act 1927 ..	State Advances
Patents Act 1953	Justice	Sale of Goods Act 1908	Justice
Patriotic and Canteen Funds Act 1947	Internal Affairs	Sale of Liquor Act 1962	Justice
Pawnbrokers Act 1908	Justice	Sale of Wool Act 1937	Agriculture
Payment of Jurors Act 1919	Justice	Sales Tax Act 1932-33	Customs
Penal Institutions Act 1954	Justice	Sand Drift Act 1908	Lands and Survey
Perpetuities Act 1964	Justice	Scientific and Industrial Research Act 1952	Scientific and Industrial Research
Petroleum Act 1937	Mines	Sea Carriage of Goods Act 1940 ..	Industries and Commerce
Pharmacy Act 1939	Health	Secondhand Dealers Act 1963 ..	Justice
Phosphorus Matches Act 1910 ..	Labour	Secret Commissions Act 1910 ..	Justice
Physical Welfare and Recreation Act 1937	Internal Affairs	Seeds Importation Act 1927 ..	Agriculture
Physiotherapy Act 1949	Health	Sharebrokers Act 1908	Justice
Plumbers and Gasfitters Registration Act 1964	Health	Sharemilking Agreements Act 1937 ..	Labour
Poisons Act 1960	Health	Shearers Act 1962	Labour
Police Act 1958	Police	Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 ..	Marine
Police Offences Act 1927	Justice	Shops and Offices Act 1955 ..	Labour
Political Disabilities Removal Act 1960	Labour	Shorthand Reporters Act 1908 ..	Justice
Post Office Act 1959	Post Office	Simultaneous Deaths Act 1958 ..	Justice
Potato Growing Industry Act 1950 ..	Agriculture	Social Security Act 1964	Social Security
Poultry Act 1924	Agriculture	Social Security (Reciprocity with Aus- tralia) Act 1948	Social Security
Poultry Runs Registration Act 1933 ..	Agriculture	Social Security (Reciprocity with the United Kingdom) Act 1956 ..	Social Security
Primary Products Marketing Act 1953	Agriculture	Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941	Works
Primary Products Marketing Act: Regulations Confirmations Acts 1957	Agriculture	Sovereign's Birthday Observance Act 1952	Internal Affairs
Private Savings Banks Act 1964 ..	Treasury	Stamp Duties Act 1954	Inland Revenue
Property Law Act 1952	Justice	Standards Act 1965	Industries and Commerce
Protection of British Shipping Act 1936	Marine	Standard Time Act 1945	Internal Affairs
Public Authorities (Party Wall) Em- powering Act 1919	Works	State Advances Corporation Act 1965	State Advances
Public Bodies' Contracts Act 1959 ..	Internal Affairs	State Insurance Act 1963	State Insurance Office
Public Bodies' Leases Act 1908 ..	Internal Affairs	State Services Act 1962	State Services Commission
Public Bodies' Meetings Act 1961 ..	Internal Affairs	State Supply of Electrical Energy Act 1917	Electricity
Public Contracts Act 1908	Labour	Statistics Act 1955	Statistics
Public Holidays Act 1955	Labour	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947	External Affairs
Public Revenues Act 1953	Treasury	Statutes Drafting and Compilation Act 1920	Law Drafting Office
Public Safety Conservation Act 1932..	Justice	Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928	Justice
Public Trust Office Act 1957	Public Trust	Stock Foods Act 1946	Agriculture
Public Works Act 1928	Works (Electri- city Part XIII)	Submarine Cables and Pipelines Pro- tection Act 1966	External Affairs
Quarries Act 1944	Mines	Summary Proceedings Act 1957 ..	Justice
Queen Elizabeth The Second Arts Council of New Zealand Act 1963 ..	Internal Affairs	Superannuation Act 1956	Treasury
Queen Elizabeth The Second Post- graduate Fellowship of New Zealand Act 1963	Education	Surveyors Act 1966	Lands and Survey
Race Meetings Act 1909	Internal Affairs	Swamp Drainage Act 1915	Lands and Survey
Radiation Protection Act 1965 ..	Health	Taranaki Harbours Act 1965	Marine
Rangitai Land Drainage Act 1956 ..	Internal Affairs	Taranaki Scholarships Trust Board Act 1957	Education
Rating Act 1967	Internal Affairs	Tarawera Forest Act 1967	Maori Affairs
Real Estate Agents Act 1963	Justice	Tariff and Development Board Act 1961	Industries and Commerce
Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act 1934	Justice	Taupo County Act 1962	Internal Affairs
Regulations Act 1936	Justice	Technicians Certification Act 1958 ..	Education
Rehabilitation Act 1941	Social Security	Technicians Training Act 1967 ..	Labour
Republic of Botswana Act 1967 ..	External Affairs	Tenancy Act 1955	Labour
Republic of Cyprus Act 1961	External Affairs	Termites Act 1940	State Advances
Republic of Ghana Act 1960	External Affairs	Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone Act 1965	External Affairs
Republic of India Act 1956	External Affairs	Timber Floating Act 1954	Forest Services
Republic of Ireland Act 1950	External Affairs	Tobacco-growing Industry Act 1935 ..	Industries and Commerce
Republic of Kenya Act 1965	External Affairs	Tokelau Islands Act 1948	Island Territories
Republic of Malawi Act 1966	External Affairs	Tourist and Publicity Department Act 1963	Tourist and Publicity
Republic of Nigeria Act 1963	External Affairs	Tourist Hotel Corporation Act 1955 ..	Tourist and Publicity
Republic of Pakistan Act 1956	External Affairs		
Republic of Singapore Act 1966 ..	External Affairs		
Republic of Tanzania Act 1966	External Affairs		
Republic of Zambia Act 1965	External Affairs		
Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1964	Treasury		
Reserves and Domains Act 1953 ..	Lands and Survey		
Rest Homes Act 1929	Justice		
River Boards Act 1908	Internal Affairs		
Royal New Zealand Air Force Act 1950	Defence		
Royal New Zealand Institute of Horti- culture Act 1953	Agriculture		
Royal Powers Act 1953	External Affairs		
Royal Society of New Zealand Act 1965	Scientific and Industrial Research		

Act	Department	Act	Department
Town and Country Planning Act 1953	Works	Valuation Equalisation Act 1957 ..	Internal Affairs
Trade Agreement (New Zealand and Australia) Ratification Act 1933 ..	Customs	Valuation of Land Act 1951 ..	Valuation
Trade Agreement (New Zealand and Canada) Ratification Act 1932 ..	Customs	Valuers Act 1948 ..	Valuation
Trademarks Act 1953 ..	Justice	Vegetables Levy Act 1957 ..	Agriculture
Trade Practices Act 1958 ..	Industries and Commerce	Veterinary Services Act 1946 ..	Agriculture
Trade Unions Act 1908 ..	Treasury	Veterinary Surgeons Act 1956 ..	Agriculture
Trades Certification Act 1966 ..	Education	Victoria University of Wellington Act 1961 ..	Education
Trading Coupons Act 1931 ..	Industries and Commerce	Visiting Forces Act 1939 ..	External Affairs
Tramways Act 1908 ..	Works	Wages Protection Act 1964 ..	Labour
Transport Act 1962 ..	Transport	Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act 1939 ..	Labour
Treaties of Peace (Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland) Act 1947 ..	External Affairs	Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act 1910 ..	Works
Treaty of Peace (Japan) Act 1951 ..	External Affairs	Waikato Valley Authority Act 1956 ..	Works
Trustee Act 1956 ..	Justice	Waitangi Day Act 1960 ..	Labour
Trustee Companies Act 1967 ..	Justice	Waitangi Endowment Act 1932-33 ..	Forest Service
Trustee Companies Protection Act 1934-35 ..	Justice	Waitangi National Trust Board Act 1932 ..	Lands and Survey
Trustee Savings Banks Act 1948 ..	Treasury	War Disabilities Removal Act 1927 ..	Justice
Tuberculosis Act 1948 ..	Health	War Expenses Act 1939 ..	Treasury
Turangi Township Act 1964 ..	Works	War Funds Act 1915 ..	Internal Affairs
Uganda Act 1964 ..	External Affairs	War Pensions Act 1954 ..	Social Security
Unclaimed Moneys Act 1908 ..	Treasury	Waterfront Industry Act 1953 ..	Labour
Underground Water Act 1953 ..	Works	Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967 ..	Works
Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act 1919 ..	Labour	Waters Pollution Act 1953 ..	Marine
United Nations Act 1946 ..	External Affairs	Weights and Measures Act 1925 ..	Labour
United Nations (Police) Act 1964 ..	Police	Western Samoa Act 1961 ..	External Affairs
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Act 1944 ..	External Affairs	Westport Harbour Act 1920 ..	Marine
Unit Trusts Act 1960 ..	Justice	Whaling Industry Act 1935 ..	Marine
Universities Act 1961 ..	Education	Wheat Board Act 1965 ..	Industries and Commerce
University of Auckland Act 1961 ..	Education	Wildlife Act 1953 ..	Internal Affairs
University of Canterbury Act 1961 ..	Education	Wills Act 1837 (U.K.) ..	Justice
University of Otago Ordinance 1869 and University of Otago Amendment Act 1961 ..	Education	Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Act 1965 ..	Internal Affairs
University of Waikato Act 1963 ..	Education	Wool Commission Act 1951 ..	Agriculture
Urban Farm Land Rating Act 1932 ..	Internal Affairs	Wool Industry Act 1944 ..	Agriculture
		Wool Labelling Act 1949 ..	Industries and Commerce
		Wool Proceeds Retention Act 1950 ..	Agriculture
		Wool Testing Authority Act 1964 ..	Agriculture
		Workers' Compensation Act 1956 ..	Labour

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS—Administrative tribunals have gradually developed over a period of more than 50 years. As a rule they are set up by Act of Parliament or under powers conferred by statute. Their growth is related to the continuing expansion of governmental activity and responsibility for the general well-being of the community. This development is common to many countries. A list of administrative tribunals in New Zealand is now presented. The list does not include tribunals which regulate entry into or expulsion from or regulation within a profession or occupation. (Source: *The Citizen and Power: Administrative Tribunals*—a survey by the Department of Justice.)

Name of Tribunal and Act Under Which Set Up	Function of Tribunal
Transport—	
Air Services Licensing Authority .. <i>Air Services Licensing Act 1951 (s. 3)</i>	(a) To issue air service licences, to amend and revoke the terms and conditions of such licences and to transfer such licences. (b) To hold public inquiries dealing with general conditions applicable to air service licences.
Air Services Licensing Appeal Authority .. <i>Air Services Licensing Act 1951 (s. 33)</i>	To determine appeals from decisions of Air Services Licensing Authority.
District Transport Licensing Authority .. <i>Transport Act 1962 (s. 93)</i>	To issue, transfer, amend, suspend, revoke, and renew goods, passenger, taxi, and rental service licences.
Harbour Ferry Service Licensing Authority .. <i>Transport Act 1962 (s. 96)</i>	To issue, transfer, amend, suspend, revoke, and renew harbour ferry service licences.
Transport Licensing Appeal Authority .. <i>Transport Act 1962 (s. 156)</i>	To determine appeals from decisions of a licensing authority.

Name of Tribunal and Act Under Which Set Up	Function of Tribunal
Transport Charges Appeal Authority .. <i>Transport Act 1962 (s. 157)</i>	To determine appeals from decision of a public body or Commissioner of Transport in relation to transport charges or from decision of Minister of Railways prescribing charges in respect of road passenger service under Part III of Government Railways Act 1949. It may also issue directions to any appropriate body to prescribe or review charges.
Businesses or Trades—	
Cinematography Films Licensing Authority .. <i>Cinematograph Films Act 1961 (s. 4)</i>	To determine applications for licences to show films and to impose standards for picture theatres.
Cinematograph Films Licensing and Registration Appeal Authority <i>Cinematograph Films Act 1961 (s. 81)</i>	To determine Appeals from decisions of— (a) The licensing authority. (b) The Registrar in respect of registration of any film. (c) The Cinematograph Films Projectionists Licensing Board.
Conscientious Objection Committee .. <i>Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954 (s. 175)</i>	To determine applications for exemptions from membership of industrial unions of workers on grounds of conscience.
Licensing Committees <i>Sale of Liquor Act 1962 (s. 32)</i>	To issue certain licences and permits under the Sale of Liquor Act. The Licensing Control Commission may also delegate certain powers to committees.
Licensing Control Commission <i>Sale of Liquor Act 1962 (s. 4)</i>	(a) To authorise the issue of new licences. (b) To determine fair price for new licences and on removal of licences. (c) To prescribe standards of accommodation and facilities on licensed premises and to conduct inquiries into requirements. (d) To grant and renew club charters. (e) To hear appeals from licensing committees. (f) To control the licensing fund. (g) To conduct inquiries at the request of the Minister of Justice.
Local Apprenticeship Committees .. <i>Apprentices Act 1948 (s.7)</i>	To approve entry into apprenticeships and deal generally with conditions of apprentices.
Motor Spirits Licensing Authority .. <i>Motor Spirits Distribution Act 1953 (s. 9)</i>	(a) To determine applications for granting, transfer, revocation, and amendment of licences to sell motor spirits. (b) To hold inquiries as to whether licensee is conforming with terms of licence.
Motor Spirits Licensing Appeal Authority .. <i>Motor Spirits Distribution Act 1953 (s. 26)</i>	To sit as judicial authority for determination of appeals from decisions of Motor Spirits Licensing Authority.
Pharmacy Authority <i>Pharmacy Amendment Act 1954 (s. 6)</i>	To consider applications for opening a pharmacy by certain companies, by non-chemists, and by chemists owning another pharmacy.
Shops and Offices Exemptions Tribunal .. <i>Shops and Offices Amendment Act 1953 (s. 3)</i>	To determine applications for exemption from provisions of Act or award obliging shops to be closed during certain hours.
Local Bodies—	
Local Government Commission <i>Local Government Commission Act 1967 (s. 3)</i>	To review the functions and districts of local authorities and to prepare schemes for the re-organisation of their functions and districts.

Name of Tribunal and Act Under Which Set Up	Function of Tribunal
Local Authorities Loans Board <i>Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 (Part I)</i> <i>(s. 4)</i> Inquiry Conducted by Audit Officer .. <i>Electric Power Boards Act 1925 (s. 7)</i> <i>Land Drainage Act 1908 (s. 87)</i> <i>Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act</i> <i>1941 (s. 28)</i> <i>And Others</i>	To consider applications by local authorities for permission to borrow money. To settle dispute or obtain evidence to assist towards settlement where local authorities fail to agree about financial adjustments on change of boundaries.
Land and Property— Copyright Tribunal <i>Copyright Act 1962 (s. 30)</i> Local Authority or Minister of Agriculture or appointee <i>Noxious Weeds Act 1950 (s. 5)</i> Town and Country Planning Appeal Board .. <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1953 (s. 39)</i>	To determine disputes in relation to the performing rights in copyright material. To determine appeals against notification to clear land given by inspector under s. 5 of Noxious Weeds Act. To determine appeals on— (a) Town planning matters under Town and Country Planning Act. (b) Certain decisions of local authorities under Municipal Corporations Act. (c) Decisions relating to land subdivision in counties.
Social Security Benefits— Crimes Compensation Tribunal <i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1963</i> <i>(s. 4)</i> Invalids Benefit Appeal Board <i>Social Security Act 1964 (s. 45)</i> Miners Benefits Appeal Board <i>Social Security Act 1964 (s. 51)</i> War Pensions Appeal Board <i>War Pensions Act 1954 (s. 8)</i>	To determine applications for compensation by victims of crimes of violence. To determine appeals from decisions of the Commission where benefit is declined on medical grounds. To determine appeals from decisions of the Commission where benefit is declined on medical grounds. To determine appeals from decisions of War Pensions Board.
Censorship— Cinematograph Films Censorship Board of Appeal <i>Cinematograph Films Act 1961 (s. 91)</i> Indecent Publications Tribunal <i>Indecent Publications Act 1963 (s. 3)</i>	To determine appeals from decisions of Censor relating to cinematograph films. To determine applications on questions relating to the indecency of any book, document or record.
Income Tax, Prices, etc.— Board of Review <i>Inland Revenue Department Amendment Act</i> <i>1960 (s. 3)</i> Controller and Auditor-General <i>Public Revenues Act 1953 (s. 26)</i> Co-operative Dairy Companies Income Tax Appeal Authority <i>Land and Income Tax Act 1954 (s. 146)</i>	To sit as judicial authority for hearing and determining objections to assessments of tax or duty or decisions or determinations of Commissioner of Inland Revenue. To recover loss through default, neglect, etc., of any servant of the Crown or any local authority. To determine appeals from decisions of Commissioner of Inland Revenue on status of company.

Name of Tribunal and Act Under Which Set Up	Function of Tribunal
Co-operative Dairy Companies Tribunal .. <i>Co-operative Dairy Companies Act 1943</i> (s. 17)	To determine dispute between the company and shareholders as to fair value of shares surrendered.
Earthquake and War Damage Commission .. <i>Earthquake and War Damage Act 1944</i> (s. 4 (1))	To determine applications for compensation for damage of property due to disasters or war.
Price Tribunal <i>Control of Prices Act 1947</i> (s. 3)	(a) To fix prices for goods and services. (b) To investigate complaints relating to prices of goods and services. (c) To maintain a survey of prices of goods and services and to institute proceedings for offences relating to prices.
Snow Loss Reserve Committee <i>Land and Income Tax Act 1954</i> (s. 136)	To determine amount of refund of deposit to taxpayer who suffers snow loss.
Trade Practices Appeal Authority .. <i>Trade Practices Act 1958</i> (s. 24)	To sit as judicial authority for the determination of appeals from orders of the Trade Practices and Prices Commission.
Trade Practices and Prices Commission .. <i>Trade Practices Act 1958</i> (s. 3)	(a) To enquire into trade practices and make orders directing the discontinuance or modification of any trade practice contrary to the public interest. (b) To recommend to the Minister of Industries and Commerce the imposition of price control in any case.
Salaries and Conditions of Public Servants—	
Appeal Board <i>Education (Assessment, Classification, and Appointment) Regulations 1965 (Part VII)</i> Reg. 67	To determine appeals by teachers against their assessment or classification.
Government Railways Appeal Board .. <i>Government Railways Act 1943</i> (s. 91)	To determine appeals relating to appointments, grading, dismissals, etc., of railway employees.
Government Railways Industrial Tribunal .. <i>Government Railways Act 1943</i> (s. 100)	To make wage orders in respect of railway employees.
Government Service Tribunal <i>Government Service Tribunal Act 1948</i> (s. 3)	To fix salaries, wages, and related conditions of public service employees up to prescribed level.
Permanent Head or State Services Commission Acting as Disciplinary Tribunal <i>State Services Act 1962</i> (ss. 57 and 58)	To hear charges of misconduct against public servants.
Police Appeal Board <i>Police Act 1958</i> (s. 46)	(a) To determine appeals against recommendations of the Police Promotion Board. (b) To determine appeals under s. 34 of the Police Act against a finding that any member of the police has been guilty of misconduct. (c) To determine appeals under s. 36 against a decision to dismiss any member.
Police Misconduct Tribunals <i>Police Act 1958</i> (s. 33)	To hear charges of misconduct against members of the police.
Post Office Appeal Board <i>Post Office Act 1959</i> (s. 193)	To hear appeals relating to appointments regrading, dismissals of Post Office employees.
Primary Teachers Appointment Appeal Board <i>Education Act 1964</i> (s. 144)	To determine appeals by teachers against non-appointment to positions.

Name of Tribunal and Act Under Which Set Up	Function of Tribunal
(a) Public Service Appeal Board .. <i>State Services Act 1962 (s. 61)</i>	To hear appeals against Commission's decisions on promotion, regrading, etc.
(b) Special Board of Appeal .. <i>State Services Act 1962 (s. 62)</i>	
Teachers Court of Appeal .. <i>Education Act 1964 (s. 174)</i>	To determine appeals by teachers against their suspension, dismissal, or transfer.
Miscellaneous—	
Waterfront Industry Tribunal .. <i>Waterfront Industry Act 1953 (s. 4)</i>	(a) To make orders as to pay and conditions of work for waterside workers. (b) To determine appeals from certain decisions of Port Conciliation Committees, the Waterfront Industry Commission and the National Amenities Committee. (c) To control and direct the activities of Port Conciliation Committees.
Coal Mines Council .. <i>Coal Mines Act 1925 (s. 166b)</i>	(a) To settle industrial disputes between owners and workers. (b) To make inquiries and report to Minister of Mines on matters affecting the coal mining industry.
Commissioner of Patents .. <i>Patents Act 1953</i>	To determine disputes in relation to the grant of patents, designs or registration of trade marks.
Court of Inquiry into Competency to hold Certificate under the Coal Mines Act <i>Coal Mines Act 1925 (s. 57)</i>	To make inquiries into competency to hold any certificate and cancel or suspend such certificates.
Medical Advertisements Board .. <i>Medical Advertisements Act 1942 (s. 3)</i>	To consider applications for order prohibiting untruthful medical advertisements.
Inquiries—	
Commission of Inquiry .. <i>Fire Services Act 1949 (s. 82)</i>	To investigate the circumstances of major fires.
Committee of Board of Health .. <i>Hospitals Act 1957 (s. 143)</i>	To hear appeal by licensee or manager of private hospital or any medical practitioner in respect of decisions of Director-General in relation to a private hospital.
Committee of Inquiry (Milk Board) .. <i>Milk Amendment Act 1951 (s. 19)</i>	To conduct an inquiry into organisation of town or milk industry.
Committee of Milk Council sitting as Appeal Authority against Alteration of Scheme of Milk Delivery <i>Milk Delivery Regulations 1949 (Reg. 12)</i>	To determine appeals against amendment, revocation of scheme of milk delivery.
Court of Inquiry into Aircraft Accidents .. <i>Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations 1953 (Reg. 13)</i>	To conduct a public inquiry for the purpose of establishing the circumstances surrounding an aircraft accident.
Court of Investigation .. <i>Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 (s. 325)</i>	To conduct an investigation into shipping casualties.
Minister of Works or his Appointee or Local Authority <i>Public Works Act 1928 (s. 22)</i>	To hear objections to the compulsory acquisition of land by Crown or local authority.
Tariff and Development Board .. <i>Tariff and Development Board Act 1961 (s. 3)</i>	At the request of certain Ministers to inquire into and make recommendations in respect of rates of duty, import licences, and any other matter relating to the protection and development of industry and overseas trade.
Underground Water Commission .. <i>Underground Water Act 1953 (s. 4)</i>	To inquire into proposals of a local authority to declare an underground water area.

JUDICIARY

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court—

Chief Justice: Right Hon. Sir Richard Wild, K.C.M.G.

Court of Appeal: Right Hon. Sir Alfred North, President; Hon. Sir Alexander Turner; Hon. Sir Thaddeus McCarthy.

Supreme Court, Puisne Judges: Hon. Sir George McGregor; Hon. T. E. Henry; Hon. A. L. Haslam; Hon. R. Hardie Boys; Hon. I. H. Macarthur; Hon. C. P. Richmond; Hon. A. O. Woodhouse; Hon. A. C. Perry; Hon. J. N. Wilson; Hon. A. L. Tompkins; Hon. L. F. Moller; Hon. G. D. Speight; Hon. C. M. Roper.

*Judges of the Court of Arbitration—*Hon. A. P. Blair; Hon. J. B. Thomson.

*Judge of Compensation Court—*Hon. A. P. Blair.

*Judge of the Land Valuation Court—*Hon. K. G. Archer.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT, WITH TITLES AND HOLDERS OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

Department	Chief Administrative Positions	
	Title	Name
Agriculture	Director-General	A. T. Johns, M.Sc., Ph.D. (CANT.)
Audit	Controller and Auditor-General	B. D. A. Greig, M.COM.
Civil Aviation	Secretary	R. J. Polaschek, B.A., M.COM., A.R.A.N.Z., D.P.A.
Crown Law	Solicitor-General	J. C. White, LL.M.
Customs	Comptroller	V. W. Thomas, ACCTS. PROF., C.A.I.
Defence, Ministry of	Secretary	W. Hutchings.
	Chief of Defence Staff	Lieut.-General Sir Leonard Thornton, K.C.B.
	Chief of Air Staff	Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Turner, C.B., C.B.E.
	Chief of General Staff	Major-General R. B. Dawson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
	Chief of Naval Staff	Rear-Admiral J. O'C. Ross, C.B., C.B.E.
Education	Director-General	K. J. Shecn, M.A., Ph.D.(LOND.)
External Affairs	Secretary	G. R. Laking, LL.B.
Government Life Insurance	Commissioner	A. C. Paine, D.L.I.
Government Printing Office	Government Printer	A. R. Shearer.
Health	Director-General	D. P. Kennedy, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Industries and Commerce	Secretary	M. J. Moriarty, ACCTS.PROF., D.P.A.
Inland Revenue	Commissioner	D. A. Stevens, ACCTS. PROF.
Internal Affairs	Secretary and Clerk of Writs	P. J. O'Dea, ACCTS. PROF., D.P.A.
Justice	Secretary for Justice	J. L. Robson, C.B.E., LL.M., Ph.D.
Labour	Secretary of Labour	N. S. Woods, M.A., DIP.ED., DIP.SOC.SCI.
Lands and Survey	Director-General	R. J. MacLachlan, B.A., B.COM., DIP.U.V.(AUCK.).
Law Drafting	Counsel and Compiler of Statutes	D. A. S. Ward, B.A., LL.B.
Legislative	Clrk of House of Representatives	H. N. Dollimore, C.B.E., LL.B.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT, WITH TITLES AND HOLDERS OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS—*continued*

Department	Chief Administrative Positions	
	Title	Name
Maori and Islands Affairs ..	Secretary, and Maori Trustee	J. M. McEwen, LL.B.
Marine	Secretary	R. N. Kerr, M.E.C.A., A.M.I. (MECH.) E.
Mines	Under-Secretary	I. D. Dick, M. SC.
New Zealand Electricity ..	General Manager	E. B. MacKenzie, B.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.(MECH.)E.
New Zealand Forest Service ..	Director-General	A. L. Poole, M.SC., B.FOR.SC.
Police	Commissioner	C. L. Urquhart, B.E.M., Q.P.M.
Post Office	Director-General	G. Searle, M.SC., M.I.E.E., M.N.Z.I.E.
Prime Minister's	Permanent Head	G. R. Laking, LL.B.
	Principal Private Secretary ..	P. A. Barnes, ACCTS.PROF.
Public Trust	Public Trustee	A. E. Kennard, LL.M.
Railways	General Manager	I. Thomas, LL.B., A.M.INST.T.
Scientific and Industrial Research	Director-General	W. M. Hamilton, D.SC., M.AGRIC.SC., N.D.H.(N.Z.)
Social Security	Director, Chairman, Social Security Commission, and Secretary for War Pensions	G. J. Brocklehurst, B.COM., A.R.A.N.Z.
State Advances Corporation of New Zealand	Managing Director	W. Hay, LL.M.
	General Manager	R. G. Millard, LL.B., ACCTS.PROF.
State Insurance	General Manager	N. R. Ainsworth, ACCTS.PROF.
State Services Commission ..	Chairman of Commission ..	A. G. Rodda, A.R.A.N.Z., D.P.A.
	Members	I. G. Lythgoe, M.COM. R. G. Norman, B.E., M. SC. E. G. Davey, B.COM., ACCTS.PROF.
Statistics	Government Statistician ..	J. V. T. Baker, M.A., M.COM F.R.A.N.Z., D.P.A.
Tourist and Publicity	General Manager	R. S. Austin.
Transport	Commissioner	R. J. Polaschek, B.A., M.COM., A.R.A.N.Z., D.P.A.
Treasury	Secretary	N. R. Davis, B.COM., ACCTS.PROF.
Valuation	Valuer-General	J. B. Brown, DIP.AG.(LIN.).
Works, Ministry of	Commissioner of Works ..	P. L. Laing, B.E., M.I.C.E.
	Government Architect	F. G. F. Sheppard, F.N.Z.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Housing Division	Director	J. V. Jebson, F.N.Z.I.A.

THE STATE SERVICES

The State Services comprise, in the widest sense, all servants of the Crown other than those holding political or judicial office. They include the 36 Departments of the Public Service, and the Post Office, Railways Department, Legislative Department, Law Drafting Office, and other State organisations such as Government Corporations and Agencies,

the Police, the armed forces, and the teaching and health services. In the following table the staff numbers of the State Services are set out.

Organisation	Staff Numbers at 31 March		
	1949	1964	1967
Public Service Departments	50,290	64,330	68,842
Railways Department	26,484	24,168	23,231
Post Office	17,690	27,765	29,804
Education board and teaching staff ..	13,321	24,699	28,391*
Hospital board staff	14,895	26,952	31,665
Armed forces	7,902	12,950	12,932
N. Z. Broadcasting Corporation ..	885	2,144	2,621
Police	1,541	2,611	2,723
National Airways Corporation ..	1,112	2,193	2,665
Air New Zealand	384	1,071	2,176
Tourist Hotel Corporation†	—	477	682
Legislative Department	150	151	148
Totals	134,654	189,511	205,880
Total as percentage of total population	7.2	7.3	7.5
Total as percentage of total labour force	18.8	19.8	19.7

*At 30 September 1966.

†Formed in 1956.

In New Zealand with its long tradition of Government activity in many spheres the work of the State Services covers a broad field and expansion has taken place as successive Governments have responded to social and economic needs and demands of the welfare state.

The relative cost of government has, however, remained remarkably stable over the past 25 years, being approximately 10 percent of gross national product, as shown in the following table.

Year	Governments Current Expenditure on Goods and Services*	Gross National Product	Percentage
	\$(million)	\$(million)	
1938-39	46.4	463.7	10.0
1948-49	100.0	978.4	10.2
1953-54	178.0	1,680.7	10.6
1958-59	236.2	2,270.4	10.4
1961-62	280.4	2,720.8	10.3
1962-63	302.2	2,924.4	10.3
1963-64	320.2	3,200.2	10.0
1964-65	346.8	3,482.8	10.0
1965-66	381.0	3,735.9	10.2
1966-67	418.2	3,937.1	10.6

*This figure is net of departmental receipts other than taxation. It also excludes the operating expenses of trading Departments, expenditures of a capital nature, and transfer payments to either persons or local authorities such as social security benefits, pensions, subsidies, and interest on the public debt paid in New Zealand.

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION—Arising out of the report of the Royal Commission on State Services, the State Services Act 1962 provides for a State Services Commission of up to four persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

In respect of Departments of the Public Service, the Commission is responsible for—

- (a) Reviewing the machinery of Government, including the allocation of functions to and between Departments, the desirability of or need for the creation of new Departments and the amalgamation or abolition of existing Departments, the co-ordination of the activities of Departments, and the extent and nature of controls exercised by any one Department over the operations of another Department;
- (b) Reviewing the efficiency and economy of each Department;
- (c) The provision of suitable office accommodation and the prescription and supervision of physical working conditions of all employees in the Public Service;
- (d) Approving and reviewing establishments of staff;
- (e) Acting as the central personnel authority for the Public Service;
- (f) Prescribing basic training programmes, furnishing advice on and assisting with the training of staff, and making recommendations to the Minister on the facilities necessary for the proper training of staff;
- (g) Providing management consultation services, including advice as to efficient work and control methods and techniques, data processing equipment, and problems of organisation.

It has complete independence in dealing with individual employees of the Public Service, but is made responsible to a Minister in all other matters.

When directed by the Minister charged with the administration of the Act, at the request of the Minister responsible for another part of the State Services, e.g., the Post Office or the Railways Department, the Commission must associate itself with the head of that particular part of the service in an investigation of its organisation, methods, or procedures. The Commission must also, when requested by the head of or the Minister in Charge of any part of the State Services, provide management consultation services, including advice as to efficient work and control methods and techniques, data processing equipment and problems of organisation, and also furnish advice on and assist with training of staff.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE: Recruitment—The recruitment of public servants is conducted by the State Services Commission through its district representatives, its own officers, and by Departments in collaboration with the Commission. Details of career openings in the Service are regularly supplied to schools; career leaflets are published by some Departments. In some occupations it is necessary to recruit professional and technical staff from overseas.

All recruits are appointed on probation normally for two years.

Promotion—Promotion in the Public Service is based on merit. Although the Service has clearly defined salary scales and avenues of promotion, it also provides quick promotion with special salary increases to officers of outstanding merit. All vacancies above basic level are widely advertised so that all persons in the Service, and sometimes persons outside the Service, may apply for higher positions. Appointments are made on the basis of merit which is determined by comparing applicants on the basis of work experience and competence; personal qualities, characteristics and attributes relevant to the position to be filled; and relevant educational or other qualifications.

Appeals—Public servants have certain rights of appeal to the Public Service Appeal Board concerning (a) promotions approved by the Commission, (b) decisions by the Commission contrary to the recommendations of classification and grading committees, (c) decisions by the Commission concerning disciplinary charges made against officers, and (d) transfer from any place within, to any place outside New Zealand. An officer may also apply to the Chairman of the Appeal Board for leave to appeal against transfer within New Zealand on grounds of extraordinary personal hardship. The Board's decisions are final.

Classification and Grading—The Commission is in the process of prescribing occupational classes according to the nature of the duties required to be performed, and each occupational class is graded according to relative levels of responsibility and skills required.

The Commission is responsible for conducting a continuous review of the classification and grading of the Public Service, but an officer has the right to apply to a classification and grading committee for a review of the grading of his position, if he has not had the grading of any position he has occupied reviewed by a classification and grading committee within the previous five years.

Classification and grading committees, after receiving evidence, make recommendations to the State Services Commission. If the Commission decides contrary to a committee's recommendation the applicant may appeal to the Public Service Appeal Board.

Remuneration—Salary rates are related to the levels of remuneration of persons doing comparable work in employment outside the Public Service, and adequate margins are maintained for skill and responsibility.

Efficiency and Economy—Successful administration depends in part on the use of up-to-date management techniques. In fulfilling its responsibility for reviewing efficiency and economy in the Public Service, the Commission, in collaboration with Departments, makes full use of inspection of work and analysis of systems, standards and controls; new training methods and materials; modern technical processes and equipment; clearly defined systems of delegation of authority and of discipline.

Complementary to the continuing search for improved organisation and methods is a formal suggestions scheme designed to stimulate suggestions for better methods from all ranks of public servants. This scheme produces a steady flow of suggestions many of which are adopted in full or in part.

Staff Training and Education—A comprehensive Service training and education policy is pursued by the Commission's Staff Training Branch. The Branch organises central courses, instructs departmental training officers in training techniques, publishes training material, assists Departments to develop training to meet specific needs, and acts as a general clearing house for the exchange of information on training methods. It also administers the various bursary schemes operated by the Commission.

Office Accommodation and Physical Working Conditions—The Commission is charged with ensuring that adequate and suitable office accommodation is obtained to meet the requirements of the Public Service, and also sets the standards to be maintained in the physical working conditions of all public servants.

Statistics: Staff—The detailed distribution of staff among Departments in the Public Service is shown in the Commission's annual report to Parliament (Parliamentary paper H. 14). At 31 March 1967 there were 46,670 permanent officers and 2,548 temporary staff (excluding casuals) employed; a year earlier the comparable figures were 45,470 and 2,185 respectively.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER (OMBUDSMAN)

Under the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Act 1962 there has been appointed a Commissioner whose principal function is to inquire into complaints from members of the public relating to administrative decisions of Government Departments and related organisations. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the House of Representatives. Complaints to the Commissioner must be made in writing and be accompanied by a fee of \$2. Investigations are conducted in private, but the Commissioner can decide not to investigate complaints where, for instance, the subject-matter is trivial or the complainant has not a sufficient personal interest in the subject-matter of the complaint.

The Ombudsman is empowered to report his opinion, after such an investigation, to the Department and to the Minister concerned, and if no action is taken he may report to Parliament.

The first Ombudsman was appointed on 1 October 1962, and makes an annual report to Parliament in parliamentary paper A. 6. Nearly all complaints held to be justified are rectified by the Department or organisation concerned. No complaint of actual malpractice has been found justified.

An analysis of the complaints made to the Ombudsman and the resultant action is given in the following table.

Action on Complaint	1 Oct 1962– 31 Mar 1965	1 April 1964– 31 Mar 1966	1 April 1965– 31 Mar 1967	Total
Outside jurisdiction	672	243	219	1,134
Declined	31	14	7	52
Discontinued	94	66	64	224
Withdrawn	104	78	65	247
Investigated and considered justified ..	162	45	56	263
Investigated and considered not justified ..	706	227	295	1,228
Totals ..	1,769	673	706	3,148*

*There were 93 cases still under investigation at 31 March 1967.

HONOURS

Since the preceding issue of the *Yearbook* the following honours have been conferred by Her Majesty the Queen for services rendered in connection with New Zealand:

NEW YEARS HONOURS LIST, 1968

CIVIL DIVISION

Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.)

Mr John te Herekiele Grace, M.V.O.

Knight Bachelor—

Mr William Calder Mackay, O.B.E., M.C.

Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (C.M.G.)—

Mr O. S. Hintz; The Most Reverend Dr J. M. Liston.

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)—

Mr M. O. Barnett; Mr A. I. Cottrell; Mr H. W. Dowling; Mr T. C. Morrison.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—

Mr W. S. Baverstock; Mr R. G. J. Berry; Mr K. C. A. Carter; Dr E. M. Elder; Mr R. Ferner; Miss R. I. Gardner; Mr O. G. James; Mr W. Malcolm; Mr H. Mawson; Dr M. E. Shackelton; Mr H. S. Thomas.

Companion of the Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.)—

Mr D. A. Campbell.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—

Mrs E. C. Craven; Mr M. T. Dearsly; Mr A. H. Finnie; Mr D'A. O. Haskell; Mr F. E. Humphreys; The Reverend W. W. H. Greenslade; Miss H. M. Johnson; Captain R. T. Mounsey; Mr E. W. Norman; Mr A. E. Reid, M.M.; Mr R. C. Reid; Mr R. W. Robson; Mr A. G. Scott; Mr T. D. Scott; Miss I. R. Stevenson; Mrs M. B. Veitch; Mr C. R. Wylde.

British Empire Medal for Gallantry (B.E.M.)—

Miss L. M. Robertson.

British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)—

Mrs A. G. Booth; Mr W. C. Chambers; Constable L. I. Dolmant; Mr J. H. Harding; Mr A. R. Hurst; Mr K. R. Lott; Miss P. H. Park; Mr W. N. T. Puke; Mr A. W. Soundy; Mrs M. J. Symon.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service—

Chief Superintendent G. Claridge.

Queen's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service—

Chief Fire Officer M. F. Morton; Deputy Chief Fire Officer L. V. Horne.

MILITARY DIVISION

Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.)—

Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Turner, C.B.E.

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)—

Brigadier H. A. Purcell, D.S.O., E.D., A.D.C.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—

Honorary Commander W. H. Minchall, V.R.D; Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Grierson, E.D;
Group Captain M. S. Gunton, A.F.C.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—

Lieutenant R. Goddard; Major R. J. Pearce; Major S. B. Matthews; Chaplain Third Class
J. H. McNeil; Warrant Officer First Class P. E. Wischnowsky; Squadron Officer G. St.
C. Bezar; Flight Lieutenant J. V. W. Thomas.

Air Force Cross (A.F.C.)

Wing Commander B. L. O'Connor.

British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)—

Chief Petty Officer A. M. Cameron; Regulating Coxswain S. Harper; Chief Shipwright
D. J. Butler; Chief Petty Officer Dental Assistant G. L. Bouterey; Staff Sergeant R. C.
James; Staff Sergeant H. K. Handley; Sergeant G. A. Horsfall; Sergeant B. M. Edwards;
Flight Sergeant R. H. Palmer.

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air—

Flight Lieutenant N. J. S. Rodger.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST, JUNE 1968

CIVIL DIVISION

Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.)—

Mr Hugh John Dyke Acland.

Knight Bachelor—

Mr Desmond Henry Todd.

Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.)—

Mr F. L. Onion; Mr T. K. S. Sidey.

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)—

Mr H. N. Dollimore; Dr J. L. Robson; Mr G. D. Stewart; Mr A. U. Wells.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—

Rabbi A. Astor; Mr H. J. Barrett; Mr H. L. Boughton; Mr A. R. Guthrey, M.C.; Dr J. B.
Lowe; Mr S. B. MacLennan; Mr E. C. Marris; Mr G. A. Nicholls; Mr R. A. Nimon;
Miss J. N. Wallace; Mr I. R. Wills.

Companion of the Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.)—

Dr A. G. Couston.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (for Gallantry) (M.B.E.)—

Mr J. W. Reid.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—

Miss M. H. Allen; Mr R. W. Brown; Mr W. F. Forrester; Mr G. H. Fox; Mr L. C. Gorman;
Mr R. J. Guerin; Mrs M. Johnson; Mr G. T. Lee; Mrs M. M. Livingston; Miss J. R.
McMillan; Mr J. E. Marnane; Mr E. P. Meachen; Brigadier B. V. Palmer; Mr I. E.
Reddish; Mrs R. R. Sage; Mr R. E. Shortt; Dr P. W. Tapsell; Mr L. G. Thompson; Mr
H. G. Warren; Mr J. D. Campbell.

British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)—

Constable R. J. Clarke; Miss P. H. Dawson; Miss M. J. N. Easdale; Mrs K. H. Harris;
Traffic Officer J. M. Henderson; Miss W. A. Huggins; Mr P. F. McAlpine; Mrs M. E.
Miller; Mr N. F. Pachaud; Mr H. M. Piripi; Miss A. M. Stace; Miss C. Welsh.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (Q.P.M.)—

Superintendent E. R. Trask.

MILITARY DIVISION

Commauder of the Most Excelleut Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)—
Commodore J. P. S. Vallant.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—

Commander W. J. L. Smith, D.S.O.; Lieutenant Colonel B. M. Poananga, M.B.E.; Wing
Commander R. M. Jarrett.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—

Chaplain R. H. McKenzie; Captain (Temporary Major) R. T. V. Taylor; Captain N. M.
F. Officer; Warrant Officer First Class E. G. Rolle; Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. P.
Morgan; Warrant Officer Second Class C. R. Clements; Squadron Leader J. B. Noonan;
Warrant Officer G. R. McDonald.

Member of the Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.):

Matron K. M. W. Amon.

Air Force Cross (A.F.C.):

Squadron Leader C. W. Rudd; Flight Lieutenant R. T. R. Gilbert.

British Empire Medal (B.E.M.):

Chief Radio Instructor J. F. Blackburn; Chief Mechanician J. A. Thomas; Petty Officer
(Temporary Chief Petty Officer) H. T. Whaanga; Sergeant P. J. Larter; Sergeant A.
McKenzie; Flight Sergeant C. G. McDowell.

AWARDS—SOUTH-EAST ASIA THEATRE

Mention in Despatches (M.I.D.)—

Captain K. Murphy; Corporal W. Walker.

NEW ZEALAND DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION OVERSEAS

Embassies

Belgium—51 Rue de la Loi, Brussels 4.

European Economic Community—51 Rue de la Loi, Brussels 4.

France—9 Rue Leonard de Vinci, Paris, XVI.

Germany, West—532 Bad Godesberg, Zanderstrasse 31, Bonn.

Indonesia—60 Djalan Prof. Moh. Yamin S.H., Menteng, Djakarta.

Ireland—New Zealand House, Haymarket, London.

Italy—Via Zara 28, Rome, 00198.

Japan—26 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Korea—26 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Laos—96 Sathorn Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

Nepal—39 Golf Links Road, New Delhi 3, India.

Netherlands—53 Anna Paulownastraat, S.2, The Hague.

Thailand—96 Sathorn Road, Bangkok.

United States of America—19 Observatory Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20008.

Vietnam—45 Phung Khac Khoan, Saigon.

High Commissions

Australia—M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Canberra, A.C.T.

Britain—New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

Canada—Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

Ceylon—39 Golf Links Road, New Delhi 3, India.

India—39 Golf Links Road, New Delhi 3.

Malaysia—Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Singapore—13 Nassim Road, Singapore 10.

Western Samoa—Apia.

Other Missions

Australia—Consular Office, United Insurance Building, corner George and Hunter Streets, Sydney.

Greece—Consulate-General, Leoforos Vasilissis Sophias 63, Athens 140.

Hong Kong—New Zealand Commission, 1124 Prince's Building, Chater Road.

Philippines—Minister, 1124 Prince's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

South-East Asia Treaty Organisation—Council Representative, 96 Sathorn Road, Bangkok.

Switzerland—Consulate-General, 58 Rue de Moillebeau, CH/1211, Geneva 19.

United Nations—New Zealand Mission, 733 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10017.

New Zealand Mission, 58 Rue de Moillebeau, CH/1211, Geneva 19.

United States of America—Consulate-General, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10020.

Consulate-General, 153 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Consulate-General, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Argentina—Consulate of the Argentine Republic, Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington.

Australia—Australian High Commission, I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.

Austria—Hon. Consulate-General, 139 Featherston St., Wellington.

Belgium—Embassy of Belgium, Dominion Farmers Institute, Featherston Street, Wellington.

Hon. Consul, Care of Milne and Choyce Ltd., Auckland.

Hon. Consul, 87 Worcester Street, Christchurch.

Hon. Consul (vacant), Dunedin.

Britain—British High Commission, Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington.

Information Office, Shell House, Albert Street, Auckland.

Canada—Canadian High Commission, I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.

Ceylon—Hon. Trade Commissioner, Huddart Parker Building, Wellington.

Chile—Hon. Consul, Bates Building, 10 Customs Street East, Auckland.

China—Embassy of Republic of China, D.I.C. Building, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Czechoslovakia—Legation of Czechoslovakia, 12 Anne Street, Wellington.

Denmark—Royal Danish Embassy, Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington.

Hon. Consul, 101–103 Queen's Arcade, Customs Street, Auckland.

Hon. Consul, 100 Cumnor Terrace, Woolston, Christchurch.

Hon. Vice-Consul, 12–20 St. Andrew St. Dunedin.

Ecuador—Hon. Consul, General Buildings, Waring Taylor St., Wellington.

Fiji—NZ Agents for the Colony of Fiji, L.D. Nathan & Co. Ltd., Fort St., Auckland.

Finland—Hon. Consul, C.P.D. House, 108 The Terrace, Wellington.

France—Embassy of France, Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington.

Germany, West—Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, 3 Claremont Grove, Wellington.

Hon. Consul, 203 Queen Street, Auckland.

Greece—Hon. Consul-General, 270 Wakefield Street, Wellington.

Hon. Consul, Third Floor, Prudential Building, Auckland.

India—High Commission of India, 49 Willis Street, Wellington.

Indonesia—Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, 11 Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, N.I.

Italy—Embassy of Italy, 24 Grant Road, Wellington.

Japan—Embassy of Japan, 298 Oriental Parade, Wellington.

Consulate of Japan, Bank of New South Wales Bldng, Queen St., Auckland.

Hon. Consul, J. Pallot and Co. Ltd., Christchurch.

Malaysia—Hon. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 14016, Wellington.

Netherlands—Royal Netherlands Legation, Shell House, Wellington.

Hon. Consul, 83 Customs Street East, Auckland.

Hon. Consul, 178 Cashel Street, Christchurch.

Hon. Consul, National Mortgage and Agency Co., Dunedin.

Norway—Hon. Consul, 12–22 Johnston St, Wellington.

Hon. Vice-Consul, 13 Brighton Terrace, Mairangi Bay, Auckland.

Hon. Vice-Consul, Cnr of Colombo and Lichfield Sts, Christchurch.

Hon. Vice-Consul, 365 Princes St., Dunedin.

Panama—Hon. Consul, N.I.M.U. Building, O'Connell Street, Auckland.

Hon. Consul-General, 219 Sutherland Rd., Wellington.

Peru—Hon. Consul, P.O. Box 2857, Auckland.

Philippines—Hon. Consul, A.M.P. Building, Auckland.

Poland—Consulate-General of the Polish Peoples' Republic, 1 Heaton Terrace, Wellington.

Portugal—Hon. Consul, L. D. Nathan, Auckland.

Hon. Consul, Challenge House, 105–109 The Terrace.

Singapore—High Commission, Molesworth House, Molesworth St., Wellington.

South Africa—Consul-General, 36 Wadestown Road, Wellington.

Sweden—Royal Swedish Embassy, 105 Customhouse Quay, Wellington.

Hon. Consul, Corner of Beach Road and Anzac Avenue, Auckland.

Switzerland—Embassy of Switzerland, D.I.C. Building, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Thailand—Royal Thai Embassy, 9 Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington.

Tonga—NZ Agents for the Government of Tonga, Commerce Bldg, Beach Rd., Auckland.

Turkey—Hon. Consul, Globe Chambers, 11 Swanson Street, Auckland.

U.S.S.R.—Legation of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 57 Messines Road, Wellington.

U.S.A.—Embassy of the United States of America, Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington.

Consul, A.M.P. Building, Queen Street East, Auckland.

Venezuela—Hon. Consul, 29 Princes Street, Auckland C. 1.

Yugoslavia—Consul-General, 49 Hobson Street, Wellington.

Countries with diplomatic representation in Australia with responsibility for New Zealand are: Brazil (Canberra), Burma (Canberra), Ceylon (Canberra), Chile (Sydney), Ireland (Canberra), Israel (Canberra), Korea (Sydney), Lebanon (Sydney), Malaysia (Canberra), Norway (Sydney), Pakistan (Canberra), Philippines (Canberra), Vietnam (Canberra).

NEW ZEALAND TRADE REPRESENTATION OVERSEAS

There are official trade commissioners at the diplomatic missions in Canberra, Sydney, London, Athens, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Djakarta, Singapore, New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles at the addresses given on a preceding page.

Addresses of additional official trade commissioners and other representatives are as follows:

Australia—330 Collins Street, Melbourne.

M.L.C. Building, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Canada—635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 2, Quebec.

409 Granville Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

Fiji—Trade Correspondent, Air New Zealand Ltd., Suva.

Trade Correspondent, Air New Zealand Ltd., Nandi Airport.

France—Apartment 2, 185 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris 16.

Jamaica—Resident in Trinidad.

Pacific—Department of Industries and Commerce, Bledisloe State Building, Auckland.

Tahiti—Trade Correspondent, Air New Zealand Ltd., Papeete.

Trinidad and Tobago—90 Independence Square, Port of Spain.

U.S.A.—Association's Building, 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington D.C., 20036.

Trade Correspondent, 2354 Kalakaua Avenue, Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Fuller information and also details of official overseas trade representation in New Zealand are set out in the booklet *Overseas Representatives in New Zealand and New Zealand Representatives Overseas* published by the Department of External Affairs, Wellington.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

TOTAL POPULATION AND EXTERNAL MIGRATION

Year	Population‡		Mean Population‡		Year Ended 31 March	
	At 31 December	At 31 March	Year Ended 31 December	Year Ended 31 March	Overseas Passenger Arrivals*	Overseas Passenger Departures*
1917	1,147,448	1,150,938	1,148,893	1,149,225	20,470	20,047
1918	1,158,149	1,154,559	1,152,798	1,152,748	13,718	12,214
1919	1,227,181	1,178,406	1,912,665	1,166,482	11,978	11,473
1920	1,257,611	1,236,915	1,242,396	1,207,660	26,900	23,990
1921	1,292,892	1,267,498	1,274,917	1,252,206	46,090	31,908
1922	1,318,884	1,301,251	1,305,126	1,283,546	41,128	30,396
1923	1,343,021	1,325,301	1,328,193	1,311,382	34,108	28,581
1924	1,370,403	1,347,853	1,352,618	1,334,029	36,254	30,487
1925	1,401,230	1,379,487	1,384,428	1,359,995	42,211	29,913
1926	1,429,669	1,409,812	1,413,743	1,392,073	42,449	30,714
1927	1,450,356	1,438,132	1,439,004	1,420,838	45,682	34,018
1928	1,467,370	1,453,821	1,456,075	1,443,551	35,837	37,072
1929	1,486,134	1,471,110	1,473,419	1,460,363	34,799	34,088
1930	1,506,809	1,489,203	1,493,019	1,478,027	33,839	31,454
1931	1,522,762	1,511,700	1,514,215	1,498,416	30,741	25,632
1932	1,534,739	1,525,545	1,527,062	1,517,940	17,891	21,063
1933	1,547,124	1,538,028	1,539,590	1,530,119	18,713	21,308
1934	1,558,373	1,550,125	1,551,523	1,542,651	19,687	22,022
1935	1,569,689	1,560,992	1,562,233	1,554,297	24,901	28,051
1936	1,584,617	1,573,927	1,575,231	1,565,263	26,936	28,050
1937	1,601,758	1,587,211	1,589,972	1,578,757	31,670	32,023
1938	1,618,313	1,604,479	1,606,763	1,594,275	38,738	36,352
1939	1,641,639	1,624,714	1,628,512	1,611,362	42,648	37,685
1940	1,633,645	1,640,901	1,637,305	1,633,447	31,432	25,404
1941	1,631,276	1,636,230	1,630,948	1,635,715	13,814	13,100
1942	1,636,403	1,634,338	1,639,572	1,630,419	7,102	6,893
1943	1,642,041	1,634,094	1,635,635	1,640,191	3,133	2,592
1944	1,676,286	1,643,900	1,655,795	1,637,570	3,747	3,640
1945	1,727,817	1,679,972	1,694,641	1,664,585	7,207	6,189
1946	1,781,214	1,756,756	1,759,526	1,710,680	13,309	10,966
1947	1,817,453	1,789,476	1,798,262	1,770,291	25,358	22,320
1948	1,853,806	1,828,025	1,834,655	1,807,611	33,144	27,388
1949	1,892,042	1,864,560	1,871,748	1,843,767	35,946	31,765
1950	1,927,629	1,902,883	1,909,092	1,881,317	50,880	43,000
1951	1,970,522	1,938,032	1,947,529	1,917,934	54,644	47,122
1952	2,024,556	1,984,730	1,996,149	1,958,729	62,498	46,834
1953	2,074,781	2,037,553	2,048,826	2,009,506	66,240	44,208
1954	2,118,434	2,087,740	2,094,910	2,061,376	61,845	46,404
1955	2,164,734	2,130,927	2,138,946	2,105,767	61,610	54,580
1956	2,209,132	2,175,373	2,182,833	2,150,290	66,472	58,380
1957	2,262,814	2,221,169	2,232,591	2,194,108	76,005	64,563
1958	2,315,900	2,275,515	2,285,852	2,246,093	79,666	64,258
1959	2,359,746	2,326,129	2,334,617	2,298,814	83,648	73,656
1960	2,403,567	2,370,166	2,377,010	2,345,602	89,377	86,164
1961	2,461,243	2,414,296	2,426,654	2,388,004	106,238	104,618
1962	2,515,835	2,474,588	2,484,873	2,441,400	132,656	113,824
1963	2,566,915	2,527,868	2,536,912	2,498,357	143,872	130,233
1964	2,616,970	2,582,407	2,589,150	2,550,114	164,646	149,162
1965	2,663,843	2,628,900	2,635,352	2,601,219	190,291	178,300
1966	2,712,250	2,676,809	2,682,968	2,647,199	219,939	207,918
1967	2,747,093	2,727,148	2,729,188	2,695,310	250,406	235,971
1968		2,755,092		2,737,036	259,381	267,471

*Excluding through passengers and tourists on cruising liners.
forces personnel overseas.

†Provisional.

‡Does not include armed

VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Numbers			Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population		Deaths Under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births	Marriages	
	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths Under 1 Year	Live Births	Deaths		Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population
1921	29,623	11,474	..	23.24	9.00	..	10,883	8.54
1922	30,448	11,874	..	23.33	9.03	..	9,834	7.53
1923	29,148	12,239	..	21.95	9.21	..	10,352	7.79
1924	29,260	11,540	..	21.63	8.53	..	10,502	7.76
1925	29,869	11,844	1,309	21.57	8.56	43.82	10,817	7.81
1926	30,009	12,517	1,312	21.23	8.85	43.72	10,994	7.78
1927	29,376	12,600	1,316	20.41	8.76	44.80	10,796	7.50
1928	29,045	12,860	1,166	19.95	8.83	40.14	10,919	7.50
1929	28,963	13,220	1,086	19.66	8.97	37.50	11,403	7.74
1930	28,923	13,145	1,112	19.37	8.80	38.45	11,494	7.70
1931	28,934	13,062	1,077	19.11	8.63	37.22	10,254	6.77
1932	27,629	12,875	1,039	18.09	8.43	37.61	10,492	6.87
1933	27,282	12,862	1,043	17.72	8.35	38.23	11,067	7.19
1934	27,303	13,810	1,060	17.60	8.90	38.82	11,788	7.60
1935	27,216	13,664	1,128	17.42	8.74	41.45	12,744	8.16
1936	28,467	14,658	1,168	18.07	9.31	41.03	14,448	9.17
1937	29,985	15,215	1,178	18.86	9.57	39.29	14,973	9.42
1938	30,942	16,874	1,537	19.26	10.50	49.67	15,959	9.93
1939	32,949	15,933	1,371	20.23	9.78	41.61	17,791	10.92
1940	37,036	15,875	1,362	22.62	9.70	36.78	18,084	11.04
1941	39,234	17,047	1,562	24.06	10.45	39.81	13,830	8.48
1942	37,904	18,117	1,388	23.12	11.05	36.62	12,775	7.79
1943	34,751	17,122	1,350	21.25	10.47	38.47	12,021	7.35
1944	38,107	17,049	1,473	23.01	10.30	38.65	13,646	8.24
1945	41,651	17,686	1,449	24.58	10.44	34.77	16,693	9.85
1946	47,647	17,720	1,524	27.08	10.07	31.99	21,096	11.99
1947	49,804	17,442	1,487	27.70	9.70	29.86	19,047	10.59
1948	49,149	17,285	1,350	26.79	9.42	27.47	17,750	9.67
1949	48,905	17,578	1,468	26.13	9.39	30.02	17,354	9.27
1950	49,414	18,084	1,364	25.88	9.47	27.60	17,099	8.96
1951	49,889	18,836	1,374	25.62	9.67	27.54	16,915	8.69
1952	51,928	18,896	1,475	26.01	9.47	28.40	17,061	8.55
1953	51,943	18,354	1,335	25.35	8.96	25.70	17,224	8.41
1954	54,131	18,876	1,302	25.84	9.01	24.05	17,557	8.38
1955	55,676	19,225	1,365	26.03	8.99	24.52	17,795	8.32
1956	56,593	19,696	1,313	25.93	9.02	23.20	17,531	8.03
1957	58,484	20,862	1,420	26.20	9.34	24.28	17,614	7.89
1958	60,635	20,301	1,416	26.53	8.88	23.35	18,305	8.01
1959	61,869	21,128	1,477	26.50	9.05	23.87	18,315	7.84
1960	62,850	20,892	1,420	26.44	8.79	22.59	18,909	7.96
1961	65,476	21,782	1,490	26.99	8.98	22.76	19,426	8.00
1962	65,127	22,081	1,331	26.21	8.89	20.44	19,572	7.86
1963	64,675	22,416	1,269	25.49	8.84	19.62	19,856	7.81
1964	62,459	22,861	1,193	24.12	8.83	19.10	20,720	7.97
1965	60,178	22,976	1,174	22.83	8.72	19.51	21,702	8.20
1966	60,188	23,778	1,064	22.43	8.86	17.68	22,949	8.55
1967	61,169	23,007	1,102	22.41	8.43	18.02	23,515	8.62

EDUCATION
Roll Numbers at Educational Institutions

At 1 July*	Primary†		Secondary†		Higher		
	State Schools	Registered Private Schools	State Schools	Registered Private Schools	Technical Institutes (Full-time Students)	Teachers' Colleges	University Institutions (Including Extramural and Part-time Students)
1917	193,927	25,685	12,117	1,206	..	451	1,977
1918	198,409	26,371	13,414	1,366	..	500	2,226
1919	199,784	20,977	14,153	1,497	..	582	3,060
1920	203,698	22,193	14,119	1,439	..	680	3,822
1921	211,777	23,924	15,555	1,634	..	904	4,123
1922	217,242	24,861	17,544	1,998	..	1,151	3,958
1923	218,646	26,010	19,491	2,134	..	1,202	4,202
1924	220,078	26,302	20,279	2,473	..	1,274	4,236
1925	221,449	25,933	20,782	2,511	..	1,271	4,442
1926	225,608	26,778	22,650	2,794	..	1,198	4,653
1927	227,777	27,358	23,474	2,932	..	1,200	4,878
1928	221,169	26,394	27,084	3,506	..	1,115	4,802
1929	220,347	26,556	28,513	3,877	..	1,188	4,623
1930	219,274	26,617	29,284	4,513	..	1,155	4,801
1931	220,976	26,448	31,053	4,602	..	1,165	5,111
1932	217,236	26,390	30,944	4,512	..	990	5,171
1933	203,589	26,097	30,473	4,315	..	443	5,085
1934	201,870	26,584	30,915	4,430	..	..	5,059
1935	200,135	26,923	31,611	4,743	..	429	5,101
1936	213,497	27,540	31,894	5,108	..	1,185	5,218
1937	212,076	27,507	32,115	5,595	..	1,346	5,238
1938	209,961	28,271	34,345	6,059	..	1,522	5,707
1939	208,641	27,972	35,692	6,266	..	1,588	5,979
1940	208,433	27,868	35,273	6,379	..	1,457	5,528
1941	208,595	27,836	33,253	6,451	..	1,503	5,065
1942	208,721	26,983	32,391	6,483	..	1,463	4,373
1943	206,884	28,521	34,893	7,184	..	1,775	5,953
1944	207,292	29,223	40,723	8,121	..	1,678	7,267
1945	211,742	29,583	44,279	8,933	..	1,431	8,425
1946	218,129	30,581	44,985	9,424	..	1,575	11,361
1947	229,804	31,929	45,249	9,968	..	1,634	11,874
1948	235,243	32,818	45,109	9,793	..	1,875	11,964
1949	244,377	33,941	46,512	10,243	..	2,321	11,598
1950	254,664	35,775	48,232	10,511	..	2,684	11,515
1951	265,230	37,109	50,682	11,045	..	2,704	10,956
1952	282,699	39,342	54,124	11,622	..	2,710	10,691
1953	298,481	41,277	59,558	12,476	..	2,769	10,831
1954	311,541	42,797	66,344	13,627	..	2,834	10,803
1955	320,580	44,086	72,117	14,970	..	2,847	10,851
1956	332,049	46,261	75,354	15,832	..	2,963	11,077
1957	344,959	47,953	78,843	16,265	..	3,218	11,761
1958	356,224	48,418	82,699	16,984	..	3,602	12,881
1959	365,761	51,549	89,508	17,663	..	3,753	14,388
1960	371,825	52,887	99,365	19,293	71	3,838	15,809
1961	376,475	54,079	109,632	20,752	221	3,814	16,820
1962	384,313	55,293	118,523	22,290	441	4,223	17,214
1963	392,595	56,341	124,978	23,603	532	4,536	18,303
1964	404,257	57,154	128,709	24,439	620	4,691	19,640
1965	415,582	57,244	132,094	25,073	857	4,790	22,145
1966	429,916	56,050	136,104	25,585	1,163	5,022	24,302
1967	445,045	54,910	141,922	26,232	1,355	5,156	26,313

*Figures earlier than 1928 are for December.

†Excludes Correspondence School pupils.

NOTE—In addition, in 1967, 259 students attended Massey University, 18 attended Otago University, and 234 attended Lincoln College for courses of less than one year's duration, 80,542 students were enrolled for part-time day and evening classes, including 12,639 with the N.Z. Technical Correspondence Institute; 943 pupils received tuition from the Primary Correspondence School and 380 pupils received tuition from the Secondary Correspondence School.

JUSTICE

Year	Summary Convictions in Magistrates' Courts*		Total Convictions or Sentences in Superior Courts		Total Distinct Persons Sentenced in Superior Courts		Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year (Undergoing Sentence)	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population
1916	34,324	29.87	448	0.39	401	0.35	834	0.73
1917	33,302	28.99	623	0.54	377	0.33	954	0.83
1918	28,421	24.65	632	0.55	355	0.31	1,005	0.87
1919	31,766	26.63	808	0.68	461	0.39	852	0.69
1920	34,740	27.96	1,011	0.81	459	0.37	996	0.79
1921	36,492	28.58	1,475	1.16	616	0.48	1,044	0.81
1922	33,995	26.05	1,417	1.09	601	0.46	1,052	0.83
1923	36,701	29.14	1,663	1.25	625	0.47	1,141	0.85
1924	38,982	28.82	1,388	1.03	555	0.41	1,197	0.87
1925	43,407	31.35	1,465	1.06	511	0.37	1,284	0.92
1926	44,887	31.75	1,562	1.10	569	0.40	1,388	0.97
1927	44,540	30.95	1,739	1.21	569	0.40	1,483	1.02
1928	43,419	29.82	1,368	0.94	478	0.33	1,435	0.98
1929	44,311	30.07	1,345	0.91	473	0.32	1,342	0.90
1930	45,544	30.50	1,524	1.02	538	0.36	1,523	1.01
1931	40,374	26.66	1,624	1.07	600	0.40	1,614	1.06
1932	40,591	26.58	1,710	1.12	636	0.42	1,522	0.99
1933	36,043	23.41	1,513	0.98	531	0.34	1,410	0.91
1934	35,752	23.04	1,213	0.78	490	0.32	1,199	0.77
1935	36,230	23.19	1,148	0.73	472	0.30	1,112	0.71
1936	39,517	25.09	1,178	0.75	462	0.29	915	0.58
1937	42,726	26.87	1,318	0.83	507	0.32	790	0.49
1938	49,651	30.90	1,322	0.82	488	0.30	777	0.48
1939	52,288	32.11	1,489	0.91	571	0.35	895	0.55
1940	46,110	28.16	1,394	0.85	547	0.33	863	0.53
1941	39,636	24.30	1,496	0.92	542	0.33	988	0.61
1942	..	..	1,460	0.89	457	0.28	1,304	0.63
1943	..	..	1,378	0.84	494	0.30	1,024	0.62
1944	..	..	1,441	0.87	560	0.34	945	0.56
1945	..	..	1,885	1.11	619	0.37	998	0.58
1946	..	..	1,713	0.97	655	0.37	992	0.56
1947	40,990	22.79	1,948	1.08	740	0.41	1,088	0.60
1948	44,119	24.05	2,323	1.27	717	0.39	986	0.53
1949	50,000	26.71	1,718	0.92	676	0.36	941	0.50
1950	51,606	27.03	1,583	0.83	642	0.34	1,043	0.54
1951	56,128	28.82	1,574	0.81	644	0.33	1,040	0.53
1952	73,960	37.05	1,706	0.85	704	0.35	1,083	0.54
1953	82,143	40.09	361†	0.18	179†	0.09	1,088	0.52
1954	80,210	38.29	326†	0.16	148†	0.07	1,196	0.57
1955	77,806	36.38	377†	0.18	147†	0.07	1,118	0.52
1956	87,394	40.40	601†	0.28	204†	0.09	1,362	0.62
1957	98,647	44.18	567†	0.25	199†	0.09	1,474	0.66
1958	108,791	47.59	558†	0.24	206†	0.09	1,642	0.72
1959	101,655	43.54	595†	0.25	212†	0.09	1,714	0.73
1960	112,889	47.49	749†	0.32	286†	0.12	1,777	0.75
1961	122,544	50.48	532†	0.22	294†	0.12	1,818	0.75
1962	137,395	55.22	667†	0.29	265†	0.12	1,707	0.69
1963	143,013	56.23	775†	0.30	309†	0.12	1,765	0.69
1964	166,490	64.10	669†	0.26	242†	0.09	1,689	0.65
1965	183,855	69.76	854†	0.32	304†	0.12	1,653	0.63
1966	204,546	76.24	867†	0.32	280†	0.10	1,898	0.71

*Excluding Children's Court cases from year 1914 onwards,
being dealt with in Magistrates' Courts.

†Change in legislation has resulted in more cases

POSTAL

Year Ended 31 March*	Letters, Cards, etc., Posted	Total Mail Matter (Including Parcels) Posted	Money Orders Issued		Postal Notes Issued†	
			Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	million	million	(000)	\$(000)	(000)	\$(000)
1916	121.1	173.5	669	7,214	2,286	1,372
1917	122.9	172.5	643	6,954	2,167	1,258
1918	121.3	166.9	639	7,298	2,091	1,222
1919	123.6	170.2	690	9,208	2,198	1,292
1920	129.9	180.4	700	10,554	2,280	1,382
1921	126.9	179.5	669	9,702	2,378	1,446
1922	120.0	178.1	660	8,558	2,435	1,460
1923	126.0	191.6	685	8,780	2,653	1,572
1924	136.2	213.5	732	9,386	2,846	1,682
1925	197.3	235.8	767	9,954	3,041	1,804
1926	149.3	243.2	793	10,066	3,330	1,930
1927	148.2	248.3	804	9,990	3,614	2,030
1928	149.3	258.9	808	9,956	3,576	2,116
1929	154.6	266.0	835	10,376	3,817	2,246
1930	156.6	271.0	834	10,140	3,907	2,258
1931	131.9	232.7	714	7,986	2,885	1,904
1932	123.2	218.3	649	6,672	2,687	1,916
1933	131.0	230.6	636	6,226	2,883	2,124
1934	137.5	243.4	655	6,420	3,326	2,282
1935	144.3	263.1	673	6,748	3,827	2,588
1936	146.0	267.0	734	7,590	3,833	2,756
1937	151.0	273.8	784	8,626	3,747	2,910
1938	158.2	304.3	848	9,604	3,835	2,970
1939	156.3	295.7	911	10,188	3,375	2,646
1940	148.3	266.0	813	8,870	2,559	2,042
1941	143.0	261.9	752	8,604	2,408	1,962
1942	..	..	817	9,922	2,242	1,868
1943	..	..	787	11,002	2,216	1,890
1944	..	..	762	11,978	2,223	1,904
1945	140.4	236.8	770	14,404	2,266	1,966
1947	160.7*	294.3*	903	21,248‡	2,354	2,056
1948	159.8	301.1	917	21,608	2,465	2,144
1949	162.1	319.2	943	21,686	2,484	2,212
1950	169.8	343.0	952	21,712	2,461	2,240
1951	178.9	358.2	977	23,276	2,372	2,168
1952	174.6	346.7	1,027	25,362	2,350	2,232
1953	176.9	357.6	1,091	28,748	2,297	2,202
1954	173.5	359.3	1,136	29,334	2,230	2,160
1955	180.1	386.4	1,236	41,174	2,278	2,202
1956	187.5	408.1	1,337	50,922	2,334	2,172
1957	192.0	412.4	1,383	52,600	2,230	2,144
1958	202.3	438.6	1,339	49,814	2,176	2,272
1959	204.6	446.4	1,353	50,078	2,240	2,460
1960	210.3	464.3	1,404	48,088	2,369	2,674
1961	224.1	494.8	1,485	49,030	2,614	2,894
1962	229.1	507.2	1,600	53,014	2,777	3,042
1963	239.9	526.0	1,677	53,502	2,584	3,030
1964	257.8	533.9	1,797	54,468	2,634	3,196
1965	263.1	551.4	1,967	58,272	2,597	3,408
1966	273.6	573.4	2,128	61,320	2,579	3,498
1967	275.6	576.4	2,213	65,596	2,650	3,584

*Calendar year until 1945.

†Calendar year until 1922.

‡Increase largely accounted

for by withdrawals from savings-bank accounts for payment at sub-post-offices being paid by savings-bank money orders as from 31 March 1946.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Year Ended 31 March	Miles Open for Traffic	Revenue Train- miles	Rail Passenger Journeys	Goods and Livestock*	Revenue†	Expenditure†
		(000)	(000)	tons (000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
1917	2,960	9,146	24,783	6,239	9,602	5,854
1918	2,983	7,469	21,438	5,743	9,376	6,086
1919	2,983	7,478	22,030	5,612	9,978	6,618
1920	2,996	7,409	24,582	6,000	11,504	8,210
1921	3,009	9,303	28,822	6,487	13,818	11,274
1922	3,021	8,717	28,122	6,321	13,288	12,476
1923	3,028	8,347	28,221	6,619	13,456	11,004
1924	3,053	9,025	28,436	6,918	13,968	10,808
1925	3,085	9,084	26,107	7,025	14,226	11,090
1926	3,138	10,319	27,653	7,247	15,178	12,330
1927	3,164	10,724	26,002	7,300	14,846	12,316
1928	3,180	10,839	25,380	7,358	14,688	12,604
1929	3,287	11,113	25,575	7,613	15,050	12,750
1930	3,287	12,022	25,414	7,789	14,948	13,696
1931	3,322	11,282	22,814	6,958	13,562	12,812
1932	3,315	10,169	19,151	5,825	11,578	10,604
1933	3,315	9,829	18,367	5,491	10,678	9,668
1934	3,320	10,163	19,047	5,642	11,258	9,754
1935	3,320	10,626	19,654	6,024	11,816	10,278
1936	3,320	11,050	20,358	6,189	12,488	11,046
1937	3,320	11,868	21,235	6,813	13,808	12,676
1938	3,323	12,778	22,441	7,516	15,184	14,584
1939	3,319	13,073	23,266	7,539	16,010	15,328
1940	3,390	13,367	24,454	7,674	17,524	15,886
1941	3,390	13,560	26,277	8,426	19,388	16,814
1942	3,390	13,979	28,611	8,474	20,768	17,806
1943	3,460	15,140	36,133	8,887	24,830	20,040
1944	3,504	15,329	38,611	9,027	26,930	22,732
1945	3,504	12,803	32,995	8,954	24,896	23,394
1946	3,528	13,455	32,418	9,210	26,210	25,100
1947	3,528	13,169	28,869	9,329	25,648	27,290
1948	3,526	13,712	25,887	9,524	27,928	30,180
1949	3,526	13,895	26,168	9,666	30,678	33,576
1950	3,526	14,421	25,895	9,948	32,124	34,722
1951	3,531	14,153	24,824	9,616	37,000	37,450
1952	3,539	12,371	21,292	9,829	40,194	43,030
1953	3,535	13,409	21,455	10,026	25,178	45,510
1954	3,504	13,719	23,272	9,635	47,364	47,242
1955	3,489	14,420	24,735	10,336	54,018	51,084
1956	3,422	14,884	25,075	10,678	55,742	53,550
1957	3,418	15,102	25,377	10,325	57,014	57,388
1958	3,466	14,825	24,817	10,332	60,020	62,128
1959	3,420	14,605	25,437	10,367	59,646	61,010
1960	3,336	14,480	26,134	10,543	60,542	61,516
1961	3,333	14,773	26,233	10,830	62,858	62,978
1962	3,332	14,948	26,324	10,822	63,390	63,632
1963	3,263	14,575	25,665	10,044	62,752	66,874
1964	3,265	14,918	25,734	11,090	67,648	67,946
1965	3,254	15,316	25,137	11,972	72,786	71,932
1966	3,251	15,428	23,889	11,888	74,753	73,228
1967	3,212	15,359	23,723	11,534	75,028	75,151

*Equivalent tonnage of livestock.

†From 1925-26 figures relate to railway operation only.

AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat for Threshing			Yield of			
	Area	Yield	Yield per Acre	Oats	Barley	Peas	Potatoes
	acres	bushels (000)	bushels		bushels (000)		tons (000)
1916-17	218,942	5,083	23.22	5,371	759	243*	134
1917-18	280,978	6,808	24.23	4,943	569	313*	101
1918-19	208,030	6,568	31.57	6,885	711	506*	105
1919-20	139,611	4,560	32.66	6,968	816	369*	145
1920-21	219,985	6,872	31.24	5,225	1,587	355*	127
1921-22	352,918	10,565	29.94	6,753	1,151	339*	112
1922-23	275,775	8,395	30.44	5,688	598	697*	114
1923-24	173,864	4,175	24.01	1,965	597	363*	106
1924-25	166,964	5,448	32.62	5,707	798	411*	122
1925-26	151,673	4,617	30.44	4,116	947	288*	144
1926-27	220,083	7,952	36.13	4,998	1,243	455*	117
1927-28	260,987	9,541	36.56	3,853	862	802*	121
1928-29	255,312	8,833	34.60	3,065	781	528	124
1929-30	235,942	7,240	30.68	3,002	755	294	130
1930-31	249,014	7,579	30.44	3,377	838	241	152
1931-32	268,756	6,583	24.49	2,818	537	309	117
1932-33	302,531	11,055	36.54	5,132	561	585	129
1933-34	286,271	9,036	31.56	3,243	731	698	131
1934-35	225,389	5,933	26.32	1,980	485	437	109
1935-36	248,639	8,859	35.63	3,303	745	563	121
1936-37	221,790	7,169	32.32	3,525	747	481	126
1937-38	185,949	6,043	32.50	2,641	1,086	372	147
1938-39	189,281	5,564	29.40	2,605	1,077	387	88
1939-40	257,532	8,010	31.10	2,081	916	563	141
1940-41	243,197	8,306	34.15	3,115	1,066	742	94
1941-42	258,002	8,671	33.61	3,445	1,297	852	90
1942-43	286,998	9,819	34.21	2,809	1,058	889	139
1943-44	233,786	7,208	30.83	1,834	833	889	162
1944-45	183,886	6,992	38.02	4,209	1,385	1,038	126
1945-46	161,049	5,439	33.77	2,797	1,872	817	140
1946-47	141,407	5,368	37.96	2,686	2,027	1,231	116
1947-48	123,751	4,539	36.68	2,854	2,088	1,129	155
1948-49	146,707	5,958	40.61	3,719	2,256	1,195	110
1949-50	125,159	4,900	39.15	2,620	2,434	1,243	135
1950-51	144,763	6,272	43.33	1,828	1,902	626	120
1951-52	89,955	3,890	43.25	2,470	2,182	730	70
1952-53	127,225	4,525	35.57	2,385	2,140	614	95
1953-54	113,813	4,783	42.03	945	3,335	954	156
1954-55	103,989	4,113	39.56	1,602	1,992	885	144
1955-56	68,479	2,658	38.82	1,947	2,032	635	101
1956-57	65,743	2,950	44.88	2,888	2,855	846	145
1957-58	83,936	3,727	44.40	1,460	3,552	1,047	157
1958-59	132,913	6,039	45.43	1,576	2,661	830	150
1959-60	163,158	8,700	53.32	1,825	3,137	924	157
1960-61	186,788	9,309	49.84	2,349	3,416	931	190
1961-62	186,288	7,835	42.06	1,886	3,561	763	191
1962-63	225,748	9,156	40.56	1,029	4,202	1,001	181
1963-64	203,960	10,068	49.36	1,584	5,776	1,102	201
1964-65	183,969	9,198	49.99	2,494	4,670	878	243
1965-66	199,525	10,721	53.73	2,399	5,030	1,058	231
1966-67	230,562	12,778	55.42	1,553	5,909	1,183	184

*Includes yield of beans.

LIVESTOCK

Year	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cows in Milk	Total Dairy Cattle	Total Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
1917	..	684	..	2,575	25,270	284
1918	..	711	..	2,869	26,538	259
1919	..	732	..	3,035	25,829	235
1920	..	783	..	3,102	23,920	267
1921	..	890	..	3,139	23,285	350
1922	..	1,015	..	3,323	22,222	384
1923	..	1,125	..	3,481	23,081	401
1924	..	1,185	..	3,563	23,776	407
1925	..	1,196	..	3,504	24,548	440
1926	..	1,181	..	3,452	24,905	473
1927	..	1,182	..	3,258	25,649	520
1928	..	1,243	..	3,274	27,134	587
1929	..	1,291	..	3,446	29,051	557
1930	..	1,390	..	3,770	30,841	488
1931	..	1,479	..	4,044	29,793	469
1932	..	1,562	..	4,072	28,692	506
1933	..	1,703	..	4,155	27,756	584
1934	..	1,796	..	4,264	28,649	653
1935	..	1,807	..	4,257	29,077	755
1936	..	1,803	..	4,217	30,114	801
1937	..	1,785	..	4,352	31,306	795
1938	..	1,743	..	4,469	32,379	749
1939	..	1,724	..	4,528	31,879	676
1940	..	1,719	..	4,496	31,063	706
1941	..	1,759	..	4,539	31,752	769
1942	..	1,757	..	4,642	..	689
1943	..	1,715	..	4,448	..	605
1944	..	1,648	..	4,439	33,200	573
1945	..	1,697	..	4,591	33,975	594
1946	2,066	1,662	2,600	4,667	..	549
1947	2,048	1,658	2,586	4,634	32,682	546
1948	2,078	1,714	2,638	4,716	32,483	548
1949	2,041	1,747	2,681	4,723	32,845	545
1950	2,088	1,850	2,867	4,955	33,857	555
1951	2,149	1,898	2,911	5,060	34,786	564
1952	2,282	1,906	2,883	5,165	35,384	566
1953	2,478	1,962	2,968	5,446	36,193	628
1954	2,634	1,999	3,110	5,745	38,011	649
1955	2,808	1,995	3,079	5,887	39,117	681
1956	..	..	..	..	40,255	..
1957	2,861	1,998	2,948	5,809	42,382	602
1958	2,915	1,967	2,970	5,886	46,026	628
1959	2,970	1,931	3,004	5,973	46,876	692
1960*	3,019	1,887	2,973	5,992	47,134	660
1961	3,334	1,929	3,111	6,446	48,462	655
1962	3,462	1,968	3,136	6,598	48,988	686
1963	3,558	1,997	3,133	6,691	50,190	766
1964	3,568	2,011	3,128	6,696	51,292	771
1965	3,628	2,032	3,174	6,801	53,748	716
1966	3,856	2,088	3,362	7,218	57,343	667
1967	4,241	2,131	3,506	7,747	60,030	603
1968†	4,519	2,242	3,698	8,217	..	612

*Coverage to 1959 relates to holdings of 1 acre and over; thereafter to 10 acres and over.

†Estimated.

TRADE

Year	Excluding Gold and Specie*				Gold and Specie†	
	Exports		Imports (c.d.v.)		Exports	Imports
	Total	Per Head of Mean Population	Total	Per Head of Mean Population		
	\$(m)	\$	\$(m)	\$	\$(m)	\$(m)
1916	64.2	55.83	45.5	39.62	2.4	2.6
1917	61.2	53.29	37.7	32.82	1.9	0.4
1918	56.9	49.33	43.9	38.06	0.2	0.2
1919	105.1	88.16	55.1	46.20	2.8	0.7
1920	91.0	73.28	111.9	90.07	1.8	0.1
1921	88.4	69.37	77.7	60.96	1.2	0.4
1922	88.4	64.65	63.3	48.51	1.1	0.4
1923	90.5	68.12	78.8	59.36	1.5	--
1924	103.9	76.82	88.2	65.22	1.3	--
1925	109.5	79.12	95.3	68.84	1.0	0.1
1926	89.5	63.31	90.6	64.06	1.0	0.2
1927	95.9	66.66	81.4	56.58	1.1	--
1928	110.2	75.66	81.5	55.99	2.2	0.1
1929	108.9	73.91	88.6	60.12	2.3	0.1
1930	88.8	59.47	80.6	53.99	1.1	0.7
1931	68.7	45.40	48.2	31.82	1.6	0.1
1932	68.9	45.10	44.8	29.34	5.1	0.1
1933	79.3	51.52	46.5	30.21	3.3	0.9
1934	92.0	59.28	57.0	36.72	7.3	2.5
1935	90.2	57.72	66.0	42.26	3.4	0.8
1936	110.7	70.28	80.5	71.08	2.9	0.1
1937	130.5	82.11	102.1	64.22	2.9	0.6
1938	114.2	71.04	100.8	62.71	2.7	0.1
1939	112.8	69.29	89.8	55.12	3.3	0.1
1940	143.6	87.70	89.1	54.41	3.9	0.1
1941	131.3	80.50	89.4	54.81	3.7	0.4
1942	159.1	97.05	97.9	59.72	3.5	0.3
1943	140.6	85.98	173.2	105.87	3.1	0.9
1944	152.7	92.24	157.1	94.87	2.8	0.3
1945	160.7	94.85	100.1	59.09	2.5	0.4
1946	200.2	113.80	130.1	73.95	2.4	0.9
1947	256.8	142.78	233.9	130.06	2.1	0.3
1948	294.4	160.48	233.7	127.37	1.3	1.3
1949	293.3	156.72	218.2	116.59	2.4	2.1
1950	364.9	191.12	287.1	150.41	3.7	0.4
1951	494.6	253.95	375.5	192.80	2.2	0.5
1952	479.5	240.22	458.9	229.88	1.7	0.2
1953	470.7	229.74	327.2	159.70	1.0	0.2
1954	488.0	232.92	426.3	203.48	1.0	0.1
1955	518.1	242.20	501.3	234.37	0.6	0.1
1956	554.5	254.02	469.5	215.51	0.5	0.1
1957	552.5	247.48	523.4	234.42	0.7	0.2
1958	499.9	218.68	505.5	221.14	0.8	0.3
1959	586.6	251.26	410.1	175.61	0.8	0.2
1960	604.6	254.35	506.2	212.94	0.7	0.4
1961	567.4	233.76	576.4	237.48	0.6	0.6
Jan-Jun 1962	332.6	134.32	237.4	95.88	0.2	0.1
Year ended June						
1963	627.5	249.42	523.7	208.16	0.5	0.4
1964	737.3	286.72	637.4	247.88	0.2	0.2
1965	742.2	282.95	662.7	252.64	0.2	0.4
1966x	767.3	288.54	729.4	274.31	0.1	0.6
1967‡	725.5	267.94	721.5	266.46	0.1	0.4

*Figures are in terms of New Zealand currency.
NOTE: Gold is excluded from 1962 onwards.

†Specie exports and imports represent face value.

‡Provisional.

TRADE—*ctd.*

Year	Exports of New Zealand Produce					
	Wool		Frozen Meat*		Tallow	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lb(m)	\$(m)	tons	\$(m)	tons	\$(m)
1916	186	24.8	166,302	14.5	22,472	1.6
1917	178	24.4	122,347	12.0	12,599	1.1
1918	109	15.1	101,845	9.8	16,421	1.7
1919	274	39.1	191,134	19.3	46,874	5.4
1920	162	23.7	231,464	23.3	27,041	3.5
1921	159	10.4	216,138	22.3	27,712	1.7
1922	322	23.8	175,900	16.8	26,495	1.5
1923	218	21.8	152,196	18.0	25,243	1.6
1924	206	30.5	160,679	19.0	23,988	1.6
1925	206	35.5	170,710	22.3	25,038	1.8
1926	213	23.7	151,718	17.3	21,128	1.5
1927	221	25.9	168,248	18.2	23,875	1.4
1928	227	33.4	189,691	20.6	25,748	1.6
1929	235	30.7	166,810	19.8	20,832	1.4
1930	197	15.3	201,832	21.4	24,628	1.4
1931	212	11.0	206,940	17.8	23,264	0.8
1932	238	11.5	232,274	16.9	25,377	0.9
1933	286	14.8	260,156	19.7	28,020	1.0
1934	256	25.0	248,472	23.8	27,662	1.0
1935	223	14.2	260,326	25.5	25,277	1.3
1936	314	26.6	255,990	24.5	26,095	1.3
1937	282	38.1	270,546	29.4	25,940	1.3
1938	271	24.4	268,665	30.2	29,613	1.1
1939	277	23.3	295,313	30.8	29,137	0.9
1940	300	33.8	348,831	39.4	34,138	1.4
1941	216	25.2	264,242	33.2	39,328	1.6
1942	308	36.7	287,069	35.6	51,779	2.3
1943	207	27.0	220,633	27.6	43,955	2.1
1944	189	25.4	207,803	25.0	26,624	1.2
1945	166	25.4	282,692	35.2	30,726	1.8
1946	365	53.2	337,669	46.5	24,756	2.1
1947	375	63.9	347,781	58.7	25,725	4.7
1948	421	89.0	343,496	57.2	20,063	4.3
1949	430	93.1	344,103	54.4	25,432	5.2
1950	394	149.3	338,084	57.2	29,596	4.3
1951	317	256.4	274,801	50.7	29,848	5.1
1952	438	164.0	385,561	78.8	48,951	9.4
1953	392	169.2	326,688	78.8	40,153	3.9
1954	393	176.9	370,792	100.5	39,112	5.1
1955	418	187.9	378,178	121.2	43,434	5.7
1956	428	183.1	414,152	127.7	39,618	5.3
1957	432	212.1	388,446	128.1	46,207	6.1
1958	457	160.1	405,401	146.9	51,260	6.8
1959	529	179.5	434,739	142.4	53,559	6.6
1960	522	205.0	467,145	152.3	59,468	5.9
1961	555	200.7	460,685	144.2	57,723	6.3
Jan-Jun						
1962	359	127.5	277,749	80.6	36,056	3.1
1962-63	577	214.4	508,488	169.7	59,008	4.8
1963-64	565	271.4	514,762	180.2	75,625	7.2
1964-65	531	208.6	511,758	208.6	57,052	7.0
1965-66 _x	613	231.9	494,232	193.2	49,714	6.5
1966-67†	500	173.9	496,320	200.6	61,889	6.7

*Includes exports of chilled beef and sausages.

†Provisional.

TRADE—*ctd.*

Year	Exports of New Zealand Produce					
	Butter		Cheese		Pulp and Newsprint	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$(m)	tons	\$(m)	ton(000)	\$(m)
1916	17,932	5.3	47,471	7.0	—	—
1917	12,720	4.1	44,287	7.9	—	—
1918	21,551	6.8	44,172	8.2	—	—
1919	17,291	6.2	78,616	15.6	—	—
1920	15,600	6.0	61,103	12.3	—	—
1921	44,924	22.3	68,439	16.4	—	—
1922	56,010	18.1	58,060	9.4	—	—
1923	62,507	21.4	72,073	13.7	—	—
1924	63,473	23.3	79,724	14.0	—	—
1925	62,266	20.5	68,838	11.6	—	—
1926	58,402	17.4	73,077	11.9	—	—
1927	72,777	21.8	74,640	11.2	—	—
1928	72,479	22.6	78,364	13.4	—	—
1929	82,690	26.5	88,955	14.0	—	—
1930	94,212	23.7	90,649	12.9	—	—
1931	99,428	21.3	81,817	8.9	—	—
1932	109,277	21.3	89,522	9.9	—	—
1933	131,762	23.3	99,147	9.5	—	—
1934	130,726	20.1	99,225	9.4	—	—
1935	139,465	27.2	86,378	8.8	—	—
1936	139,807	30.6	82,910	10.2	—	—
1937	148,804	34.0	82,358	10.7	—	—
1938	130,727	30.0	80,526	11.9	—	—
1939	122,165	32.2	83,863	11.7	—	—
1940	131,135	36.5	101,675	16.5	—	—
1941	113,157	31.6	118,312	19.7	—	—
1942	117,231	33.9	134,381	23.7	—	—
1943	99,259	29.4	100,497	18.3	—	—
1944	115,340	37.1	77,703	14.9	—	—
1945	103,477	38.6	87,426	19.0	—	—
1946	101,794	39.7	75,746	16.9	—	—
1947	127,708	57.7	87,044	23.2	—	—
1948	135,634	67.5	75,623	22.4	—	—
1949	147,670	70.9	93,938	25.3	—	—
1950	138,267	71.7	99,890	29.1	—	—
1951	147,964	83.0	106,619	33.3	—	—
1952	184,028	112.3	91,255	31.1	—	—
1953	159,106	102.9	101,360	36.7	4	0.4
1954	132,481	89.6	90,396	32.8	20	1.6
1955	150,965	102.0	85,042	27.4	31	2.3
1956	167,449	106.3	88,877	44.5	73	7.1
1957	145,075	76.9	88,476	35.8	101	9.6
1958	175,392	77.7	89,428	24.8	111	10.7
1959	192,978	111.6	83,452	44.2	121	11.3
1960	157,051	100.3	79,413	37.1	119	11.8
1961	165,040	78.8	87,607	39.8	110	10.4
Jan-Jun						
1962	84,718	41.5	52,153	21.3	54	5.0
1962-63	164,585	90.9	92,209	37.0	141	13.5
1963-64	181,955	109.6	87,594	35.1	173	17.0
1964-65	189,144	119.6	93,249	40.7	167	16.7
1965-66x	190,416	109.6	96,488	41.7	187	17.9
1966-67*	199,878	109.3	102,657	45.0	167	16.0

*Provisional.

TRADE—*ctd.*

Year	Exports of New Zealand Produce					
	Apples and Pears†		Grass and Clover Seeds		Milk and Cream (Dried and Condensed etc.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lb(000)	\$(m)	cwt	\$(m)	tons	\$(m)
1916	864	0.02	9,841	0.1	439	- -
1917	7	--	16,484	0.1	1,832	0.3
1918	12	--	15,995	0.1	3,153	0.7
1919	13	--	49,906	0.5	4,685	1.2
1920	1,405	--	23,821	0.3	6,228	1.6
1921	2,042	0.05	37,319	0.3	8,302	2.2
1922	4,741	0.1	70,120	0.6	5,099	1.1
1923	5,954	0.1	47,031	0.4	7,242	1.0
1924	9,784	0.2	36,331	0.3	6,018	1.0
1925	8,787	0.1	45,368	0.3	6,135	0.9
1926	29,350	0.7	57,726	0.4	5,056	0.7
1927	21,841	0.5	90,362	0.5	5,545	0.7
1928	40,618	1.0	50,238	0.3	7,687	0.8
1929	40,343	1.2	57,869	0.4	6,132	0.7
1930	53,091	1.3	36,560	0.3	6,786	0.7
1931	53,607	1.3	40,953	0.3	5,735	0.5
1932	63,222	1.6	34,337	0.2	7,158	0.5
1933	57,537	1.4	80,308	0.3	7,875	0.6
1934	62,679	1.6	48,751	0.3	9,626	0.8
1935	41,578	1.0	71,649	0.4	9,278	0.7
1936	49,337	1.2	79,982	0.5	10,599	0.8
1937	37,720	0.9	58,107	0.4	11,033	0.7
1938	61,847	1.5	45,484	0.5	9,168	0.6
1939	41,906	1.1	45,829	0.6	10,958	0.8
1940	23,709	0.5	45,742	0.7	10,464	0.8
1941	425	--	88,191	1.1	13,233	1.4
1942	327	--	82,499	1.2	12,315	1.4
1943	185	--	90,720	1.3	10,353	1.2
1944	20	--	158,475	2.9	8,228	1.1
1945	159	--	166,553	3.6	15,105	2.0
1946	12,159	0.3	150,598	3.9	16,995	2.4
1947	239	--	147,011	3.3	19,981	3.3
1948	40,204	1.7	174,843	3.4	26,540	4.4
1949	21,364	0.8	161,993	3.0	34,390	5.7
1950	28,603	1.4	164,114	4.2	40,632	6.6
1951	27,944	1.4	88,428	2.5	46,713	7.9
1952	55,269	4.1	163,452	4.2	62,732	13.1
1953	46,122	3.4	179,267	3.7	62,990	12.6
1954	49,693	3.1	184,253	5.6	45,223	8.2
1955	41,639	2.6	79,398	2.7	50,925	7.2
1956	64,486	4.1	146,403	3.2	52,080	8.8
1957	57,389	3.6	162,552	2.4	67,711	11.5
1958	73,137	4.6	148,230	3.0	89,428	7.6
1959	76,754	4.8	91,221	2.0	70,379	11.5
1960	76,806	4.8	128,458	3.4	60,319	11.1
1961	81,840	4.8	131,921	2.6	50,457	8.4
Jan-Jun						
1962	89,851	5.6	60,061	1.2	30,241	4.4
1962-63	74,482	4.7	163,526	3.6	63,350	9.5
1963-64	84,987	5.3	182,244	3.5	72,603	11.0
1964-65	97,149	6.1	91,216	2.0	86,659	18.9
1965-66x	113,740	7.1	203,184	3.2	99,554	22.0
1966-67*	88,506	5.5	225,691	3.2	133,142	29.8

*Provisional.

†Whole fruit only.

TRADE—*ctd.*

Year	Exports of New Zealand Produce					
	Cattle Hides and Calf Skins			Sheep Skins		
	Cattle Hides	Calf Skins	Aggregate Value	With Wool	Without Wool	Aggregate Value
	(thousand)		\$(m)	(thousand)		\$(m)
1916	297	206	1.3	398	7,938	1.8
1917	177	51	0.9	3	6,525	2.6
1918	207	106	1.1	—	8,742	3.6
1919	319	107	1.9	—	8,502	3.4
1920	285	251	2.3	—	9,222	6.1
1921	329	441	1.1	86	8,351	1.9
1922	240	465	1.0	645	9,500	2.0
1923	340	609	1.5	706	7,541	2.2
1924	470	707	1.7	689	8,136	3.0
1925	496	702	1.9	471	8,224	4.0
1926	449	751	1.5	707	8,525	3.1
1927	398	774	1.8	973	8,946	3.1
1928	432	770	2.5	1,365	8,817	3.8
1929	291	668	1.4	1,072	8,560	3.6
1930	291	657	1.0	1,542	9,478	3.0
1931	309	653	0.7	1,666	10,420	1.6
1932	304	846	0.6	1,641	11,999	1.4
1933	401	891	1.1	3,380	11,814	2.8
1934	476	1,110	1.3	2,950	9,244	2.5
1935	522	1,266	1.4	2,405	11,765	2.6
1936	431	1,178	1.5	1,780	10,847	3.4
1937	506	1,163	2.1	1,744	10,759	4.5
1938	516	1,247	1.5	1,824	12,354	2.7
1939	528	1,103	1.6	1,933	13,224	2.9
1940	520	1,032	1.7	1,799	11,340	3.9
1941	385	1,016	2.0	770	17,744	4.0
1942	357	931	2.1	1,013	14,590	5.6
1943	418	944	2.3	777	14,000	4.5
1944	305	888	1.8	815	14,425	4.8
1945	329	795	2.1	905	14,324	4.8
1946	392	660	3.0	784	14,694	5.0
1947	473	757	5.8	1,416	15,624	12.0
1948	476	666	5.8	869	16,289	11.3
1949	328	1,122	4.7	795	16,620	7.7
1950	363	870	5.2	670	16,791	13.5
1951	336	977	6.0	719	13,986	18.1
1952	533	1,578	6.5	1,100	18,992	12.8
1953	400	961	4.8	1,254	17,032	15.9
1954	503	1,129	5.2	1,068	17,831	15.3
1955	654	1,304	5.6	1,064	19,249	12.2
1956	837	1,117	5.9	1,088	19,271	14.6
1957	906	1,280	6.5	1,066	18,745	13.3
1958	904	1,015	5.8	915	19,679	10.2
1959	880	963	8.9	1,250	24,618	16.9
1960	813	1,029	6.8	1,238	25,991	19.1
1961	797	785	5.8	1,240	26,069	18.0
Jan-Jun						
1962	438	289	2.8	578	19,470	12.2
1962-63	1,141	1,030	7.0	1,350	27,453	16.9
1963-64	1,014	1,173	5.5	1,421	29,945	23.7
1964-65	1,059	1,091	6.5	1,267	27,296	24.5
1965-66x	953	956	7.8	1,294	26,368	31.4
1966-67*	905	916	8.0	794	28,780	24.5

*Provisional.

PRODUCTION

Season	Wool Production			Butterfat Production			Timber Production	Meat Production
	Total Production (Greasy Basis)	Average Price per Pound (Greasy Wool)	Total Value	Total Production	Yield per Cow in Milk	Average Payout per Pound†		
	lb(m)	c	\$(m)	lb(m)	lb	c	bd.ft.(m)	ton(000)
1918-19	241	12.50	30.1	124	170	..	..	..
1919-20	229	12.50	28.6	136	174	17.50	301	..
1920-21	217	5.83	12.7	155	174	23.33	308	..
1921-22	210	6.67	14.0	199	196	12.08	315	..
1922-23	209	9.04	18.9	226	201	14.17	304	..
1923-24	216	13.15	28.4	229	193	12.92	317	..
1924-25	223	16.84	37.6	241	202	14.17	344	..
1925-26	228	9.94	22.7	234	198	15.00	353	..
1926-27	241	10.58	25.5	259	219	12.92	306	..
1927-28	253	13.89	35.1	264	213	15.00	270	..
1928-29	263	12.40	32.6	289	224	15.42	270	..
1929-30	262	7.13	18.7	314	226	13.33	282	..
1930-31	259	4.73	12.3	322	215	9.58	229	..
1931-32	270	4.38	11.8	340	215	9.17	154	..
1932-33	277	4.29	11.9	397	230	7.50	166	..
1933-34	290	9.23	26.8	427	235	7.50	198	..
1934-35	265	5.45	14.4	410	224	7.92	244	..
1935-36	304	7.61	23.1	437	240	10.42	293	..
1936-37	303	13.09	39.7	458	254	11.42	306	..
1937-38	297	8.37	24.9	435	247	12.67	323	..
1938-39	328	7.64	25.1	400	229	13.75	317	..
1939-40	310	10.71	33.2	431	247	13.92	336	..
1940-41	331	10.73	35.5	466	262	13.92	342	..
1941-42	345	10.73	37.0	437	246	14.00	324	..
1942-43	340	12.15	41.3	407	234	14.25	342	..
1943-44	330	12.17	40.2	387	232	15.17	351	..
1944-45	372	12.18	45.3	432	254	16.92	340	..
1945-46	365	12.09	44.1	373	221	17.67	345	541
1946-47	367	14.86	54.5	408	243	19.75	354	560
1947-48	362	20.93	75.8	418	241	22.17	431	549
1948-49	367	21.51	78.9	457	259	23.17	470	556
1949-50	390	31.65	123.4	470	251	24.33	478	577
1950-51	390	73.20	285.5	494	258	25.83	528	530
1951-52	407	33.49	136.3	501	262	28.83	575	602
1952-53	418	38.49	160.9	535	273	31.00	575	578
1953-54	426	41.88	178.4	497	251	32.42	574	589
1954-55	455	41.39	188.3	507	256	31.83	616	637
1955-56	462	38.49	177.8	530	269	31.67	626	682
1956-57	491	45.63	224.0	524	266	31.75	597	670
1957-58	496	34.30	170.1	558	285	30.75	597	688
1958-59	540	30.06	162.3	557	293	27.33	637	731
1959-60	577	37.21	214.7	547	288	31.50	694	773
1960-61	588	33.62	197.7	557	287	27.92	714	758
1961-62	587	32.65	191.7	555	280	27.58	693	821
1962-63	620	35.70	221.3	567*	282*	27.42	643	828
1963-64	617	45.89	283.0	590*	292*	29.16	666	852
1964-65	623	35.12	218.8	623*	305*	30.67	736	823
1965-66	695	34.69	241.1	646*	308*	30.28	757	830
1966-67	709	29.39	208.4	653*	305*	29.88*	736	891

*Provisional.

†Butterfat for butter and cheese making. Excludes payment for butterfat in milk and cream consumed as such. These figures do not include payments for non-fat solids in the whole milk delivered for butter manufacture; therefore they cannot be used as a measure of total income from milk for manufacture.

FACTORY PRODUCTION

Year	Establish- ments	Persons* Engaged	Salaries* and Wages Paid	Cost of Materials	Other Expenses of Production	Value of Production	Added Value	Net Output (Net Value Added)	Value of Land and Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No	No	\$(million)						
1880-81	1,430	13,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4
1885-86	1,833	19,653	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	8.1
1890-91	2,152	23,761	3.3	..	..	17.1	..	..	8.7
1895-96	2,361	25,397	3.5	7.1	..	18.5	11.4	..	9.6
1900-01	3,059	38,651	5.6	15.4	..	33.0	17.5	..	13.1
1905-06	3,381	45,198	7.2	26.6	..	43.2	16.6	..	19.1
1910-11	3,421	42,142	8.7	37.5	..	57.1	19.7	..	24.0
1915-16	3,657	44,673	10.6	59.7	..	83.8	24.1	..	31.6
1920-21	3,894	62,972	23.5	106.0	..	151.0	45.0	..	51.4
1925-26	4,643	70,212	28.3	102.6	14.5	157.0	54.3	..	64.8
1930-31	5,047	70,625	27.8	90.6	16.9	143.4	52.8	37.0	69.0
1931-32	4,823	62,335	22.4	77.7	15.3	121.5	43.8	29.5	65.8
1932-33	4,847	62,583	21.3	77.9	15.0	120.3	42.4	28.4	65.9
1933-34	4,883	65,961	21.5	87.0	15.1	131.8	44.8	30.7	63.9
1934-35	5,126	72,095	23.4	97.7	16.3	146.6	49.0	33.7	64.8
1935-36	5,391	78,701	26.2	113.7	17.3	167.5	53.8	37.5	66.4
1936-37	5,584	87,822	32.6	135.0	19.6	198.8	63.8	45.3	68.8
1937-38	5,780	93,534	37.4	143.5	19.6	213.0	69.5	51.0	72.6
1938-39	6,002	93,638	39.9	142.3	18.6	213.2	70.9	53.4	77.2
1939-40	6,198	99,349	43.8	160.4	20.7	240.6	80.2	60.8	82.0
1940-41	6,252	104,784	48.6	186.0	22.4	274.8	88.8	67.7	84.3
1941-42	6,225	108,275	53.6	193.0	24.1	291.2	98.3	75.6	87.5
1942-43	5,985	106,179	58.9	203.8	25.1	311.6	107.8	84.0	89.3
1943-44	6,062	109,221	62.8	214.1	27.3	329.7	115.6	89.8	92.0
1944-45	6,340	113,534	68.4	233.0	29.1	357.2	124.2	96.6	97.5
1945-46	6,847	118,886	75.8	234.1	30.6	367.1	132.9	103.9	103.6
1946-47	7,498	124,925	83.0	262.7	34.6	411.3	148.6	115.8	111.6
1947-48	7,822	130,504	95.9	349.7	40.2	518.4	168.7	130.5	126.6
1948-49†	7,852	132,427	102.8	390.1	43.9	572.8	182.7	141.1	147.2
1949-50	7,815	133,245	112.5	430.0	48.3	634.7	204.7	158.8	156.0
1950-51	8,113	138,435	130.0	533.8	57.7	760.4	226.6	171.6	175.2
1951-52	8,546	144,352	150.1	581.5	64.0	862.0	280.5	219.7	195.0
1952-53	8,511	143,164	157.0	637.9	70.5	927.9	290.1	222.9	218.2
1953-54	8,377	146,488	173.2	665.7	80.5	990.4	324.8	247.8	244.5
1954-55	8,366	153,575	196.8	730.6	95.7	1,101.2	370.6	278.6	276.5
1955-56	8,515	158,238	215.9	769.6	113.1	1,171.9	402.3	294.4	337.1
1956-57	8,488	156,752	221.9	790.0	119.8	1,204.1	414.1	300.4	360.2
1957-58	8,529	162,985	240.0	835.8	132.1	1,289.9	454.0	328.3	378.6
1958-59	8,565	168,742	256.6	837.3	140.6	1,318.9	481.6	347.7	411.8
1959-60	8,550	171,973	272.4	878.2	145.7	1,411.2	533.1	394.0	448.5
1960-61	8,745	181,346	301.2	939.4	158.0	1,513.6	574.2	423.4	498.6
1961-62	8,981	187,579	323.1	977.0	173.6	1,613.1	636.0	471.0	561.1
1962-63	9,034	191,515	339.9	1,005.8	190.3	1,681.2	675.5	495.9	634.7
1963-64	9,365	199,265	368.6	1,160.7	206.4	1,924.1	763.4	568.4	673.9
1964-65	9,753	211,050	412.0	1,344.0	232.0	2,185.2	841.2	621.8	747.3
1965-66	9,945	222,851	455.0	1,416.4	263.4	2,374.4	958.0	709.2	853.5

*For the year 1915-16 and earlier years, figures refer to productive employees only.
sample survey carried out during that year.

†Estimates based on results of

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Year Ended 31 March	Receipts			Payments	Deficit	Surplus
	From Taxation	From Other Sources	Total			
\$(million)						
CONSOLIDATED FUND						
1918	24.7	15.7	40.4	30.2	...	10.2
1919	27.6	17.1	44.7	37.3	...	7.4
1920	32.5	19.7	52.2	47.6	...	4.6
1921	44.4	24.2	68.5	56.3	...	12.3
1922	32.7	23.5	56.3	56.9	0.7	...
1923	31.2	24.0	55.2	52.5	...	2.6
1924	32.8	23.1	59.9	52.3	...	3.6
1925	33.1	24.2	57.3	54.8	...	2.5
1926	34.0	15.5	49.5	47.1	...	2.3
1927	33.8	16.1	49.9	48.7	...	1.2
1928	33.7	16.6	50.2	49.9	...	0.4
1929	35.7	11.5	47.2	48.4	1.2	...
1930	39.0	11.7	50.7	50.4	...	0.3
1931	37.2	8.9	46.1	49.4	3.3	...
1932	32.4	13.1	45.4	49.7	4.3	...
1933	31.2	13.9	45.1	45.1	...	--
1934	34.1	12.9	47.0	48.4	1.4	...
1935	40.4	11.9	52.3	49.0	...	3.3
1936	43.1	9.2	52.3	51.8	...	0.6
1937	53.9	8.4	62.3	61.4	...	0.9
1938	63.3	26.3	89.6	88.0	...	1.6
1939	64.6	22.8	87.4	85.8	...	1.6
1940	65.6	28.2	93.8	93.2	...	0.6
1941	68.7	32.2	102.9	98.5	...	3.5
1942	70.3	38.7	109.1	105.8	...	3.3
1943	72.4	37.8	110.2	101.8	...	8.3
1944	84.0	31.1	115.1	110.7	...	4.5
1945	91.4	28.5	119.9	117.4	...	2.4
1946	96.7	31.1	127.8	125.3	...	2.5
1947	181.4	35.2	216.6	207.4	...	9.2
1948	192.2	42.0	234.2	230.7	...	3.6
1949	202.1	41.0	243.0	237.8	...	5.3
1950	207.7	42.3	250.0	241.4	...	8.6
1951	244.4	43.2	287.5	271.0	...	16.5
1952	313.9	47.7	361.6	336.3	...	25.3
1953	308.5	47.1	355.6	349.0	...	6.6
1954	312.4	52.2	364.6	361.0	...	3.6
1955	325.0	57.4	382.4	368.8	...	13.7
1956	334.9	60.0	394.9	386.6	...	8.3
1957	345.6	67.0	412.6	405.9	...	6.7
1958	317.9	69.3	387.2	387.5	0.3	...
1959	409.7	71.1	480.8*	480.0*	...	0.8
1960	552.9	76.8	629.7*	628.4*	...	1.3
1961	474.8	94.0	568.7*	567.9*	...	0.8
1962	508.3	93.0	601.3*	600.6*	...	0.6
1963	471.5	101.8	573.3*	581.2*	7.9	...
1964	512.6	120.6	633.2*	635.9*	2.7	...
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT						
1965	783.2	120.5	903.7	894.5	...	9.2
1966	852.2	122.2	974.5	970.9	...	3.5
1967	918.8	132.5	1,051.3	1,050.6	...	0.7
1968	949.4	147.3	1,096.7	1,095.3	...	1.4

*Excludes duty on motor spirits refunded under the Transport Amendment Act \$1.9 million in 1958-59, \$4.7 million in 1959-60, \$2.0 million in 1960-61, \$0.8 million in 1961-62, \$0.8 million in 1962-63, \$0.8 million in 1963-64.

NOTE—The figures shown in the above table are not on a comparable basis over the whole period.

INDEBTEDNESS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN CIRCULATION
(Nominal Amounts)

As at 31 March	Domiciled in				Total	Per Head of Population
	United States of America	London	Australia	New Zealand		
			N.Z.\$(million)			\$ c
1918	—	177.4	6.8	117.5	301.7	261.30
1919	—	191.4	6.8	154.0	352.2	298.80
1920	—	191.4	6.8	204.2	402.3	325.30
1921	—	199.4	3.3	210.0	412.6	325.60
1922	—	211.8	4.6	221.7	438.1	336.70
1923	—	221.3	4.3	212.3	437.9	330.40
1924	—	229.7	4.2	209.3	443.2	328.80
1925	—	241.6	5.9	208.1	455.6	330.30
1926	—	256.1	7.3	214.3	477.7	338.80
1927	—	265.0	8.1	218.6	491.7	841.90
1928	—	279.5	8.3	214.9	502.8	343.80
1929	—	298.7	8.3	221.4	528.4	359.20
1930	—	293.2	8.6	233.1	534.8	359.10
1931	—	309.1	8.4	234.7	552.1	365.20
1932	—	268.9	7.8	236.8	511.5	335.30
1933	—	270.4	5.7	236.7	512.9	333.50
1934	—	269.4	5.8	278.0	553.2	356.90
1935	—	269.6	4.4	234.9	508.8	325.90
1936	—	265.0	3.2	244.5	512.7	325.80
1937	—	261.1	1.8	260.1	523.0	329.30
1938	—	261.5	1.8	264.9	528.0	329.10
1939	—	261.3	1.8	292.5	555.6	341.90
1940	—	263.3	1.8	328.3	593.4	361.70
1941	—	264.4	1.8	380.4	646.5	395.10
1942	—	255.1	1.7	461.6	718.4	439.60
1943	—	264.2	1.7	609.4	875.3	535.60
1944	—	265.9	1.7	733.5	1,001.1	608.90
1945	—	266.2	1.7	806.5	1,074.5	639.60
1946	—	189.1	1.7	945.5	1,136.3	646.80
1947	—	189.1	1.7	966.0	1,156.8	646.40
1948	—	166.4	1.6	988.2	1,156.2	632.50
1949	—	159.9	1.3	1,068.8	1,230.0	659.70
1950	—	156.3	1.3	1,130.2	1,287.8	676.70
1951	—	155.6	—	1,178.8	1,334.5	688.60
1952	—	155.6	—	1,151.8	1,307.3	658.70
1953	—	155.6	—	1,179.8	1,335.4	655.40
1954	—	175.6	—	1,233.2	1,408.7	674.80
1955	—	195.6	—	1,261.6	1,457.2	683.80
1956	—	191.6	—	1,278.8	1,470.4	675.90
1957	8.9	200.9	—	1,304.5	1,514.2	681.70
1958	7.9	199.2	—	1,357.1	1,564.2	687.40
1959	47.1	236.6	—	1,349.0	1,633.1	702.10
1960	37.9	235.5	—	1,415.6	1,689.0	712.60
1961	37.0	216.3	—	1,483.0	1,736.3	719.20
1962	25.1	254.0	—	1,528.6	1,807.7	729.80
1963	41.5	272.5	—	1,620.4	1,934.3	763.50
1964	41.8	279.9	—	1,700.0	2,021.7	780.20
1965	54.3*	276.5	—	1,908.8	2,139.6	810.00
1966	88.3*	244.8	—	1,922.8	2,256.0	842.80
1967	107.3*	283.4	—	2,021.3	2,412.0	884.40
1968†	170.7*	329.4	—	2,116.5	2,616.6	949.70

*Includes \$1.9 million in 1964, \$17.5 million in 1965, \$29.9 million in 1966, \$44.9 million in 1967, and \$65.1 million in 1968 held by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. †Comparability affected by devaluation on 22 November 1967. Devaluation adjustments added \$21.5 million to the debt in London and \$29.0 million to the debt in United States.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES*

Year Ended 31 March	Receipts				Payments	Total Gross Indebtedness†
	Revenue		Other Receipts ‡	Total		
	From Rates	From Other Sources‡				
\$(million)						
1917	5.1	6.5	2.8	14.4	13.5	53.6
1918	5.4	6.6	2.5	14.4	14.2	55.3
1919	5.9	7.0	1.9	14.7	14.6	56.2
1920	6.3	9.0	6.7	21.9	21.8	60.4
1921	7.1	10.7	6.9	24.6	25.5	64.2
1922	7.6	12.2	11.0	30.7	30.2	73.5
1923	8.6	12.5	14.8	35.8	31.4	86.4
1924	8.9	13.4	11.4	33.7	33.0	93.1
1925	9.3	14.4	15.9	39.6	38.8	106.7
1926	10.1	16.0	15.7	41.8	41.8	118.8
1927	10.6	17.2	14.0	41.9	43.5	128.0
1928	11.2	19.0	12.0	42.1	44.9	132.8
1929	11.7	18.4	12.9	42.9	42.6	138.6
1930	12.0	20.7	11.9	44.5	44.1	142.4
1931	11.3	20.4	9.7	41.4	44.4	145.4
1932	11.0	18.1	10.0	39.1	40.2	144.8
1933	10.5	17.0	9.8	37.2	37.8	145.0
1934	11.0	16.5	8.5	36.1	35.5	124.0
1935	11.0	17.2	9.0	37.2	37.4	142.5
1936	11.2	18.0	9.9	39.0	38.7	140.8
1937	12.0	19.1	9.4	40.5	40.4	137.1
1938	13.1	21.1	9.7	43.9	44.1	136.1
1939	14.0	22.6	13.5	50.0	50.2	136.4
1940	14.6	24.4	14.5	53.5	51.4	139.0
1941	14.7	25.4	10.2	50.3	49.5	136.0
1942	14.9	26.0	7.2	48.0	48.1	153.2
1943	15.5	27.4	6.1	49.0	46.5	130.3
1944	15.6	29.6	4.9	50.0	47.6	126.5
1945	15.8	30.1	5.0	50.9	50.4	122.5
1946	17.3	30.8	6.4	54.4	54.7	120.0
1947	19.1	33.0	8.5	60.6	61.0	115.6
1948	19.6	34.4	10.0	64.0	64.9	114.2
1949	21.6	38.2	12.3	72.0	71.6	113.2
1950	23.3	40.7	16.2	80.2	79.3	112.6
1951	25.2	43.4	16.7	85.3	86.5	112.2
1952	29.0	49.1	21.3	98.4	97.7	115.7
1953	30.8	55.2	31.5	117.4	116.7	128.9
1954	32.8	64.6	41.0	138.5	136.4	146.9
1955	36.5	70.6	42.1	149.2	148.0	158.6
1956	37.8	76.8	50.9	165.4	167.1	176.0
1957	41.3	79.1	60.7	181.2	181.5	198.2
1958	45.4	84.7	71.1	201.2	196.6	229.4
1959	48.8	97.8	69.6	216.2	213.2	255.9
1960	51.5	101.7	83.6	231.8	231.2	287.1
1961	55.0	108.7	88.1	251.8	245.0	31.88
1962	58.0	118.9	78.7	255.6	267.5	337.6
1963	62.4	125.5	96.2	284.1	286.5	370.2
1964	68.3	153.2	120.0	351.5	329.6	401.8
1965	77.2	164.0	122.7	363.8	361.1	436.2
1966	80.5	176.4	119.0	375.8	387.5	461.4
1967	85.9	191.2	119.4	396.5	401.6	485.0

*Exclusive of hospital boards.

†Debt shown at its nominal amount, that portion domiciled overseas not being converted to its New Zealand currency equivalent. In terms of New Zealand currency, gross debt at 31 March 1967 amounted to NZ \$484.9 million.

‡Revised series from and including year ended 31 March 1925.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES*—LOAN INDEBTEDNESS†
(Exclusive of Inscribed Debt)

As at 31 March	Counties	Cities and Boroughs	Harbour Boards	Electric Power Districts	Other	Total
\$(million)						
1917	2.5	25.8	14.5	...	5.3	48.2
1918	3.0	26.9	14.7	...	5.4	50.0
1919	3.3	27.4	14.8	...	5.5	51.0
1920	4.1	30.6	15.0	...	5.8	55.4
1921	5.1	32.1	15.3	0.3	6.6	59.4
1922	6.0	36.1	16.5	3.0	7.1	68.7
1923	7.6	43.2	17.2	6.1	7.6	81.7
1924	8.0	44.2	18.3	9.5	8.5	88.4
1925	9.2	51.8	19.5	13.0	8.6	102.2
1926	10.8	56.1	20.0	17.5	10.1	114.4
1927	12.0	60.1	20.5	20.2	10.8	123.6
1928	12.4	63.2	21.0	20.4	11.6	128.5
1929	12.7	64.5	21.5	24.0	11.7	134.4
1930	13.1	63.0	20.9	25.3	16.1	138.4
1931	13.3	64.3	21.0	26.0	16.9	141.4
1932	13.4	63.4	21.1	26.2	16.9	141.0
1933	13.2	63.6	21.2	26.1	17.1	141.2
1934	13.1	62.7	21.0	26.4	17.0	140.3
1935	12.8	62.0	21.1	26.8	16.4	139.0
1936	12.5	61.5	20.4	27.0	16.1	137.5
1937	12.3	61.0	20.3	24.1	16.3	134.0
1938	12.2	61.1	19.7	23.8	16.2	133.0
1939	12.2	61.2	19.5	24.9	15.5	133.4
1940	12.4	61.5	19.9	26.2	16.0	136.0
1941	12.3	60.0	19.9	26.2	14.7	133.1
1942	12.2	59.3	19.6	25.0	14.6	130.7
1943	11.7	57.7	19.6	24.7	14.2	128.0
1944	11.3	56.4	19.4	23.6	13.9	124.6
1945	10.8	55.1	19.0	23.1	12.9	120.8
1946	10.4	54.5	18.7	22.4	12.7	118.7
1947	9.9	53.4	16.8	21.7	12.5	114.3
1948	9.5	53.0	16.5	22.2	12.1	113.2
1949	9.3	51.9	16.1	23.2	12.0	112.4
1950	8.9	52.2	15.6	24.0	11.4	112.1
1951	8.6	52.5	14.8	24.9	11.2	112.0
1952	8.6	54.3	15.0	26.0	11.8	115.7
1953	8.6	59.5	17.8	28.8	14.1	128.8
1954	8.6	68.0	20.7	31.9	17.6	146.9
1955	9.2	73.4	21.6	34.4	20.0	158.6
1956	10.2	80.2	23.2	37.7	24.6	176.0
1957	11.9	89.4	26.1	39.6	31.3	198.2
1958	13.5	102.8	31.4	42.6	39.0	229.4
1959	14.8	111.5	35.1	45.9	48.6	256.0
1960	17.4	124.1	40.1	47.8	57.7	287.1
1961	19.8	132.6	46.0	49.3	71.2	318.8
1962	22.3	141.4	48.0	51.4	74.4	337.6
1963	24.0	156.6	56.1	54.1	79.5	370.2
1964	28.4	172.4	65.4	53.7	81.8	401.8
1965	31.8	187.2	72.1	58.1	87.0	436.2
1966	31.5	202.5	79.8	60.0	87.6	461.4
1967	35.5	214.4	82.8	62.0	90.3	405.0

*Exclusive of hospital boards. †Debt shown at its nominal amount, that portion domiciled overseas not being converted to its New Zealand currency equivalent.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Year	Assets of Trading Banks				Liabilities of Trading Banks		Notes in Hands of Public†	Net Overseas Assets of Banking System†
	Advances and Discounts*†	Notes and Coin and Balances at Reserve Bank‡	Securities‡	Total Selected Assets§	Deposits†	Total Selected Liabilities§		
\$(million)								
1935	89.4	19.4	10.2	166.0	123.0	132.0	12.8	84.0
1936	91.8	25.0	11.0	167.8	130.4	131.8	15.0	78.2
1937	98.4	28.2	15.8	171.6	133.6	135.6	17.8	63.4
1938	111.4	23.0	15.8	170.2	130.0	133.6	20.0	42.0
1939	109.4	31.6	23.0	192.2	134.6	152.0	24.0	20.6
1940	96.0	40.4	33.6	203.0	154.8	164.0	29.6	47.2
1941	99.4	35.4	42.0	210.6	161.4	168.2	34.8	60.2
1942	90.8	47.6	56.2	237.8	181.8	201.6	43.0	77.0
1943	86.6	65.8	75.4	265.4	212.6	229.2	55.2	84.4
1944	93.6	78.8	77.2	281.8	235.2	244.4	64.2	99.6
1945	103.6	104.8	63.6	329.0	260.2	285.2	70.0	160.8
1946	116.6	135.6	57.0	358.0	299.6	321.0	76.4	201.4
1947	153.0	132.0	46.0	384.0	328.4	355.2	80.2	205.2
1948	196.4	137.6	37.8	387.0	351.0	381.6	81.6	168.2
1949	166.8	172.2	29.4	416.6	372.2	417.8	85.0	141.2
1950	189.4	173.4	26.8	450.6	404.4	468.0	90.4	150.2
1951	265.8	166.6	26.4	540.6	501.4	550.6	98.0	208.0
1952	339.6	127.4	26.0	536.4	506.0	510.2	102.0	145.2
1953	273.6	210.6	28.0	582.6	530.6	563.2	106.8	207.2
1954	314.0	183.8	50.4	603.2	563.6	611.6	115.4	236.0
1955	365.8	137.0	50.4	600.6	559.8	599.0	119.0	176.6
1956	341.2	144.8	57.6	575.4	537.4	568.8	120.0	171.8
1957	329.8	155.8	57.4	599.2	557.8	592.2	122.4	173.0
1958	350.8	152.0	57.0	577.0	558.0	560.2	124.2	104.2
1959	340.2	161.0	57.0	632.6	566.8	629.8	125.4	179.8
1960	355.4	212.6	46.8	700.6	647.8	720.6	131.2	195.0
1961	435.0	170.6	46.6	648.2	652.0	705.4	135.0	107.4
1962	401.0	192.4	46.4	687.2	646.6	701.2	133.2	128.4
1963	403.8	187.0	46.2	722.6	676.5	723.8	133.0	159.2
1964	439.9	188.0	46.2	804.8	724.8	782.2	129.6	167.4
1965	493.2	145.2	53.4	812.0	729.9	796.0	128.0	139.5
1966	513.4	114.6	64.7	826.6	731.7	817.9	125.3	114.8
1967	527.5	96.6	72.3	826.2	721.5	800.8	117.8	116.0**

*Includes term loans and export finance from 1964 on.

†Average of weekly figures.

‡Average of monthly figures.

§As at last balance day in December, assets exclude shareholders' funds, while both assets and liabilities exclude inter-branch accounts within New Zealand, contingencies, and certain transit items.

||Includes holdings of Reserve Bank.

**Devaluation adjustment November 1967.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Year	Number of Depositors at End of Year	Total Amount of Deposits During Year	Interest Credited to Depositors	Total Amount of Withdrawals During Year*	Excess of Deposits plus Interest over Withdrawals	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year
	Number			\$(million)		
1917	566,351	34.2	1.9	28.9	7.2	58.4
1918	590,205	36.2	2.1	29.9	8.4	66.8
1919	630,783	59.5	2.4	51.9	9.9	76.8
1920-21†	664,819	88.6	3.6	82.3	9.8	86.7
1921-22	678,930	58.3	3.2	60.5	1.0	87.7
1922-23	690,790	53.4	3.2	55.5	1.0	88.7
1923-24	710,157	59.2	3.3	59.0	3.5	92.2
1924-25	735,148	59.2	3.4	60.8	1.7	93.9
1925-26	758,155	63.7	3.5	65.2	1.9	95.8
1926-27	783,827	58.9	3.5	60.3	2.1	98.0
1927-28	804,725	55.2	3.5	61.2	-2.4‡	95.5
1928-29	828,296	54.5	3.5	56.2	1.8	97.3
1929-30	852,757	57.1	3.6	59.2	1.6	98.9
1930-31	878,043	49.1	3.5	56.1	-3.5‡	95.3
1931-32	877,090	38.9	3.2	50.9	-8.8‡	86.5
1932-33	797,097	33.9	2.9	39.3	-2.4‡	84.1
1933-34	798,262	38.9	2.5	35.6	5.7	89.7
1934-35	817,617	48.4	2.6	41.9	9.1	98.8
1935-36	840,671	51.2	2.8	47.1	7.0	105.8
1936-37	880,857	61.3	3.0	54.1	10.3	116.1
1937-38	920,805	66.1	3.3	59.3	10.2	126.3
1938-39	946,822	60.9	3.5	69.2	-4.9‡	121.4
1939-40	960,565	50.3	3.2	58.9	-5.4‡	116.0
1940-41	1,142,792	58.5	3.3	50.6	11.2	127.2§
1941-42	1,298,483	68.4	3.7	50.8	21.3	148.5
1942-43	1,399,896	80.3	3.8	53.8	30.3	178.8
1943-44	1,494,136	107.9	4.4	71.2	41.0	219.8
1944-45	1,570,586	121.3	5.5	84.6	42.2	262.1
1945-46	1,605,981	148.6	6.5	114.0	41.0	303.1
1946-47	1,634,548	155.1	7.5	129.3	33.3	336.4
1947-48	1,652,765	157.7	8.2	143.5	22.4	358.8
1948-49	1,679,692	153.6	8.7	142.0	20.3	379.1
1949-50	1,730,072	22.9	-	7.6	15.3	425.1
1950-51	1,760,541	189.3	9.7	154.0	30.7	445.0
1951-52	1,800,709	215.6	10.2	179.6	19.9	472.5
1952-53	1,835,552	216.9	10.8	198.9	27.5	493.3
1953-54	1,868,788	237.2	12.1	214.9	20.7	527.7
1954-55	1,900,649	255.7	12.8	243.6	34.4	552.6
1955-56	1,927,422	255.2	13.3	256.4	24.9	564.7
1956-57	1,971,731	279.1	16.3	265.8	12.1	594.1
1957-58	2,013,664	311.7	17.9	291.2	29.4	632.6
1958-59	2,052,626	294.2	18.5	307.4	38.5	637.9
1959-60	2,084,837	326.3	18.9	311.0	5.3	672.0
1960-61	2,116,675	374.6	20.1	350.1	34.1	716.6
1961-62	2,143,586	383.4	21.0	383.7	44.6	736.7¶
1962-63	2,190,757	409.1	22.0	397.2	20.7	770.6
1963-64	2,245,339	471.6	23.6	442.9	33.9	822.8
1964-65	2,275,813	505.5	25.0	500.6	52.3	852.7
1965-66	2,312,392	506.6	25.7	520.6	29.9	864.4
1966-67	2,330,687	524.3	25.9	540.8	11.7	873.8
1967-68	2,327,076	486.7	27.1	51.11	9.4	875.6**

*From January 1958 includes interest paid out on investment accounts. †Fifteen months, 1 January 1920 to 31 March 1921. ‡Excess of withdrawals over deposits. §From 1940-41 the year of opening includes national saving accounts. ||Does not include \$22.9 million from war gratuity accounts shown in italics in next line. ¶Excludes 15,439 amounts credited with \$0.6 million transferred to Apia, Western Samoa. **Excludes Cook Islands accounts credit of \$0.9 million.

MORTGAGES AND LAND TRANSFERS

Year Ended 31 March	Mortgages		Average Rate of Interest On New Mortgages	Land Transfers	
	Registered	Discharged		Number	Consideration
	\$(m)	\$(m)	Per Cent		\$(m)
1918	36.3	23.2	5.84	19,949	36.2
1919	38.0	22.1	5.84	22,496	50.4
1920	96.9	46.2	5.75	45,128	124.9
1921	133.9	58.9	5.89	55,746	163.6
1922	69.5	26.5	6.42	33,784	70.9
1923	52.1	29.2	6.57	31,021	60.0
1924	75.7	44.5	6.38	33,293	67.7
1925	82.2	59.5	6.30	34,289	67.3
1926	94.2	67.9	6.22	36,038	70.4
1927	80.0	58.5	6.47	34,106	64.7
1928	66.4	48.0	6.46	31,141	60.3
1929	67.1	50.5	6.46	30,760	62.3
1930	77.7	56.7	6.35	32,112	61.7
1931	60.4	40.1	6.25	25,626	44.1
1932	26.8	20.1	6.28	16,943	26.4
1933	18.3	16.3	5.88	15,381	22.0
1934	15.6	18.2	5.56	15,760	19.1
1935	23.7	27.5	5.06	18,628	24.4
1936	32.5	35.1	4.73	23,044	31.2
1937	39.4	39.6	4.60	25,178	37.7
1938	38.0	38.7	4.65	26,269	46.7
1939	40.1	33.2	4.58	28,965	47.3
1940	35.2	28.2	4.69	28,057	44.2
1941	32.5	31.9	4.69	28,828	51.5
1942	29.1	30.2	4.73	28,207	46.5
1943	24.3	33.4	4.72	27,657	48.3
1944	31.2	40.1	4.63	33,701	76.3
1945	36.2	42.0	4.51	33,284	64.9
1946	45.0	46.6	4.10	38,060	76.7
1947	62.2	51.9	3.85	42,994	89.9
1948	64.1	50.8	3.90	48,801	80.9
1949	70.6	46.8	3.98	36,564	76.8
1950	72.0	46.2	3.99	39,058	81.3
1951*	91.6	64.5	4.09	57,938	158.7
1952	135.9	74.5	4.15	56,609	218.3
1953	147.4	62.8	4.29	48,378	201.4
1954	140.8	72.0	4.49	52,615	228.8
1955	169.2	82.3	4.69	56,571	273.4
1956	192.5	70.7	4.76	49,100	241.9
1957	182.4	75.4	5.09	45,334	229.4
1958	199.1	92.2	5.24	50,573	279.4
1959	217.1	88.8	5.15	49,153	255.2
1960	239.0	102.3	5.01	52,855	285.4
1961	300.8	136.6	5.01	61,412	375.6
1962	331.5	133.8	5.27	57,813	360.1
1963	295.1	135.6	5.51	53,566	336.3
1964	339.8	168.8	5.70	59,836	419.9
1965	420.0	206.8	5.78	69,548	536.2
1966	487.7	230.0	6.07	71,508	592.6
1967	493.4	293.3	6.31	68,639	589.2
1968	467.8	236.1	6.64	63,925	541.8

*Land sales restrictions removed in 1950.

BANKRUPTCIES AND NEW COMPANY REGISTRATIONS

Year	Bankruptcies			New Company Registrations*	
	Number of Bankruptcies	Amount Realised by Official Assignee	Amount of Debts Proved	Number of New Registrations	Amount of Nominal Capital
		\$(000)	\$(000)		\$(m)
1917	265	127.3	356.5	261	10.7
1918	164	135.5	177.2	200	6.1
1919	141	109.3	119.5	328	11.9
1920	145	95.8	155.5	501	19.1
1921	336	156.5	1,117.0	337	7.0
1922	690	252.3	1,668.7	417	26.3
1923	674	249.3	1,337.8	502	26.0
1924	670	237.3	1,408.0	565	42.7
1925	653	197.3	942.1	621	29.5
1926	752	205.8	1,171.4	655	21.5
1927	867	217.7	1,359.0	698	17.4
1928	806	233.2	1,534.6	736	22.0
1929	687	182.4	1,004.2	903	24.9
1930	780	166.6	1,654.7	893	13.4
1931	848	217.6	2,084.4	795	16.6
1932	661	151.3	1,249.8	812	13.7
1933	450	123.4	979.8	830	14.6
1934	326	89.1	517.8	933	401.5†
1935	257	82.1	451.0	810	48.5
1936	260	66.0	339.7	942	19.9
1937	222	111.9	343.4	888	12.2
1938	267	129.0	460.9	824	13.2
1939	267	88.3	451.0	681	17.8
1940	213	84.8	250.6	391	7.6
1941	165	70.9	142.0	288	22.5
1942	82	59.5	64.5	198	1.9
1943	45	37.8	40.1	270	3.1
1944	51	26.9	102.1	464	3.0
1945	45	37.1	236.4	741	6.8
1946	52	41.9	97.0	1,435	22.1
1947	74	31.1	89.5	1,813	19.2
1948	148	100.6	286.6	1,751	17.4
1949	179	76.8	406.3	2,157	16.0
1950	142	98.5	251.8	2,074	20.4
1951	145	96.5	273.6	2,020	25.6
1952	168	112.5	502.3	1,744	66.8
1953	215	144.3	762.0	2,041	86.1
1954‡	277	165.1	826.9	2,685	55.5
1955	304	224.8	764.6	2,695	36.7
1956	390	261.1	1,095.5	3,255	41.2
1957	437	360.7	1,564.5	3,502	161.1
1958	495	369.6	1,638.3	3,034	61.5
1959	618	389.8	1,510.4	2,737	94.2
1960	495	331.2	1,337.8	3,767	74.0
1961	425	303.6	1,415.8	3,567	71.7
1962	591	446.1	2,138.4	3,351	45.1
1963	566	441.1	1,660.3	4,165	74.1
1964	507	325.5	1,784.9	5,054	90.0
1965	507	335.6	2,337.5	5,563	85.8
1966	507	378.5	2,033.5	5,609	187.3
1967	652	373.9	2,312.2	4,829	102.7

*Public, private, and overseas.

†The extraordinarily high figure for 1934 is due to the inclusion of all overseas companies (numbering 187 with an aggregate nominal capital of \$386.0 million) which had previous to 1934 established places of business in New Zealand and which were reregistered in 1934 under Part XII of the Companies Act 1933.

‡Since 1954 company liquidations are included in the total.

INSURANCE

Year	Life (Ordinary and Industrial)		Accident		Fire	
	Policies in Force†	Sum Assured†	Net Revenue*	Net Expenditure*	Net Revenue*	Net Expenditure*
	(000)	\$(million)	\$(thousand)			
1916-17	274	90	710	604	..	..
1917-18	283	92	712	642	..	..
1918-19	299	98	728	654	1,948	1,496
1919-20	318	108	912	798	2,202	1,540
1920-21	339	118	1,082	910	2,564	1,772
1921-22	357	126	1,430	1,238	2,808	2,318
1922-23	370	131	1,436	1,304	2,858	2,338
1923-24	389	141	1,534	1,415	2,870	2,414
1924-25	412	152	1,738	1,583	2,892	2,558
1925-26	433	163	2,316	1,960	3,034	2,447
1926-27	455	174	2,661	2,290	2,981	2,705
1927-28	480	184	2,682	2,447	2,994	2,891
1928-29	503	196	2,846	2,598	3,002	3,067
1929-30	532	211	3,325	2,898	3,033	2,665
1930-31	553	224	3,491	3,098	3,106	2,613
1931-32	546	225	3,053	2,913	3,107	2,903
1932-33	543	224	2,638	2,363	2,986	2,332
1933-34	558	226	2,532	2,225	2,857	2,158
1934-35	589	233	2,785	2,402	2,745	2,099
1935-36	628	248	3,026	2,808	2,751	2,038
1936-37	686	272	3,528	3,401	2,710	1,975
1937-38	751	302	4,447	4,270	2,590	1,867
1938-39	801	322	5,212	4,673	2,660	2,021
1939-40	836	341	5,639	4,785	2,785	2,117
1940-41	865	355	5,282	4,610	2,884	2,245
1941-42	900	374	5,210	4,456	3,014	2,334
1942-43	922	388	4,782	4,130	3,124	2,674
1943-44	954	408	5,360	4,584	3,358	2,648
1944-45	992	438	5,436	4,864	3,142	2,572
1945-46	1,036	477	5,922	5,304	3,280	2,706
1946-47	1,096	532	6,758	5,684	3,656	3,088
1947-48	1,151	593	8,074	6,922	4,086	3,348
1948-49	1,192	650	8,942	7,970	4,644	3,424
1949-50	1,226	707	10,110	8,990	5,108	3,844
1950-51	1,263	774	11,974	10,422	5,498	4,476
1951-52	1,304	866	13,661	12,121	6,106	4,857
1952-53	1,345	958	16,373	14,405	6,818	5,585
1953-54	1,381	1,058	18,367	16,063	7,510	6,168
1954-55	1,427	1,184	20,444	18,113	8,252	6,495
1955-56	1,463	1,324	22,755	20,774	8,449	7,110
1956-57	1,494	1,464	25,631	23,692	8,793	7,307
1957-58	1,528	1,623	28,337	26,449	9,296	8,057
1958-59	1,561	1,804	30,741	28,694	10,024	8,414
1959-60	1,598	2,026	33,362	30,526	11,148	8,849
1960-61	1,695	2,278	37,526	33,292	12,062	9,738
1961-62	1,723	2,548	40,909	36,148	13,366	10,690
1962-63	1,751	2,843	44,255	39,559	14,783	12,026
1963-64	1,793	3,195	49,034	43,714	16,385	13,643
1964-65	1,846	3,609	54,198	48,656	17,608	14,624
1965-66	1,911	4,070	62,963	55,638	19,645	15,729
1966-67	1,973	4,587	69,344	61,646	21,564	17,383

*Excluding unexpired risks reserves.

†Excludes annuities.

INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES

Year	Total Industrial Stoppages*	Firms Affected	Total Duration (Days)	Average Duration (Days)	Workers Involved†	Working Days Lost‡	Average Days Lost per Worker Involved‡	Estimated Loss in Wages‡
								\$
1921	77	112	769	9.99	10,433	119,208	11.43	180,954
1922	58	67	851	14.68	6,414	93,456	14.57	121,564
1923	49	79	603	12.31	7,162	201,812	28.18	228,148
1924	34	58	134	3.94	14,815	89,105	6.01	125,464
1925	83	93	598	7.20	9,905	74,552	7.53	98,298
1926	59	67	314	5.32	6,264	47,811	7.63	64,710
1927	38	40	83	2.18	4,476	12,485	2.79	23,638
1928	39	56	253	6.49	9,258	21,997	2.38	44,608
1929	47	60	342	7.28	7,151	25,889	3.62	53,880
1930	38	44	392	10.32	5,467	31,669	5.79	74,598
1931	24	37	262	10.92	6,356	48,486	7.63	89,088
1932	23	67	313	13.61	9,355	108,605	11.61	211,430
1933	15	43	205	13.67	3,558	65,099	18.30	118,668
1934	24	37	120	5.00	3,773	10,393	2.75	14,242
1935	12	65	88	7.33	2,323	18,563	7.99	30,532
1936	43	128	221	5.14	7,354	16,980	2.31	25,772
1937	52	72	320	6.15	11,411	29,916	2.62	64,258
1938	72	103	287	3.99	11,388	35,456	3.11	84,208
1939	66	636	416	6.30	15,682	53,801	3.43	120,788
1940	57	99	435	7.63	10,475	28,097	2.68	56,124
1941	89	97	233	2.62	15,261	26,237	1.72	69,104
1942	65	78	143	2.20	14,345	51,189	3.57	126,358
1943	69	114	122	1.77	10,915	14,687	1.35	40,358
1944	149	269	281	1.89	29,766	52,602	1.77	148,024
1945	154	1,255	379	2.46	39,418	66,629	1.69	185,092
1946	96	122	259	2.70	15,696	30,393	1.94	80,224
1947	134	234	834	6.22	26,970	102,725	3.81	375,338
1948	101	885	608	6.02	28,494	93,464	3.28	391,970
1949	123	1,315	672	5.46	61,536	218,172	3.55	781,546
1950	129	1,189	567	4.40	91,492	271,475	2.97	1,028,472
1951	109	354	3,464	31.78	36,878	1,157,390	31.38	6,222,614
1952	50	177	108	2.16	16,297	28,123	1.73	138,742
1953	73	880	145	1.99	22,175	19,291	0.87	96,866
1954	61	447	136	2.23	16,153	20,474	1.27	132,732
1955	65	114	211	3.25	20,224	52,043	2.57	370,574
1956	50	426	390	7.80	13,579	23,870	1.76	168,412
1957	51	88	165	3.24	15,545	28,186	1.81	166,046
1958	49	83	152	3.10	13,709	18,788	1.37	128,464
1959	73	119	229	3.14	18,762	29,651	1.58	214,922
1960	60	80	344	5.73	14,305	35,683	2.49	232,824
1961	71	89	353	4.96	16,626	38,185	2.30	298,670
1962	96	129	498	5.18	39,921	93,157	2.33	749,484
1963	60	91	366	6.09	14,911	54,490	3.65	496,226
1964‡	93	230	333	3.58	34,779	66,834	1.92	513,072
1965	105	218	287	2.73	15,267	21,814	1.43	184,040
1966‡	145	151§	462	3.18	33,132	99,095	2.99	878,192
1967	89	107	571	6.42	28,490	139,490	4.90	869,120

*The number of lockouts included in total industrial stoppages were: 1925, 2; 1928, 2; 1929, 1; 1931, 1; 1940, 1; 1944, 1; and 1965, 2.

†Includes workers indirectly involved.

‡In each of the years 1964 and 1966 4 stoppages

resulted in an additional 4 penalty (suspension) stoppages provided for under Port Bureau Rules.

§Road transport

and electrical industry stoppages affected a large number of firms, the total for which has been excluded as numbers are not available, apart from one firm which was affected by a road transport stoppage in the first quarter.

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND

- 1642 European discovery of New Zealand by Tasman.
- 1769 Captain Cook's first visit to New Zealand.
- 1791 Discovery of Snarcs and Chatham Islands.
- 1792 First sealing gang left on New Zealand coast.
- 1814 Arrival of Rev. Samuel Marsden, and introduction of Christianity. Horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry first brought to New Zealand.
- 1820 Hongi's visit to England. First vessel entered Auckland Harbour.
- 1823-28 Jurisdiction of Courts of Justice in New South Wales extended to British subjects in New Zealand.
- 1825 First attempt at colonisation, by an expedition under Captain Herd.
- 1827 Hongi's forces destroyed mission station at Whangaroa.
- 1831 Tory Channel whaling station established. Application of 13 chiefs for the protection of King William IV.
- 1833 Mr James Busby appointed British Resident at Bay of Islands.
- 1834 Waimate Pa, near Opunake, shelled and captured by British - first occasion on which HM troops employed in New Zealand.
- 1835 Declaration of independence of the whole of New Zealand as one nation, with title of "United Tribes of New Zealand". Ngati-Awa tribes migrated to and conquered Chatham Islands.
- 1838 Pelorus Sound discovered.
- 1839 Governor of New South Wales authorised to include within the limits of that colony any territory that might be acquired in sovereignty by Her Majesty in New Zealand. Preliminary expedition of New Zealand Company under Colonel Wakefield arrived at Port Nicholson.
- 1840 Arrival of New Zealand Company's settlers at Port Nicholson. Treaty of Waitangi signed. British sovereignty proclaimed. Captain Hobson appointed Lieutenant-Governor, with residence at Auckland. Settlements formed at Petre (Wanganui) and Akaroa.
- 1841 Issue of charter of incorporation of New Zealand Company. New Zealand proclaimed independent of New South Wales. Arrival of New Plymouth settlers.
- 1842 Settlement founded at Nelson.
- 1843 Affray with Maoris at the Wairau.
- 1844 Royal flagstaff at Kororareka cut down by Heke.
- 1845 Destruction of Kororareka by Heke.
- 1846 Arrival of first steam vessel (*HMS Driver*) in New Zealand waters. Capture of pa at Ruapekapeka and termination of Heke's war. Maori hostilities near Wellington. Te Rauparaha captured and detained as a prisoner. New Zealand divided into two provinces, New Munster and New Ulster, and representative institutions conferred.
- 1847 Attack by Maoris on Wanganui.
- 1848 Suspension of that part of New Zealand Government Act which had conferred representative institutions. Otago founded.
- 1850 Surrender of New Zealand Company's charter, all its interests reverting to the Imperial Government. Canterbury founded.
- 1852 Discovery of gold at Coromandel. Constitution Act passed, granting representative institutions to New Zealand, and dividing country into six provinces.
- 1854 Opening at Auckland of first session of the General Assembly.
- 1855 First members elected to the House of Representatives under system of responsible Government. Very severe earthquake on both sides of Cook Strait.
- 1856 Appointment of first Ministry under system of responsible Government.
- 1857 Goldfield opened at Collingwood.

- 1858 New Provinces Act passed. Hawke's Bay Province constituted.
- 1859 Establishment of Marlborough Province.
- 1860 Hostilities in Waitara district.
- 1861 Truce arranged with Waitara Maoris. Bank of New Zealand incorporated. Southland Province established. Gold discovered at Gabriel's Gully, Otago.
- 1862 Coromandel proclaimed a goldfield. Wreck of s.s. *White Swan*, with loss of many public records. First electric-telegraph line opened—Christchurch to Lyttelton.
- 1863 Wreck of HMS *Orpheus* on Manukau bar, with loss of 181 lives. Control of Maori affairs transferred to Colonial Government. Commencement of Waikato War. Defeat of Maoris at Rangiriri, and occupation of Ngaruawahia. First railway in New Zealand, portion of Christchurch-Lyttelton line, opened.
- 1864 Severe fighting in Waikato and elsewhere, including battles of Rangiaohia, Orakau, Gate Pa, and Te Ranga. First major discovery of gold on West Coast of South Island.
- 1865 Seat of Government transferred to Wellington. Further fighting, followed by proclamation of peace. Activities of Hauhau fanatics, including murders of Europeans. Rebel Maoris defeated at Wairoa.
- 1866 Cook Strait submarine telegraph cable laid.
- 1867 Opening of Thames Goldfield. Lyttelton Tunnel completed. Admission of four Maori members to House of Representatives as direct representatives of Maori people.
- 1868 Maori prisoners, under leadership of Te Kooti, seized schooner *Rifleman* and escaped from Chatham Islands to mainland where they massacred Europeans. Considerable fighting with these and other rebel Maoris.
- 1869 Continuation of fighting with rebels and of pursuit of Te Kooti. Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Government Life Insurance Office established.
- 1870 Further fighting with Te Kooti. Last of Imperial troops left New Zealand. Commencement of San Francisco mail service. Possession taken of Bounty Island. Inauguration of Vogel public works policy. Act passed to establish the New Zealand University. Southland Province reunited with Otago.
- 1871 Commencement of railway construction under public works policy.
- 1872 Resumption of friendly relations with Waitara Maoris. Appointment of Maori chiefs (two) to Legislative Council. Public Trust Office created.
- 1873 Establishment of New Zealand Shipping Co.
- 1874 In pursuance of immigration and public works policy 31,774 assisted immigrants arrived. Westland Province established.
- 1875 Resumption of amicable relations with Maori King. Establishment of Union Steam Ship Company. Abolition of Provinces Act passed.
- 1876 New Zealand connected by cable with Australia. Abolition of Provinces Act came into operation, provincial institutions being abolished and the country divided into counties and boroughs.
- 1877 Education Act passed, providing for free compulsory education.
- 1878 Completion of the Christchurch-Invercargill railway.
- 1879 Triennial Parliaments Act passed. Adult male suffrage introduced. Kaitangata coal mine explosion, whereby 34 lives lost.
- 1881 Wreck of s.s. *Tararua*, with loss of 130 lives.
- 1882 First shipment of frozen meat from New Zealand.
- 1883 Direct steamer communication inaugurated between New Zealand and England.
- 1885 New Zealand Industrial Exhibition at Wellington.
- 1886 Tarawera eruption, involving loss of 101 lives and destruction of Pink and White Terraces.
- 1887 Annexation of Kermadec Islands. Members of House of Representatives reduced to 74, including four Maoris.
- 1888 British protectorate over Cook Islands proclaimed.
- 1889 South Seas Exhibition at Dunedin.
- 1890 Great maritime strike. First election of House of Representatives under one-man-one-vote principle.
- 1891 Inauguration of Liberal régime under Hon. John Ballance, succeeded on his death in 1893 by Mr Seddon. This and following years marked by passage of industrial and social legislation.

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- 1892 Introduction of lease-in-perpetuity system of land tenure.
- 1893 Franchise extended to women. Special licensing poll introduced.
- 1894 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act passed. Government Advances to Settlers Act passed. Wreck of s.s. *Wairarapa*, with loss of 135 lives.
- 1896 Brunner Mine explosion, causing 67 deaths. Abolition of non-residential or property qualification to vote. Government Valuation of Land Act passed.
- 1898 Old-age Pensions Act passed.
- 1899 Labour Day instituted. New Zealand contingent (the first of 10) sent to South Africa.
- 1900 Number of European representatives in Lower House increased to 76.
- 1901 T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York visited New Zealand. Penny postage adopted by New Zealand. Cook and other Pacific islands annexed.
- 1902 Pacific cable opened. Wreck of s.s. *Elingamite*, with loss of 43 lives. Conference of colonial Premiers in London.
- 1903 Empire Day proclaimed. State Fire Insurance Act passed.
- 1905 Workers' Dwellings Act passed. Title of New Zealand's representative in London altered to "High Commissioner".
- 1906 Death of Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier since 1893. Advances to Workers Act passed. New Zealand International Exhibition at Christchurch.
- 1907 New Zealand constituted a Dominion. Lease-in-perpetuity system of land tenure abolished. Parliament Buildings destroyed by fire.
- 1908 Through railway communication established between Wellington and Auckland. Wellington-Manawatu railway purchased by Government. Second Ballot Act passed.
- 1909 S.s. *Penguin* wrecked in Cook Strait, with loss of 75 lives. Battle cruiser presented by New Zealand to Imperial Government. System of compulsory military training introduced.
- 1910 Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener reported and advised on New Zealand defences. Public Debt Extinction Act and National Provident Fund Act passed.
- 1911 Wireless telegraphy installed in New Zealand. Widows' Pensions Act passed. First poll on national prohibition taken.
- 1912 Foundation stone of new Parliament Buildings laid. Public Service placed under Commissioner control.
- 1913 Extensive strikes. Second Ballot Act repealed.
- 1914 Western Samoa occupied by New Zealand Advance Expeditionary Force. Main Expeditionary Force left for Egypt. Huntly coal mine disaster, with loss of 43 lives.
- 1915 New Zealand Expeditionary Force engaged in operations on Gallipoli Peninsula. National Cabinet formed. National register of men compiled. Pensions for miners introduced.
- 1916 New Zealand Division transferred to Western Front, Mounted Brigade being retained in Egypt. Compulsory enrolment of men for war service introduced. Lake Coleridge electric-supply scheme opened.
- 1918 S.s. *Winimera* sunk by enemy mine off New Zealand coast, with loss of 26 lives. Otira Tunnel pierced. End of First World War. Great influenza epidemic, causing nearly 7,000 deaths.
- 1919 Women made eligible for seats in Parliament. New Zealand represented at Peace Conference by Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister.
- 1920 Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Railway strike. First aeroplane flight over Cook Strait. League of Nations gave New Zealand mandate to administer Western Samoa. Anzac Day constituted.
- 1921 Samoa Act passed, making provision for government in terms of mandate. New Zealand represented at Disarmament Conference, Washington.
- 1922 Meat-export trade placed under control of a board.
- 1923 Opening of Otira Tunnel. Ross Dependency proclaimed, and placed under jurisdiction of Governor-General. Dairy Produce Export Control Act passed.
- 1924 Railway strike. Direct two-way radio communication effected with England. Motor Vehicles Act provided for registration and annual licensing of motor vehicles. Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act passed. Pensions for blind persons introduced. S.s. *Ripple* foundered off Cape Palliser with loss of 16 lives.

- 1925 New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition at Dunedin. Administration of Tokelau (Union) Islands transferred to New Zealand.
- 1926 Family Allowances Act passed.
- 1927 Visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. Summer Time Act passed.
- 1928 Kingsford Smith and party made first successful flight across Tasman Sea.
- 1929 Severe earthquake in Murchison-Karamaea district caused 17 deaths. Daylight saving (half hour) permanently adopted for summer months.
- 1930 Legislation providing for relief of unemployment first passed.
- 1931 Worst earthquake in history of New Zealand occurred in Hawke's Bay, resulting in the loss of 255 lives. General reduction of 10 percent in wages and salaries. Parliament approved draft Statute of Westminster. Mortgagors' relief legislation passed.
- 1932 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act made important changes in industrial legislation. National Expenditure Adjustment Act made reductions in old-age and other pensions, in salaries of State employees, and in rentals, interest rates, and other fixed charges. The historic Waitangi Estate presented to the nation by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Bledisloe. New Zealand represented at Ottawa Conference.
- 1933 Exchange raised at instance of Government to £125 N.Z. for £100 London (telegraphic transfers). Sales tax instituted. Conversion of internal public debt with reduction in interest rates, and provision made for local authorities interest reduction and loans conversion. Successful experimental shipments of chilled beef to England. Issue of New Zealand silver coinage.
- 1934 First official trans-Tasman air mail. Reserve Bank incorporated and commenced business. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived on an official visit. First licensed air transport service commenced operations.
- 1935 Bank notes of trading banks ceased to be legal tender. Rural Mortgagors Final Adjustment Act passed, and Court of Review established. National Government defeated at general election, and Labour Government assumed office for first of four successive terms.
- 1936 Inauguration of inter-Island trunk air services. Reserve Bank nationalised. System of guaranteed prices for butter and cheese introduced. Forty-hour week became operative. Powers of Court of Arbitration restored. Railcar services inaugurated. New Zealand elected to seat on League of Nations Council.
- 1937 New Zealand represented at Imperial Conference by Right Hon. M. J. Savage, Hon. W. Nash, and Mr W. J. Jordan. Death of Lord Rutherford of Nelson.
- 1938 Mr W. J. Jordan, New Zealand's representative on League of Nations, elected President of the League Assembly. Social Security Act passed. Introduction of import selection and control.
- 1939 Declaration of war with Germany. Recruitment for 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force. Arrangements for purchase of primary products by Imperial Government. New Zealand Centennial Exhibition opened at Wellington. Naval engagement off River Plate in which HMS *Achilles*, largely manned by New Zealand ratings, took part.
- 1940 Centennial celebrations. Departure of First Echelon of 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force. Death of the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. M. J. Savage; succeeded in office by Hon. P. Fraser. Declaration of war with Italy. RMS *Niagara* sunk off New Zealand coast by enemy mine. Ballots for military service. National savings scheme inaugurated.
- 1941 Daylight saving period extended to cover whole year. First enrolment of married men for military service. Declaration of war with Japan. Territorial Forces mobilised.
- 1942 Complete mobilisation of Military Forces ordered. Introduction of control of industrial manpower. Compulsory enrolment of all male British subjects between ages of 18 and 65 inclusive, in Emergency Reserve Corps. Lend-lease reciprocal aid extended to include Australia and New Zealand. Gold to value of \$4.8 million salvaged from RMS *Niagara*. Rationing introduced. Mobilisation of women for essential work.
- 1943 Death of Right Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C., member of War Cabinet and former Prime Minister. North African campaign brought to a successful conclusion. Railway accident near Hyde - 21 persons killed. 2nd NZEF (3rd Division) took part in action against Japanese in the Pacific Area.

- 1944 Australia - New Zealand Agreement 1944, providing for collaboration on matters of mutual interest. Mutual-aid Agreement between Canadian and New Zealand Governments signed.
- 1945 War in Europe ended (8 May). Manpower controls in regard to women and young persons relaxed. Wartime press censorship abolished. War Cabinet dissolved. War in Pacific ended. Japan formally surrenders (15 August). Electoral Amendment Act providing for abolition of the "country quota" passed. South Island Main Trunk Railway opened, through rail connection from Picton to Bluff established.
- 1946 First women members of Legislative Council (two) appointed. Restrictions on consumption of electric power imposed in North Island. Remaining manpower controls lifted in June. Family benefit of \$1 per week made universal as from 1 April. Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, v.c., assumed office as Governor-General (17 June). Railways Department inaugurated inter-island air freight service.
- 1947 \$25 million presented to United Kingdom Government by New Zealand. Local Government Commission appointed. First woman Cabinet Minister in New Zealand appointed. Marketing of dairy produce and fixation of basic price taken over by Dairy Commission. Statute of Westminster adopted by New Zealand Parliament.
- 1948 Licensing Control Commission appointed. Mt. Ngauruhoe erupts after 22 years' quiescence. Adjustment of exchange rate to parity with sterling as from 20 August.
- 1949 Polls on the establishment of off-course betting and on an alteration in hotel hours held in March. Referendum on question of compulsory military training answered in the affirmative. Labour Government defeated and National Government assumed office on 13 December for first of three successive terms.
- 1950 British Empire Games held at Auckland. Control of land sales, except of farm land, lifted. Control of sterling funds and securities relaxed. Abolition of petrol and butter rationing. Two New Zealand frigates departed for Korean waters. Legislative Council Abolition Act passed. Kayforce sailed from Wellington for Korea on 10 December. Death of Right Hon. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister, 1940-49.
- 1951 Prolonged waterfront strike resulted in Proclamation of State of Emergency, and issue of regulations under the Public Safety Conservation Act. Servicemen kept essential cargoes moving. Waterfront unions deregistered, followed by deregistration of certain other unions - e.g., freezing workers - seamen and miners also involved. Establishment of Civil Emergency Reserve. Off-course betting operations commenced by Totalisator Agency Board. United States of America, Australia, and New Zealand signed Pacific Security Treaty.
- 1952 Royal Commission on Railways. Proclamation of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II read by the Governor-General at Parliament Buildings on 11 February. New Zealand team at Olympic Games at Helsinki gained one gold and two bronze medals. Report of Royal Commission on the Waterfront Industry released.
- 1953 Power restrictions suspended in North Island, first time for 12 years. Coronation Day for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second marked in New Zealand by nationwide civic programmes. Mt. Everest conquered on 29 May by British expedition, the summit being reached by the New Zealander Edmund Hillary and the Sherpa Tensing. Armistice agreement signed in Korea. The London-Christchurch air race won by RAF Canberra No. 3 in record time of 23 hours 51 minutes. New Zealand's worst railway disaster occurred at Tangiwai on Christmas Eve, with a death roll of 154 persons. Arrival of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on 23 December, the first occasion on which a reigning monarch had visited these shores. Her Majesty broadcast to the Commonwealth and Empire from Auckland on 25 December. The first Proclamation issued by a reigning Sovereign in New Zealand summoned Parliament for its opening by the Queen on 12 January 1954.
- 1954 Continuation of Royal Tour, including meetings of the Privy Council and Executive Council and opening of a special session of Parliament. New Zealand took seat on United Nations Security Council. New Zealand won seven gold, seven silver, and five bronze medals at Empire Games in Vancouver. The Executive Council and Cabinet held meetings at Auckland on 25 May to mark the centenary of parliamentary government in New Zealand. New Zealand signed the South-East Asia Treaty at Manila.

- 1955 New Zealand made contribution to defence of South-East Asia by sending squadron of fighter bombers and part transport squadron to Malaya and, later in the year, an Army Special Air Service Squadron. Pulp and paper mill at Kawerau begins operation. Rimutaka tunnel opened for traffic in November.
- 1956 Report of Royal Commission on Monetary, Banking, and Credit Systems released. Roxburgh and Whakamaru power stations in operation. Guaranteed price scheme for potatoes announced. Petition for increased State aid to private schools rejected. Building controls abolished. Team sent to Olympic Games at Melbourne wins two gold medals. Colombo Plan Conference held in Wellington. Duke of Edinburgh visited New Zealand.
- 1957 New Zealand Antarctic Expedition established Scott Base at Pram Point, McMurdo Sound. New Zealand shared fully in programme for International Geophysical Year, including Antarctic section. Dairy produce given unrestricted, duty-free right of entry to Britain till 1967. Plan announced to almost double generating capacity of New Zealand's power systems by 1970 at cost of \$470 million, including the laying of a cable across Cook Strait. Restraints on credit continued. Lord Cobham succeeded Lord Norrie as Governor-General on 5 September. Separate Court of Appeal constituted. Sir Leslie Munro elected President of United Nations General Assembly. National Government defeated and Labour Government assumed office on 12 December. Battalion sailed for service in Malaya.
- 1958 Import selection and exchange allocation brought into force to conserve overseas exchange. Sir Edmund Hillary and companions reached South Pole overland from Scott Base. Royal Tour of Her Majesty the Queen Mother. PAYE taxation on incomes introduced. Electric power restrictions in North Island. Increase in family and age benefits. Army reorganised as an operational regular brigade group. New Zealand won four gold, six silver, and nine bronze medals at Empire Games in Cardiff. Power generated from geothermal steam at Wairakei and from coal station at Mercer. Report made by Royal Commission on Local Authority Finance. Revised trade pact provided for variation of margins of preference on United Kingdom imports.
- 1959 Mr C. M. Bennett, a distinguished Maori, appointed High Commissioner in Malaya. National Consumer Council appointed and four regional consumer committees established. Institute of Nuclear Sciences established. Commission of inquiry into meat industry. Scheme provided for capitalisation of family benefit for housing purposes. Auckland Harbour Bridge opened (May). Reconstructed Wellington Airport opened for traffic (July). S.s. *Holmglen* foundered off Timaru with loss of 15 lives. Twelve nations, including New Zealand, signed treaty to preserve Antarctica for peaceful scientific research for all time.
- 1960 Government signed agreement for company to use power from Te Anau - Manapouri Lakes system for large aluminium smelting industry. Report issued by Committee on New Zealand Universities chaired by Sir David Hughes Parry. Regular television programmes began in Auckland. Commission on Education appointed with Sir George Currie as chairman. Institute of Economic Research established. Meat export development company formed. Industrial Development Conference held in Wellington. New Zealand athletes won two gold medals in one day at Olympic Games in Rome, also one bronze medal. Government Service Equal Pay Act passed. Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians held in Wellington. Labour Government defeated and National Government assumed office on 13 December.
- 1961 Review of Maori Affairs (Hunn Report) published. Trade agreement with Malaya signed. United Nations seminar on Human Rights held in Wellington. Right of unrestricted and duty free access to United Kingdom market for meat and dairy produce emphasised in discussions on possible entry of United Kingdom into European Economic Community; assurance given that special arrangement will be sought to protect vital interests of New Zealand. Minister to European Economic Community appointed. Expansion of overseas trade posts and wide extension of market surveys. Tasman Empire Airways became wholly owned by New Zealand (later renamed Air New Zealand). Monetary and Economic Council appointed.

New Zealand joined International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and International Finance Corporation. New Customs tariff introduced. Tenders accepted for Cook Strait electric power cable. Death of Right Hon. Sir Sidney Holland, Prime Minister, 1949–57. Television broadcasts extended to Wellington and Christchurch.

- 1962 Western Samoa became first independent Polynesian State. Trade promotion council established to advise Government on all matters affecting overseas trade. Television extended to Dunedin. New Zealand Broadcasting Service became a corporation. Cook Strait rail-ferry service commenced with *Aramoana*. Visit of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand. Protracted discussions, including Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, on possible trade repercussions of Britain's proposal to join European Economic Community. Report presented by Royal Commission on State Services chaired by Mr Justice McCarthy. Building programme for universities 1963–68 at cost of \$52 million approved in principle. United Nations and ECAFE seminar on basic statistics for economic and social development held in Wellington. Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson succeeded Lord Cobham as Governor-General. New Zealand won 10 gold, 12 silver, and 10 bronze medals at Commonwealth Games at Perth and was third most successful country behind Australia and England. New Tasman cable link completed as part of Commonwealth Pacific cable.
- 1963 Breakdown of Britain's bid to enter European Economic Community; New Zealand held an Export Development Conference in Wellington and sent trade missions to several countries, including Australia, the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen opened New Zealand House in London. Approval was given by Government for expenditure of £22 million on defence re-equipment, for a seven-year \$15 million radio and TV expansion programme, for development of a \$28 million New Zealand iron and steel industry. The World Bank loaned \$5.6 million for port development. A ten-shilling unit was decided upon for the introduction of decimal coinage in July 1967. Work was begun on the \$18.8 million Manapouri tail-race tunnel as part of an electric-power project. Death of Lord Freyberg, New Zealand wartime leader and former Governor-General. Crash of a National Airways Corporation DC3 aircraft in the Kaimai Ranges killed 23 persons, and 15 lives lost in accident to a bus returning from Waitangi Royal celebrations. Controversy over proposed French nuclear tests in Pacific.
- 1964 Access road tunnel of six miles commenced for underground powerhouse at Lake Manapouri. Loan of \$23.2 million negotiated with World Bank to meet overseas costs of inter-island power transmission. Three Cook Strait cables, each of 25 miles, laid as part of inter-island transmission project. Start made on Tongariro hydro-electric power scheme at estimated cost of \$140 million. Use of natural gas at Kapuni investigated. Oil refinery opened at Whangarei. Report of port streamlining committee to speed up turn round of ships; Exports and Shipping Council established. New agreement on beef exports to United States. Agricultural Development Conference held. First school of veterinary science opened at Massey University. Grants of \$64.6 million to universities approved for five years from 1965. Big increase in tourist receipts to \$18.0 million for year. New Zealand team won three gold and two bronze medals at Olympic Games in Tokyo. Reports made by overseas consultants on steps to meet traffic problems of central areas of main cities. Private savings banks opened by trading banks.
- 1965 United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held its 21st session in Wellington attended by some 300 delegates and observers from 37 countries. Centenary of parliamentary government in New Zealand. Eleventh Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Wellington. First visit to New Zealand of an Archbishop of Canterbury. Inter-island electric power transmission project completed. Increased expenditure planned for higher education, technical institutes, and teachers' colleges. First tender let for construction work on New Zealand's longest traffic tunnel (5 m. 43 ch.) for Kaimai railway deviation. Contract let for oil-fired thermal power station at Marsden Point, Whangarei. Artillery unit committed to combat service in Vietnam. Limited free trade agreement negotiated

with Australia. Cook Islands became self-governing. Auckland International Airport came into use. Jet airliners (three DC8's) obtained by Air New Zealand. Haast Pass highway opened to link South Westland and Otago. Millionth telephone installed. \$44.6 million drawn from International Monetary Fund. New Zealand elected to United Nations Security Council.

- 1966 Labour force reached 1,000,000. Licensed television sets reach 500,000 with 60 percent of houses equipped. Value of goods produced in New Zealand factories exceeds \$2 thousand million. Tender for \$12 million let for widening Auckland Harbour Bridge. Further port modernisation plans announced by harbour boards. Collier *Kaitawa* sank off Cape Reinga with loss of 29 lives. Embassies established in Rome and Bonn. Royal Tour by Her Majesty the Queen Mother. Visits by the President of the United States, Mr Lyndon B. Johnson, and the Vice-President, Mr Hubert Humphrey. Vogel Building of 17 storeys completed and occupied by Ministry of Works in Wellington. An *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* published. New Zealand won eight gold, five silver, and 13 bronze medals at Commonwealth Games in Jamaica. Social Credit party gains first seat in Parliament. Contract let for main steel mill building at Glenbrook, South Auckland. Revival of United Kingdom interest in joining European Economic Community.
- 1967 Matahina electric power station brought into operation. Explosion at Strongman mine caused 19 deaths. Low wool prices led to extensive purchases by Wool Commission for remainder of season. Subsidies on butter and flour abolished. Assisted migration scheme curtailed. Sharp rise in persons unemployed. Decimal currency introduced on 10 July (\$2 equal to former unit of £1). Savings banks deposits in trading banks exceed \$200 million. Contributions by public to Freedom from Hunger Campaign since 1962 reached \$3.5 million. Flight to Antarctic by RNZAF Hercules plane. Infantry battalion moved to Vietnam. Extension from 6p.m. to 10p.m. of hotel hours for sale of liquor. Taxation Review Committee Report completed. Preparations made for piping natural gas from Kapuni to Auckland and Wellington. Roll-on roll-off vessels on Wellington-Lyttelton run and Auckland-Lyttelton-Dunedin run. Plan announced to build large coal-fired power station at New Plymouth. New Zealand put case to G.A.T.T. session for improved trade arrangements for primary products. Devaluation of the New Zealand dollar by 19.45 percent following United Kingdom devaluation by 14.3 percent of the pound sterling. Sir Arthur Porritt succeeded Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson as Governor-General.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS ISSUES

Subject	Year	Page
Building stones	1892	194
Varieties of soil	1892	193
Patents, designs, and trade marks	1893	350
Acclimatisation	1894	430
Co-operative system of constructing public works	1894	234
Frozen meat trade, the	1894	311
Labour in New Zealand	1894	362
Railways in New Zealand: Their history and progress	1894	377
Sheep farming	1894	302
Southern Alps, the	1894	474
State farms	1894	243
West Coast Sounds, the	1894	482
Cheviot Estate, the	1895	264
Shipping companies	1895	389
Wellington-Manawatu railway, the	1895	381
Laws of England and New Zealand, difference between	1896	281
Waihi Gold Mining Co.	1897	432
Wattle growing in the Auckland Provincial District	1897	430
Mount Cook: Its glaciers, and the Hermitage	1898	552
Scenic wonderland, a	1898	565
Christchurch to West Coast, journey from	1899	548
Forest trees and the timber industry	1899	470
Gold dredging industry, the	1899	509
Moa, heir of the	1899	517
Mount Cook district, the	1899	554
Tokaanu to Raetihi	1899	539
Tuhoeland	1899	546
Waikato district and through to Wanganui	1899	520
Waioru to Mangaonoho	1899	543
Chatham Islands, the	1900	531
Coal deposits of New Zealand, the	1900	479
Hemp industry, the	1900	477
Kauri gum	1900	489
Maori mythology	1900	536
Mount Sefton, ascent of and a night on Mount Cook	1900	519
New Zealand contingents for South Africa	1900	449
Pumice-stone deposits of New Zealand	1900	486
Wanganui River, up the, to Tokaanu	1900	509
Maori religion	1901	530
Marlborough Sounds, and Otago lakes, the	1901	517
Sydney pageant, the	1901	527
Cook Islands, the laws of	1902	573
Maori, neolithic, the	1902	578
Maori sociology	1903	641
Timber trees of the world	1903	605
Exotic trees in Canterbury	1904	569
Hanmer thermal springs	1905	631
Maori, colour sense of the	1905	637

Subject	Year	Page
Thermal springs district	1905	614
Maori marriage customs	1906	638
Tree planting	1906	611
White Island, a day on	1906	637
Maori, ancient: His amusements, games, etc.	1907	707
New Zealand international exhibition	1907	701
Maori, ancient: His clothing, etc.	1908	734
Agriculture in New Zealand	1912	809
HMS <i>New Zealand</i> and Government training ship <i>Amokura</i>	1913	932
Mineral waters of New Zealand	1913	896
External trade of New Zealand, the	1915	858
Maori, topographical nomenclature of the	1919	936
Wages and working hours in New Zealand	1919	860
Education system of New Zealand, the	1925	816
Effect of nativity order on infant mortality	1925	835
Local government in New Zealand	1925	845
Terman intelligence tests in New Zealand schools	1925	823
Wellington municipal milk supply	1925	777
Cancer in New Zealand: A statistical study	1926	889
Totalisator, the	1926	838
<i>Britomart</i> , mission of, at Akaroa, in August 1840	1927	1012
Mortality rates, New Zealand	1927	995
Livestock production: A review based on standard values and units	1929	990
Dairy farm survey	1938	429
Ross Dependency	1938	900
Plants and fauna	1940	28
Libraries	1940	928
Tourist attractions: mineral waters and spas	1940	932
Alexander Turnbull Library	1946	914
National Film Unit	1946	724
Retail prices in New Zealand, with reference to the Consumers' Price Index	1947-49	998
Economic policy and national income	1950	1033
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1951-52	1066
Standardisation	1951-52	1076
Sources of statistical information	1953	1016
Royal Tour of New Zealand, 23 December 1953 to 31 January 1954	1954	1121
New Zealand: Its tourist industry, tourist and sporting attractions	1955	1143
Royal Commission on Monetary, Banking, and Credit Systems: Summary of report	1956	1201
Consumers' Price Index—1955 Revision	1957	1214
New Zealand Activities in the Antarctic	1958	1247
New Zealand's International Activities	1959	1221
Grassland Research in New Zealand	1960	1243
University Education for Science and Technology	1961	1186
New Zealand and the European Economic Community	1962	1150
Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, 6 to 18 February 1963	1963	1167
The Development of New Zealand's Railway System 1863-1963	1963	1175
The Arts in New Zealand, including the visual arts, literature, music and opera, and drama and ballet	1964	1145
The Maori People as shown by the Population Census 1961	1965	1160
Industrial Relations—The next Ten Years and Beyond	1966	1131
Population Growth and Economic Development in New Zealand	1966	1136
Scientific Research in New Zealand	1967	1118

Support of the Arts

INCLUDING NOTES ON ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS

PATRONAGE has always been part of the history of the arts. If the arts are to flourish in the face of strong competition from mass media entertainment there must be both private patronage and assistance from the State and from other sources of public funds. In New Zealand private patronage has become an important source of finance and encouragement for the arts, and the State and public bodies are playing an important part by providing direct financial help as well as other forms of assistance. The Departments of Internal Affairs and Education, the Council of Adult Education, the Community Arts Service and the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation have for many years given valuable assistance to the arts in the course of their everyday functions, and many local and statutory bodies make worthwhile donations of finance and facilities.

The Government displayed a notable interest in historical literature at the time of the centennial celebrations in 1940. A series of centennial surveys, covering various aspects of the country's history, and other works, such as the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography* and *Making New Zealand*, were commissioned and published by the Department of Internal Affairs, making a landmark in New Zealand historical publishing.

In 1946 State aid for literature was put on a permanent basis by the establishment of the New Zealand Literary Fund, financed from the vote of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Assistance to the arts other than literature began in 1947 when a Cultural Fund administered by the Department of Internal Affairs was instituted. This was funded partly from art union profits, and assistance from it was given with the approval of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Prime Minister. The Fund was used mainly to help talented young people to further their studies abroad by awarding bursaries to them to pay for travel and study. In addition to this a few small grants were made to national organisations engaged in cultural activities.

As this scheme of assistance developed bursars were selected on the recommendations of committees of people with professional qualifications in the arts. Grants to national administrative organisations, e.g., the New Zealand Brass Bands' Association, were also continued and others were made to emerging groups showing promise of becoming professional companies, viz., the New Zealand Opera Company, the New Zealand Ballet Company, and the New Zealand Players' Company. In the visual arts grants were made to meet the transport costs throughout New Zealand of exhibitions from overseas, while exhibitions of New Zealand art were sent abroad. Exhibitions of New Zealand books both in New Zealand and abroad were supported, and the publishing of a few books outside the scope of the New Zealand Literary Fund was financed.

Arts Advisory Council—The next important step, taken in 1960, was the establishment of the Arts Advisory Council. A main aim of the Council was the encouragement of professional standards, and accordingly substantial recurring grants were made to the New Zealand Opera Company and the New Zealand Ballet Trust. Assistance was given to the New Zealand Federation of Chamber Music Societies, the New Zealand Drama Council, the British Drama League, the Christchurch Civic Orchestra Foundation, the New Zealand Film Institute, the Association of New Zealand Art Societies, and a number of regional activities. Its training awards were tenable either overseas or locally, travel grants to and from New Zealand were awarded, and overseas artists were encouraged to give master classes. The Council directly commissioned works from artists, allocated money for the purchase of contemporary works of art, including pottery and paintings. It subsidised the transport expenses of important exhibitions in the visual arts.

Queen Elizabeth the Second Arts Council—In October 1963 legislation establishing the Queen Elizabeth the Second Arts Council of New Zealand was passed. By a Proclamation under the Act it came into force on 1 April 1964. The Arts Council was charged to encourage, foster, and promote the practice and appreciation of the arts in New Zealand, to make accessible to the public of New Zealand all forms of artistic and cultural work, to improve the standard of execution of the arts, and to foster and maintain public interest in the arts and culture of New Zealand.

The Council set up four main committees, each dealing with one of the main branches of the arts—music, visual arts, ballet, and drama. On each of these committees one or more members of the Council sit, the rest of the committee being composed of people experienced in the relevant art form.

The Council's policy is largely governed by the funds available to it and its basic problem has been to determine the priorities among the many hundred of claimants for its assistance. Naturally, the principal objective of the Council is the encouragement of activities that are professional in character and standard, and to this end it regards its major responsibility as being to maintain at the highest level of performance the New Zealand Opera Company, the New Zealand Ballet, the regional orchestra projects in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and the professional theatre.

The Council is aware of the importance of the creative artist to the community and its aim is to devise and shape policies that provide the necessary stimulus to composers, playwrights, choreographers, and artists to produce the best of which they are capable.

There is no doubt that New Zealand as a whole provides considerable support for the arts, but the tendency exists for its resources, both financial and artistic, to be diffused so that the quality of performance and presentation that comes from concentrating talents and finance is lost.

No organisation can raise standards and spread its activities at the same time. To reconcile the highest standard of performance with the needs of scattered communities throughout New Zealand will be one of the major problems the Council will have to solve in the coming years.

The Council operates on an annual budget and for the year ended 31 December 1967 received grants of \$60,000 from the Government and \$300,000 from the Golden Kiwi Board of Control.

ART GALLERIES

Before any permanent art galleries were established in New Zealand, groups of interested people in a number of centres formed themselves into the first art societies. The history of the art societies and art galleries is closely linked, and in a number of cases, particularly in the smaller centres, facilities and services are still shared. Generally, however, the institutions have developed their separate functions and they occupy separate premises. The Association of New Zealand Art Societies was founded in 1930 to help the societies to co-ordinate their activities and to co-operate on matters of common interest. There are now 38 member institutions, and the association is thus the most representative in this country in matters generally pertaining to the amateur visual arts. Art gallery interests are fostered by the Art Galleries and Museums Association of New Zealand, all the main galleries being members.

Auckland City Art Gallery—Opened in 1887, the Auckland City Art Gallery was the first in New Zealand. At that time the collection was formed of the old master paintings and other works given by Sir George Grey, a former Governor of New Zealand, a few works by local artists, together with gifts from J. McCosh Clark, Albin Martin, the Auckland Society of Arts, and others. Among the many gifts of pictures and money by citizens, mention must be made of the J. T. Mackelvie bequest of a large collection of pictures and *objets d'art* with an endowment of \$44,000 for its development. The gallery is financed by the city council.

National Art Gallery—Officially opened in 1936, the National Art Gallery occupies the first floor of the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum, the ground floor housing the museum collections. The two institutions are administered by a board of trustees with separate management committees for the gallery and museum, these having been constituted under the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum Act 1930. In 1936, the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, Wellington, sold its gallery in Whitmore Street (this having been in effect a Wellington City Art Gallery) and devoted proceeds of the sale, its art collection, and building fund to the National Art Gallery. In return for this, the academy was granted accommodation in perpetuity within the gallery, but it remains a distinct and separate body.

Finance for the National Art Gallery is provided by annual grants from the Government, the Wellington City Council, the Wellington Harbour Board, the Lower Hutt City Council, and from other adjacent local bodies. Works of art are purchased by the Sir Harold

Beauchamp and T. Lindsay Buick bequests, through grants from the Government and Wellington City Council, and from time to time, from the T. G. Macarthy Trust.

The main collection is confined to contemporary paintings, drawings, and sculpture by British and foreign, and New Zealand and Australian artists. Gift collections include the Archdeacon Smythe (eighteenth- and nineteenth-century British water-colours and drawings) and the Nicholas Chevalier, William Swainson, and J. C. Richmond collections (early New Zealand). The gallery is particularly rich in graphic art thanks to the gift collections from Bishop Monrad (mainly early Dutch and Flemish), Sir John Illott (etchings and engravings by old and modern masters), and Rex Nan Kivell (contemporary British).

Robert McDougall Art Gallery—The Robert McDougall Art Gallery, Christchurch, was named after the donor and was opened in 1932. It is administered and wholly financed by the Christchurch City Council, who appoint the Art Gallery Committee.

The main collections include European art of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, New Zealand oil paintings, water-colours, and graphic art (early and contemporary), and a special Canterbury section. There is also a collection of miniatures. The Canterbury Art Society presented its collection of 118 paintings and other works of art to the McDougall Gallery when it was officially opened.

Dunedin Public Art Gallery—The permanent collection of the Dunedin Public Art Gallery originated in purchases from the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition 1889. Two sections of the exhibition building were purchased by the Art Gallery Society to house these works. These erections of corrugated iron and timber served till 1905 when Lady McLean instigated the building of a permanent gallery which has now become the Early Settlers' Museum. A second New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1925-26, featured an important overseas art exhibition for which an attractive and well-designed gallery was built in Logan Park. This building was purchased by Sir Percy and Lady Sargood and presented to the city as a memorial to their son, killed in the First World War. This is the present Dunedin Public Art Gallery.

The overseas collection includes a fine Romney and other notable works from the eighteenth century to the present day. Archdeacon Smythe's main gift of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century British water-colours and drawings went to the Dunedin Gallery. Van der Velden's *Otira Gorge* is particularly notable in the New Zealand section which comprises about one-third of the whole collection.

A board of trustees administers the gallery for the city and income derives from city council grants, membership subscriptions, gifts, bequests, and interest on investments.

Other Art Galleries—The collections in the following municipal galleries are generally a combination of European and New Zealand paintings, sculpture, and graphic art of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Sarjeant Art Gallery, Wanganui, beautifully sited in Queen's Park and opened in 1919, is named for the donor, Henry Sarjeant. It is maintained by the Wanganui City Council and administered by a subcommittee of the council.

The Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum, Napier, owes its being to the initiative of the local art society. The art gallery was opened in 1936, the centre block added in 1938, the museum wing with the Children's Museum in 1954, and the Holt Gallery in 1959.

The Gisborne Art Society, originally a branch of the Hawke's Bay and East Coast Society became independent in 1953, and acquired a spacious old homestead, Kelvin Rise, for use as an art gallery and museum.

The Gisborne Art Society, originally a branch of the Hawke's Bay and East Coast Society building was presented in 1941 by Mrs Allen Bell and opened as a public art gallery in 1947.

The Art Gallery, Palmerston North, is owned and maintained by the city council but is administered by the Manawatu Society of Arts. It was erected in 1959 with public subscriptions, contributions from the art society, and a subsidy from the city council.

The Bishop Suter Art Gallery, Nelson, was founded in 1898 as a memorial to Andrew Burn Suter, Bishop of Nelson. It is administered by a self-perpetuating trust board.

The Southland Centennial Museum provides a small art gallery in Invercargill, controlled by the Museum Trust Board, comprising representatives of contributing local authorities and other interested bodies.

The Invercargill Public Art Gallery, opened in 1951, is situated in a fine house given to the city by the late Sir Robert and Lady Anderson. The gallery is financed by annual grants from the Invercargill City Council, Southland Savings Bank, and subscriptions and donations, and is administered for the city council by the local art society.

In 1956, J. W. Grant gave to the citizens of Timaru the property in Wai-iti Road which is now known as the Aigantighe Art Gallery.

The Waihi Arts Centre and Museum represents an enterprising venture in establishing a gallery that will be sufficiently lively to attract visitors from other larger centres.

Important collections of early New Zealand paintings are held by the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington; the Hocken Library, Dunedin; the Auckland City Public Library; and the Canterbury Public Library, Christchurch.

Exhibitions—Most art galleries owe their inception to the initiative of groups of citizens, very often the local art society; their premises to private benefactors; and their maintenance and running costs to the Government (in the case of the National Gallery), to local authorities, and, to a lesser extent, to members' subscriptions. Staffing generally is meagre, and the combined purchasing resources of all the galleries scarcely reaches five figures.

To compensate for this inadequacy, temporary loan exhibitions from overseas have always been an important feature of art gallery activities. In the early part of the century these were provided by the Baillie and Murray Fuller exhibitions, and collections brought out in connection with industrial exhibitions organised from time to time in the main centres. In 1932 the Empire Art Loan Exhibitions Society was founded in London by Sir Percy Sargood "to arrange from public or private sources, exhibitions of representative works of fine art and craft work for loan to galleries and art societies within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain". Under this scheme many important exhibitions have been brought to New Zealand and Australia, the two countries acting as a separate zone for reasons of economy. Grants from the Department of Internal Affairs defrayed transport costs within New Zealand.

In 1939 the National Gallery was entrusted with the task of assembling the Centennial Exhibition of International and New Zealand Art. The international section included sculpture by Henry Moore, Eric Gill, Charles Wheeler, paintings by Marquet, Vlaminck, Utrillo, Dufy, John, Peploe, Paul and John Nash, Frances Hodgkins, and Stanley Spencer among the total of 562 items. After the Second World War, the British Council provided numerous important exhibitions and others were secured through the good offices of diplomatic representatives in Wellington. Since 1956 Eric Westbrook and Peter Tomory, both with previous exhibition experience with the Arts Council of Great Britain, and Gilbert Docking, formerly Director of the Newcastle Art Gallery, New South Wales, have ensured an abundant programme through the Auckland Gallery. From 1960 to 1964 grants from the Department of Internal Affairs, on the recommendation of the Arts Advisory Council, eased the financial strain, particularly in the case of the smaller participating galleries, and since 1 April 1964 the Queen Elizabeth the Second Arts Council of New Zealand has continued these grants, initiated further travelling exhibitions, commissioned works of art, and subsidised the purchase of items for gallery collections.

MUSEUMS

Auckland War Memorial Museum—After the First World War, Auckland citizens subscribed over \$400,000 to erect a War Memorial Museum on Observatory Hill in the Auckland Domain. Twenty-four local authorities in the Auckland metropolitan area agreed to support the museum by annual contributions, and the council of the institute was widened to include representatives of the local authorities. In 1960 an extension to the museum, costing \$900,000, was opened as a Second World War Memorial. Citizens of the Auckland provincial district subscribed over half this sum and the balance was met with a Government subsidy.

Dominion Museum—The Dominion Museum was founded by the Government in 1865, as the Colonial Museum, in a building built for the purpose in Museum Street, Wellington. The first curator was Dr (afterwards Sir) James Hector, Director of the Geological Survey. In 1907, on the colony being declared a Dominion, the Colonial Museum became the Dominion Museum. As the collections had outgrown the building, plans were made in 1912 for a new building on the same site, but nothing was done until after the First World War.

A board of trustees was then set up to control the Dominion Museum and National Art Gallery and in 1936 both institutions took up joint occupancy of a new building on an elevated site in Buckle Street, Wellington.

Canterbury Museum—The Canterbury Museum was opened to the public in 1866, when the Provincial Geologist, Julius von Haast, arranged his collections in the Provincial Council Building. Haast was familiar with the cultural movements that had already stirred European countries to action and, with the support of a small band of pioneer citizens, he worked to found a permanent museum. A building was finally erected on the present site and opened in 1870. Additions were made in 1872, 1876, 1882, and 1958, the last being a Centennial Memorial Wing costing \$300,000 which almost doubled the exhibition floor space and included a lecture theatre seating 250. With the end of provincial government, in 1876, the control of the museum passed to the University of Canterbury, with a substantial endowment of high-country land. The income from this source declined, and from 1947 the administration and maintenance of the museum has been undertaken by a trust board supported by the local authorities of Canterbury.

Otago Museum—The founding of the Otago Museum followed the successful New Zealand Exhibition, held in Dunedin in 1865. Dr (later Sir James) Hector's collections of geological and other specimens were held to be of such permanent value and interest that in 1868 the Hector collection was opened to the public as the Otago Museum in a gallery of the new post office. In 1874 the Provincial Government decided that the museum should be housed in a permanent building and voted \$25,000 for the first portion of the present structure. Following the abolition of provincial government, control of the museum was transferred to the Otago University in 1877, with pastoral lands to provide an income. This amounted to about \$1,540 annually and soon proved inadequate. Additions to the buildings were made in 1890 (the annexe), 1910 (the Hocken Wing), 1929 (the Willi Fels Wing), and 1963 (the Centennial Memorial Wing). This latest addition, costing \$350,000, added 30,000 sq. ft to the display halls, storerooms, and staff quarters, including two auditoria seating 400 and 150 respectively. The Otago University could not provide increased funds for the growth of the museum, and in 1955 control was transferred to a trust board representing the contributing local authorities of Otago.

Wanganui Museum—The Wanganui Public Museum had its origin in the private collection of Mr S. H. Drew. A wooden building opened in 1895 was replaced in 1928 as a result of a bequest from Miss Elizabeth Alexander and an extension in 1968 has brought the display space up to 11,000 sq. ft and provided a lecture hall seating 215. This museum is now the fifth largest in New Zealand and has notable collections of Maori artifacts, paintings, and birds.

Other Museums—Natural history and ethnological collections of national value are maintained at the four metropolitan museums, together with reference libraries. At Auckland a Museum of Transport and Technology was formed in 1964 on a site at Western Springs, and it is attracting the support of industry and specialist societies. At Christchurch a similar Museum of Science and Industry opened in 1965 on a site at Hornby. Historical material of local interest has been collected and displayed at the Waitangi Treaty House; Pompallier House; the Russell Museum; the Waimate North Mission House; the Waipu Pioneers' Memorial Museum; the Dargaville and Whangarei Museums; the Matakōhe and Port Albert Museums; the Melanesian Mission Museum at Auckland; the Fencible Cottage, Howick; the Waiuku Museum; the Pioneer Cottage, Pukekohe; the Waikato Museum, Hamilton; the Coromandel, Thames, and Waihi Mining Museum; the Gavin Gifford Memorial Museum. Te Awamutu; the Elms Mission House, Tauranga; the Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum; the Norsewood Pioneer Museum; Richmond Cottage, New Plymouth; the Alexander Museum, Wanganui; the Smith Memorial Museum, Picton; the Riverslands Cob Cottage; Nelson Museum; the Langlois-Eteveneaux House, Akaroa; Canterbury Museum; the South Canterbury Memorial Museum, Timaru; the Waimate Historical Museum; the Black's Point Museum, Reefton; the West Coast Historical Museum, Hokitika; the North Otago Pioneer Gallery, Oamaru; the Otago Early Settlers' Association, Dunedin; the Alexandra Historical Museum; the Lakes District Centennial Museum, Arrowtown; the Vincent County and Dunstan Goldfields Museum, Clyde; the Maniototo Early Settlers' Museum, Naseby; Southland Museum, Invercargill; and the Stewart Island Museum (whaling).

Educational activities at the four metropolitan museums were stimulated by the generous gift of \$20,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, and in 1938 education officers were appointed to each museum—half their salary being paid from the grant and half by the Department of Education. From 1941 the museum education service was accepted as part of the education system of New Zealand.

In 1947 the Art Galleries and Museums Association of New Zealand (Inc.) was formed to raise the standard of service, exchange information, and improve the qualifications of staff. Fifty-five art galleries and museums, and 109 members of trust boards and staffs belong to the association, which has instituted a system of fellowships and travel and training grants, and holds meetings and issues newsletters to further its objects.

AWARDS IN LITERATURE AND ARTS

In the literary field, the following awards are available:

(a) *New Zealand Literary Fund*—This fund is financed by a yearly appropriation on the vote of the Department of Internal Affairs. Assistance from the fund is granted by the Minister of Internal Affairs, who is advised by the Literary Fund Advisory Committee. The approved categories of assistance are: (1) Grants towards the publishing costs (or by other appropriate means) to enable the publication of writing of literary merit in such fields as contemporary creative literature, historical writing, reprints of New Zealand classics, and Maori literature; (2) Grants to New Zealand authors undertaking creative work on approved projects; (3) Grants towards the cost of publication (or other appropriate means) of critical books and studies, to encourage the reading and study of New Zealand literature; (4) Such other assistance as the committee, with better knowledge gained by its experience, may deem desirable.

(b) *Scholarship in Letters*—The scholarship is available annually for award to a New Zealand writer by the Minister of Internal Affairs on the recommendation of the Literary Fund Advisory Committee. It is of the value of \$2,000. The scholarship is intended to enable the recipient to give all or most of his time to the project or projects nominated by him, either in New Zealand or abroad, during the year of tenure. Applications for tenure during the following calendar year are made by 30 September to the Secretary, New Zealand Literary Fund Advisory Committee, Department of Internal Affairs, Private Bag, Wellington.

(c) *Robert Burns Fellowship in Literature*—This fellowship in literature is tenable for one year, with provision for extension, at the University of Otago, a condition being that the fellow shall be resident for the academic year. The fellowship is open to New Zealand writers, preferably under 40 years. The fellow receives the equivalent of a lecturer's salary. Applications are made to the Registrar, University of Otago, Dunedin.

(d) *Award for Achievement*—The Award for Achievement, of \$200, is available annually for award to a New Zealand writer by the Minister of Internal Affairs on the recommendation of the Literary Fund Advisory Committee. (Applications are not called for.)

(e) *Esther Glen Award*—This award of the New Zealand Library Association is available annually for award to the author of the most distinguished children's book written by a New Zealander and published in New Zealand during the year. The award consists of a medal. (Applications are not called for.)

(f) *Hubert Chureh Prose Award*—This award of PEN (New Zealand Centre) is available annually for the best prose writing by a New Zealand author during the year in question. The amount is \$200. (Applications are not called for.)

(g) *Jessie Maekay Poetry Award*—This award of PEN (New Zealand Centre) is available annually for the best poetry written by a New Zealand author during the year in question. The amount is \$100. (Applications are not called for.)

(h) *Katherine Mansfield Memorial Awards*—The Bank of New Zealand, in association with the New Zealand Women Writers' Society (Inc.), sponsors two awards for short stories, one published and one unpublished. Both are open to New Zealand citizens (men and women), or persons who have been resident in New Zealand for the last five years, although the latter competition is limited to persons 25 years of age or younger. The awards made in 1967 were valued at \$210 and \$100 respectively. The next competition will be in 1969.

(i) *Frances Hodgkins Fellowship*—The fellowship is open to New Zealand painters and sculptors, preferably under 40 years. It is tenable for one year, with provision for extension, at the University of Otago. The fellow receives the equivalent of a lecturer's salary. Applications are made to the Registrar, University of Otago, Dunedin.

HISTORIC ARTICLES ACT 1962

This Act, which came into force on 1 April 1963, has for its main purpose the control of the export from New Zealand of Maori artifacts of early type, important books and papers more than 90 years old of which there is no copy in the main types of library, and biological, botanical, and mineralogical type specimens. Permission of the Minister of Internal Affairs for the export of historic articles must be secured, and the Minister may withhold permission if he is satisfied that removal would be detrimental to historical or scientific study or research in New Zealand, or contrary to the public interest.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Though a Controller of Dominion Archives was appointed in 1926, in the person of the Librarian of the General Assembly Library, it was not until the Archives Act 1957 was passed that the protection of New Zealand's public records was put on a firm statutory basis.

The Archives Act established a National Archives to provide for the custody and preservation of the public archives of New Zealand. The Chief Archivist, appointed under the Act, has certain statutory powers. No archives, as defined in the Act, can be destroyed without his approval and he has powers of inspection and direction in respect of the keeping of public records. All Government records of permanent value are deposited with National Archives, and considerable original research is done in the National Archives by scholars, students, officials, and the public.

National Archives has a records centre in Lower Hutt and one in Auckland. These provide storage for semi-current government records as well as public archives. The total staff, including that of records centres, is 15. An officer of the National Archives also collaborates with the State Services Commission on assignments on the management of current records. Some public archives of regional interest are deposited with certain non-government repositories approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs, such as the Hocken Library in Dunedin, the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch, the Hawke's Bay and East Coast Art Society Gallery and Museum in Napier, the Auckland Institute and Museum, the New Plymouth Public Library, and the Marlborough Historical Society Museum in Blenheim.

National Archives has a section in the Annual Report of the Department of Internal Affairs, as presented to the House of Representatives. As part of its public relations programme National Archives also has published an annual Summary of Work, including a list of new accessions to its holdings.

NEW ZEALAND HISTORIC PLACES TRUST

Under the Historic Places Act 1954 a New Zealand Historic Places Trust was created for the purpose of preserving and marking historic places and objects, together with those of archaeological, scientific, educational, architectural, literary, or any other special interest. The Trust is composed of 12 elected and two co-opted members, the majority of whom are appointed on the nomination of some learned or professional body. A branch organisation operates through either regional or district committees, of which there are 13, or representatives, of whom there are three. This multiplicity of obligations, measured against its means, makes some sort of selection advisable, and much of the early emphasis of Trust work was concerned with the erection of bronze plaques and notice boards to commemorate significant sites or buildings. Inscriptions had to be painstakingly studied and carefully prepared. But the Trust is slowly giving more attention to preservation which, in the case of buildings, often means first-aid repairs and, less frequently, restoration or, in the case of sites, the reserves machinery operated by the Lands and Survey Department and other departments. Repairs are usually financed through a grant-in-aid to the owner or occupant. The title to the property is not affected because the Trust considers that continued use is essential for preservation. In fact the Trust has taken title to only two properties namely, the Waimate

North Mission House, restored as nearly as possible to its original design and character and opened to visitors in December 1966, and an armed constabulary and militia redoubt site at Pirongia gifted to the Trust. The Trust is also aware of the accelerating loss of our prehistoric heritage. Roothing, hydro-electric development, closer settlement and other undertakings all on an increasing scale, have meant the loss or destruction of many of our archaeological remains. The Trust has assisted those groups or institutions anxious about the need for some form of salvage archaeology. But this need has now reached such a scale that a more systematic and continuing answer is required. The Trust is now advertising for an archaeologist who will be permanently employed on this work and surveying and, where possible, rescuing the threatened field monuments. It has already begun such a programme for the area affected by the Tongariro power development scheme. The Trust also publishes booklets and leaflets, usually about buildings and sites in which it has been actively interested. It also has a growing photographic collection and through its regional committees has begun to record and classify the historic and architecturally significant buildings and the more important sites throughout the country.

New Zealand Books

Compiled in the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

THE following list of books and serials has been compiled to give New Zealand and overseas readers a selective approach to the country's literature and sources of information. Entries are arranged alphabetically under appropriate subject headings which are in approximate order of the Dewey Classification. Emphasis has been placed on works which are known to be in print, but some standard works which are out of print have been included. Selection has covered books published in New Zealand as well as books published overseas about New Zealand or written by resident New Zealanders. Works which are clearly university or school texts have been omitted unless they represent the most concise and authoritative treatment of a subject. Works of less than 75 pages have been indicated by an asterisk.

The standard current bibliography of New Zealand books and pamphlets as from 1967 is the *New Zealand National Bibliography* issued by the Alexander Turnbull Library for the National Library of New Zealand. This replaces *Copyright Publications* formerly issued by the General Assembly Library and the *Current National Bibliography* formerly issued by the National Library Centre. Prices of New Zealand imprints have been converted to decimal currency on the basis of prices shown in the Associated Booksellers *New Zealand books in print*, in publishers' catalogues and from other sources, but prices of overseas publications are given at the overseas rate.

Having regard to the importance of serial publications as records of current research, opinion, and original work, a number of journals, annuals, and bulletins have been cited where appropriate. In sections where they occur the serials follow the monographs in a separate sequence, and, where not otherwise noted, prices are for a year's subscription.

Copyright Periodicals currently received—The 1967 issue, issued by the General Assembly Library is the standard approach to the full range of published material in this field.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Agriculture	1092	Humour	1098
Antarctica	1102	Industry	1092
Architecture	1094	Landscape	1094
Arts, general	1094	Language	1094
Banking	1085	Law	1085
Bibliography, general	1083	Libraries	1083
Biography	1102	Literature, general	1095
Biology, general	1090	Maori language	1094
Business management	1093	Maori people, past and present	1089
Defence	1088	Medicine	1091
Dentistry	1091	Mental health	1084
Descriptive works	1098	Miscellaneous	1098
Directories	1083	Music	1094
Drama and theatre	1098	Painting	1094
Economics	1085	Pacific islands	1102
Education	1088	Plays	1098
Encyclopaedias	1083	Poetry	1095
Essays	1098	Power	1092
Fauna	1090	Psychology	1084
Fiction	1096	Public administration	1087
Flora	1091	Religion	1084
Forestry	1092	Science, general	1089
Gazetteers	1098	Social science	1084
Geography (descriptive works)	1099	Sport	1094
Geology	1089	Statistics	1084
Government	1087	Technology	1092
Historical works	1100	Transport and communications	1088
Home economics	1093	World wars	1102

ABBREVIATIONS

a.	Annually	Lond.	London
Ak.	Auckland	m.	Monthly
Assn	Association	Mimeo.	Mimeographed
Ch	Christchurch	n.p.	No price
Dept.	Department	N.Y.	New York
D.S.I.R.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	o.p.	Out of print
Dn	Dunedin	O.U.P.	Oxford University Press
Ed.	Edition; Editor	Pr	Press
Govt. Print.	Government Printer	q.	Quarterly
irr.	Irregular	vol.	Volume
		Wn	Wellington

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RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

Contributed by Professor C. C. Aikman (now Vice-Chancellor, University of the South Pacific)*

In recent years, New Zealand has been faced with decisions as to the political and constitutional future of each of the South Pacific territories for which she has had responsibilities—the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue, and the Tokelau Islands. New Zealand responsibilities in respect of these territories have included, as to Western Samoa, obligations accepted under the Trusteeship Agreement concluded with the United Nations; and, as to the Cook Islands, Niue, and the Tokelau Islands, obligations contained in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to non-self-governing territories.

New Zealand governments have shown their willingness to provide the people of the territories concerned with opportunities for political self-expression. In the cases of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands, New Zealand can claim to have been responsible for significant innovations in constitution-making. The more diminutive territories of Niue and the Tokelau Islands have received less public attention, but their very smallness has ensured that we can draw from their experience important glosses on the constitutional problems associated with the grant of autonomy to small non-viable territories.

The Cook Islands have been much more closely identified than Western Samoa with political life in New Zealand. For one thing, the Cook Islands Maori is a New Zealand citizen who, when resident in New Zealand, votes in a European electorate as distinct from a Maori electorate. And, as chance would have it, there are some marginal electorates in which sizable groups of Cook Islanders reside. It is perhaps not unrelated that, at a time when the level of New Zealand overseas aid is under critical examination, the per capita figure for aid to the Cook Islands is \$91.80 (the 1966 figure). A comparable figure for India in 1966 was less than \$2. New Zealand is disposed to regard her very substantial aid to the Cook Islands as international aid, but there are still those who assert that the Cook Islands are part of New Zealand and therein lies a legal conundrum that makes demands on the combined skills of international and constitutional lawyers.

The Pace of Constitutional Change

Perhaps the most contentious issue that has arisen has concerned the pace of constitutional change. This has in each case been the result of a number of factors—The views of the peoples of the territories themselves; the extent to which international pressure, exercised in particular through the United Nations, has been brought to bear on New Zealand, and the extent to which New Zealand has responded to that pressure; the views of successive New Zealand Governments and their advisers as to the nature of New Zealand's responsibilities and as to the political and economic advantages to be granted from increased instalments of self-government. The weighting of these various factors has been different at different times. There may have been occasions when New Zealand's image in the United Nations as a progressive colonial power played a more important part than it should have in the decisions that were taken; and there have certainly been New Zealand ministers who thought naively that the grant of autonomy would relieve New Zealand of financial responsibilities for the territory concerned. But considerations such as these had no more than a marginal effect on questions of timing. The path along which New Zealand as a far-sighted and liberal colonial power had to move was clear. The grant of political autonomy to a dependent people is an issue of belief and of faith—a belief in the right of that people to determine its own destiny, and a faith in its ability to respond to new responsibilities. My own article of faith is to be found in a statement in the 1955 report on economic development in the Cook Islands made by the late Professor Horace Belshaw and Mr V. D. Stace. This report led to my first experience in practical constitution-making. The authors pointed out that it was a condition of the success of an active programme of social and economic development that the Cook Islands Maoris should take an increasing part in the management of their own affairs. I believe that the grant of political autonomy does result in the release of energies, in a willingness to overcome social and traditional resistances to change—as in questions of title to land—that can be achieved in no other way. All talk about a country being ready for self-government is beside the point. This

*This article is adapted from an address given by Professor Aikman to the ANZAAS Congress, 1968.

is the wrong question to ask. I have referred on another occasion to a comment by a friend who had had considerable experience in Ghana. He said, "I think that the experience of independence is the only test of fitness. It is like marriage to some extent. You can never tell it's going to work unless you try it, and once the plunge is taken, it is difficult to retreat".

You might well ask: What have been the achievements of political autonomy in Western Samoa and in the Cook Islands? Clearly there is now some experience on which a more deliberate judgment can now be made. This is a valuable field for research. One distinguished commentator in criticising the grant of independence to Samoa has suggested that the figures show that economic production has slowed down since independence. It would need a sophisticated examination of the figures to prove or disprove this proposition. Certainly, however, conditions in Samoa are now regarded as secure enough to be attracting overseas capital. Enabling legislation passed by the Samoan Legislative Assembly shows that an independent Samoan government is prepared to make adaptations of its customary land system that no New Zealand government could have instigated. And Samoa has shown an interest in loan capital that would have been anathema to a pre-independence Samoan Government.

Clearly an ambitious programme of social and economic development in the Cook Islands could be undertaken successfully only by a government that had the support of the people of the Cook Islands. It must be added that the Cook Islands Government will need, in the short run at least, substantially increased financial aid from New Zealand.

The Need for Financial Aid

The need for increased financial aid must be emphasised. Independence or self-government is not an end in itself. Constitutional development is but a condition precedent to the economic and social progress that must be the overall objective. New Zealand responsibilities to provide financial aid and technical assistance to the autonomous governments in Samoa and the Cook Islands have increased rather than diminished. There is no reason to believe that this fact is not recognised in respect of the Cook Islands; but at a representative conference on New Zealand's external aid, held under the auspices of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs at Wellington in December 1967, there was a clear consensus that New Zealand was not measuring up to its responsibilities in its provision of aid for Western Samoa. (In March 1968 it was announced that the limited programme of aid in education, technical assistance, and administration will be carried forward until 1971.)

This is perhaps an appropriate point at which to refer to developments in Niue. Whereas the Samoans actually sought self-government, and the Cook Islanders responded to New Zealand stimulation, the Niueans have been reluctant to accept increased responsibility for their own affairs, though New Zealand has been fully prepared to apply Cook Island constitutional formulas to the island. The response of the Niuean people is in part a reflection of their lack of political sophistication and of the absence of strong leadership; but it has a very realistic basis. The New Zealand Government has given assurances that New Zealand would continue to give financial and other assistance to a self-governing Niue as it has done in the past (the per capita figure of financial assistance in 1966 has been given as \$127.50, half as much again as that for the Cook Islands). Niueans would also continue to have the privileges of New Zealand citizens, including, in particular, free access to New Zealand. Despite these assurances the Niueans have reiterated their fear that the offer to grant internal self-government involved an attempt by New Zealand to obtain release from her responsibilities towards Niue, and their desire to retain the guidance and assistance of expatriate officers, and, in particular, of the Resident Commissioner.

Alternatives to Self-government

There are still those who believe that "integration" or "federation" with New Zealand would have provided a more satisfactory pattern of constitutional change for the Cook Islands, and for Niue, than the path of self-government that had been chosen. One prominent New Zealand politician, in criticising the decisions that were taken over the Cook Islands, recently likened the group to a New Zealand county and suggested that it should have a corresponding status. Such a suggestion raises a number of questions—those of political representation in the New Zealand Parliament and the application of New Zealand economic and social standards (for instance, income tax levels and social security benefits) to what is after all still a subsistence economy. But to my mind the objections are much more fundamental. Responsibility

for their own affairs means that islanders must have control over and determine priorities in the critical service areas—those of agriculture, education, health, and public works. That this control should be exercised and priorities determined by Departments in Wellington—distant by 1,800 miles of sea—would mean the rejection of the whole philosophy of self-government and a reversion to the worst features of the pre-self-government era.

We must remember that although the New Zealand territories are small, each of them, with the exception of the Tokelau Islands, has had the benefit of most of the public services associated with the modern welfare state. They have been able to avoid having their own defence forces, but they have police forces, a system of courts, customs officers, facilities for the collection of taxes, and marine officers. There are health, education, and agricultural services, post offices with associated telephone and radio installations, broadcasting facilities, and public works departments responsible for water, electricity, roading, transport, and harbour development. It follows that each of the territories must have an administrative structure, similar to that of a large modern state even if it is on a much smaller scale. Remoteness from New Zealand and poor communications require that this administrative structure should be largely autonomous. Even if particular services were to be provided by offices that were branches of New Zealand Departments, those offices would have to have more responsibility for decision-making than the normal branch of a New Zealand Department. There is a great deal of difference between the way in which a branch of the New Zealand Health Department with headquarters in Wellington can operate in New Zealand and the way in which such a branch can operate in Rarotonga. This difference is accentuated by Rarotonga's dissimilar economic and social conditions.

The suggestion that there should be a federal structure between the Cook Islands and New Zealand is somewhat more realistic. But the result would not be very different from that which we now have. The powers of the Cook Islands as a constituent state or province would be precisely those that I have listed above. They would include agriculture, health, education, and public works. Defence and external affairs would obviously be federal matters; but responsibility for these remains with New Zealand under the present arrangements. Perhaps certain aspects of the judicial system might be made a federal concern, and in this connection it should be remembered that the self-governing Cook Islands have retained the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

A federal relationship would presumably carry with it representation in the Federal Parliament—which it is taken for granted would be the New Zealand Parliament—but the competence of the representative concerned would presumably be confined to federal matters and perhaps to those affecting New Zealand aid to the Cook Islands.

I have said more about this question of federation than its past importance would justify. In its 1962 proposals to the Cook Islands the New Zealand Government suggested four alternative courses of political development—complete independence, integration with New Zealand, internal self-government, and a Polynesian federation. There was no evidence that the Government had any clear idea of what was meant by Polynesian federation. Any immediate talk of such a federation—or of a wider federal grouping in the South-West Pacific—and of its relationship with New Zealand—is, to my mind, premature. But there are already signs that there is a consciousness that increased co-operation at the functional level between the countries of the region can facilitate economic and social development. Improvements in communications; the work of the South Pacific Commission which includes conferences held under its auspices, such as the recent technical meeting in trading relations; the establishment of the Pacific Islanders Producers' Secretariat of which Tonga, Fiji, the Cook Islands, and Niue are members; and the regional aspirations of the new University of the South Pacific are all pointers in the same direction.

New Zealand is the major metropolitan area in the South-West Pacific and the smaller countries naturally look to her, as being more highly developed and wealthier, for assistance.

The Westminster Model

It was expected that constitutional change in the territories for which New Zealand is responsible should be seen in terms of the parliamentary or Westminster system of government. That is the system with which we were familiar and from the earliest days of constitutional changes in Western Samoa and the Cook Islands the advisers involved have looked at British colonial precedents. The parliamentary system has a number of obvious advantages. First, there is a wide range of British experience on which to draw. Second, it is an exceedingly adaptable system, some say too adaptable. Third, it does provide a system under which

progress can be made by stages. Thus gradual changes can be made in the composition of the Legislature so that officials and nominated members are eventually replaced completely by elected members. The same development can take place in the composition of the executive as officials are replaced by elected members of the Legislature. However, the most important feature of the parliamentary executive is that elected members can not only be introduced by stages, they can also be given increased responsibilities by stages. Elected members of the Legislature can gradually be introduced to departmental administration until the point comes when these members assume complete control of the administration and become a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature. The various stages involved can be introduced at differing paces although the tendency since the war has, of course, been to speed up the whole process until at times it has reached a breakneck speed.

If the history of constitutional changes in Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, and Niue is examined it will be seen that it more or less conforms to the pattern just outlined. Western Samoa and the Cook Islands have reached the stage of full cabinet responsibility. Niue, on the other hand, has only recently moved forward to a member system under which an Executive Committee has been established with one of its members as Leader of Government Business. He and other members of the Executive Committee are gradually being introduced to departmental responsibilities.

It is interesting to draw a comparison with the United States Presidential system as it has been applied in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. There is a fascinating chapter on political advancement of the Trust Territory in the Report of the 1964 United Nations Visiting Mission. This report bears the imprint of New Zealand Ambassador Frank Corner, who was chairman of the mission, and who has been closely associated with developments in the New Zealand territories. The report comments on the drawbacks, in the context of a developing country, of a system that observes the strict separation of powers and keeps the executive and legislative branches in watertight compartments. The system does not give the same opportunity as does the Westminster System for elected representatives to increase gradually their contact with administration. As the Report itself says:

... the separation of the legislature and the executive in a dependent territory rules out any form of unified political development by which elected representatives can acquire legislative experience, begin to familiarise themselves with the workings of government departments and, in due course, as Ministers, assume the political direction of one.

The report goes on to suggest ways in which this difficulty might be overcome in the Trust Territory; but enough has been said to suggest that there is a likely field for comparative constitutional research.

The Flexibility of the Westminster System

The flexibility of the parliamentary system has been emphasised. There are features of Samoa and Cook Islands constitutional development that amply demonstrate this flexibility.

In Samoa the constitution-makers were confronted with a traditional system which, at the time, had two paramount leaders. As a result, Samoa, for a time, had two heads of state acting jointly. However, the singular feature of the Samoan situation is the absence of a developed party system. Effective government has been made possible by the domination achieved by the Prime Minister, Fiamē Mata'afa F.M. II, another traditional leader. His traditional status has been a major factor in his achieving this dominance, but it can be questioned whether the result is the strong government that a developing country facing severe economic problems really needs. Government, legislative, and financial measures have been eroded or delayed in the Legislative Assembly, and the Prime Minister has showed little disposition to encourage the development of party support by the use of the no-confidence procedure provided in the Constitution.

Another unusual feature of the Samoan parliamentary scene is the existence of matai suffrage under which in 45 of the 47 electorates only persons holding matai titles can stand for election or vote. Matai are traditional heads of family in a customary system which is not basically hereditary. One of the features of the 1967 election was that in a number of electorates there was a wholesale and indiscriminate creation of new matai titles at the instigation of rival candidates. In one electorate, in particular, an electoral roll of 125 in 1964 became a roll of 1,398 in 1967. This development is only one of the factors that are accelerating the break-down of Samoan custom and the matai system. A change in the electoral system can be accomplished by an ordinary Act of Parliament, and it may be that the early introduction of universal suffrage could protect the matai system rather than weaken it.

The constitutional structure in the Cook Islands follows a more conventional pattern. There is universal suffrage and the Premier, Albert Henry, is the leader of the Cook Islands Party. None of the other political groupings that contested the 1965 election has gained the status of a party and there is no strong opposition group. Indeed, the one member who might have emerged as leader of an opposition has now joined the government. The traditional system is not as firmly entrenched in the Cook Islands as in Samoa, but the traditional leaders, the Arikis, are members of the House of Arikis. This body has only an advisory status; but it is significant that the House recently made forward-looking proposals to the Legislative Assembly calling for modifications in the system of customary land tenure designed to improve economic production.

In the Cook Islands the High Commissioner acts as both representative of the Queen and as representative of the New Zealand Government. The Cook Islanders saw advantages in the appointment of a New Zealand official to the post. It relieved them of the difficult task of having to choose a Cook Islander and of the expense associated with a separate "head-of-state", and provided some guarantee of a continuing New Zealand commitment to the Cook Islands. It was attractive, too, to the New Zealand authorities. They were agreeing to forgo all veto powers on Cook Islands legislative and executive action, and a procedure was established that gave the High Commissioner an opportunity to require the Cook Islands Government "to think again" in regard to decisions that appeared to be intrinsically unwise or which might prejudice New Zealand interests. Moreover, the fact that the High Commissioner was to act as representative of the New Zealand Government avoided any need for a second New Zealand official of senior rank residing permanently in the Cook Islands. Apart altogether from the expense, it is difficult to see how a High Commissioner and a separate New Zealand representative can be usefully employed in a country of 20,000 people. On the other hand, the dual role of the High Commissioner is bound to be a sensitive one as he weighs his duties under the Constitution to act on the advice of his Cook Island Ministers and his responsibilities to the New Zealand Government.

Similar difficulties over the position of the head of state will arise in Niue if there is constitutional progress beyond the present member system. A Resident Commissioner relieved of all his present administrative responsibilities could be an anomaly on an island of the size of Niue, and it would be still more difficult than in the Cook Islands to contemplate the presence of two New Zealand officials, one a High Commissioner acting on advice, and the other a New Zealand representative. A number of possible solutions present themselves, some of which would involve modification in the traditional system of parliamentary government. Thus, African precedents for combining the duties of head of state and premier may have to be considered; it may prove desirable to depart from the doctrine of the separation of powers to the extent of giving the constitutional head of state judicial functions and responsibilities for the control of the public service (the Resident Commissioner of Niue now exercises judicial powers along with his administrative functions); while improvements in air communications in the South Pacific could simplify the problem of New Zealand representation.

The International Status of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands

Western Samoa is an independent state which, conscious of its limited resources, has chosen not to seek admission to the United Nations but has nevertheless joined some of the functional international organisations such as the South Pacific Commission. Under the Treaty of Friendship between Western Samoa and New Zealand, New Zealand is to assist in the independent state's foreign relations "in such a manner as will in no way impair the rights of the Government of Western Samoa to formulate its own foreign policies". In other words, the New Zealand Government merely acts as the agent of the Western Samoan Government.

The Cook Islands can best be described as a self-governing state in association with New Zealand. The status of free association was first defined in a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1960; and the Cook Islands was the first country to take advantage of this new category of international person. The concept has since been developed by the British in the creation of a series of associated states in the West Indian Islands of Antigua, Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.

The relationship between New Zealand and the Cook Islands can be demonstrated by the continuing ties between the two countries. Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand continues to be the Head of State of the Cook Islands. New Zealand remains

responsible in consultation with the Premier of the Cook Islands for the external affairs and defence of the group. Cook Islanders remain New Zealand citizens and therefore are entitled as of right to admission to New Zealand. New Zealand, again after consultation with the Premier, appoints the High Commissioner who has the difficult dual function of acting on the advice of Cook Islands' ministers and representing the Government of New Zealand. The New Zealand Parliament can legislate for the Cook Islands only at the request and with the consent of the Government of the Cook Islands. Appeals lie from the High Court of the Cook Islands to the Supreme Court of New Zealand and from the Land Court of the Cook Islands to Judges of the Maori Land Court of New Zealand. The New Zealand Audit Office audits the Cook Islands' Government accounts. These represent very substantial legal ties. Even more important from the Cook Islands point of view are the undertakings given by both the New Zealand Government and Opposition that New Zealand will give the financial aid to the Cook Islands that has been given in the past. Thus, annual grants-in-aid to extend over the following three years were announced in 1965 (and have now been renewed for another three years). New Zealand Government and Opposition spokesmen have also stated that New Zealand will continue to give free entry to Cook Islands products.

There are interesting points of comparison with the Associated States of the West Indies, the most significant difference being that the United Kingdom Parliament has retained certain reserved legislative powers to assist the United Kingdom Government in discharging its responsibilities for external affairs and defence. New Zealand, in granting the Cook Islands full legislative competence, retains no such powers.

One of the unique features of the arrangements under which New Zealand's responsibilities to the United Nations in respect of her administration of the Cook Islands were terminated was the invitation extended to the United Nations to send observers to the crucial Cook Islands elections in 1965. This was the first such offer that had been made in respect of a non-self-governing territory as distinct from a trust territory and it met with opposition from Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States because of the precedent involved. Perhaps I can appropriately conclude by quoting a remarkable passage from the report of the senior United Nations Observer, Ambassador Adeel:

"The United Nations had in the past undertaken supervision of elections in Trust Territories, but the supervision of elections in a Non-Self-Governing Territory at the invitation of an Administering Power, was at the same time unprecedented in the history of the Organisation, and therefore was of far reaching significance. The part which the United Nations has been called upon to play, although supervisory in nature, was nevertheless crucial in so far as it involved attesting whether or not the people of the Cook Islands had indeed a fair opportunity to exercise their rights of self-determination. Finally, there was nothing closer to my heart than to ensure that the end result of my Mission would stand as a glowing tribute to, and a vindication of the exemplary recourse by the Government of New Zealand to United Nations assistance, as well as a lasting testimony to the advantage to be gained from constructive co-operation between the Organisation and Administering Powers regarding the question of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

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LATEST STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Later statistical information has become available during the course of printing the *Yearbook*. Some of these statistics are entered in the Statistical Summary (pages 1039 to 1063). Other information is given in the following pages with references to appropriate sections of the *Yearbook*. Readers are referred to the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* for the most recent information on many statistical series.

POPULATION

Population (p. 59)—Recent figures are given in the following table for the total population.

Date	Males	Females	Total	Mean Population for Year
31 December 1967	1,375,122	1,371,971	2,747,093	2,729,188
31 March 1968	1,378,785	1,376,307	2,755,092	2,737,036

The above figures do not include the population of the Cook Islands, 19,251 (at 1 September 1966); Niue Island, 5,262 (at 31 March 1968); and Tokelau Islands, 1,900 (at 24 September 1966).

Migration (p. 76)—Total arrivals and departures are classified in the following table.

Category	Year Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
<i>Arrivals</i>		
Immigrants intending permanent residence ..	38,999	30,660
New Zealand residents returning	98,536	105,533
Temporary visitors	112,871	123,188
Totals	250,406	259,381
Crews	131,420	131,743
Through passengers*	72,561	84,839
Grand totals, all arrivals	454,387	475,963
<i>Departures</i>		
New Zealand residents departing—		
Permanently	21,128	28,472
Temporarily	99,890	104,094
Temporary visitors departing	114,953	134,905
Totals	235,971	267,471
Crews	131,851	134,249
Through passengers*	72,561	84,839
Grand totals, all departures	440,383	486,559

* Mainly on cruise ships.

There were 2,764 assisted immigrants included in the 30,660 arrivals in 1967-68; the 1966-67 figure was 4,097.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Rates of Benefits (pp. 173-174)—Social security benefits, except family benefits, and war pensions were increased from 12 June 1968 by 50 cents a week for single beneficiaries and \$1 a week for married couples.

TRANSPORT

Railway Transport (pp. 319-329)—Summarised statistics of railway transport for the year ended 31 March 1968 are compared with previous years.

Item	Unit	Year Ended 31 March		
		1966	1967	1968
Passenger journeys—				
Railways	(000)	23,889	23,723	22,186
Railway road motor services ..	(000)	22,297	22,398	21,396
Livestock tonnage	tons (000)	374	329	292
Goods tonnage	tons (000)	11,513	11,205	10,290
Revenue—				
Railway operation	\$(000)	74,752	75,028	71,653
Total*	\$(000)	87,552	88,756	85,832
Expenditure—				
Railway operation	\$(000)	73,228	75,151	71,881
Total*	\$(000)	84,184	87,878	84,660

*Including road motor, rail-road ferry, and other subsidiary services.

Road Transport (p. 337)—Statistics of motor vehicles licensed at 31 March 1968 are compared with those for 31 March 1967.

Class	As at 31 March		Class	As at 31 March	
	1967	1968		1967	1968
Cars	790,997	817,656	Power cycles ..	18,291	18,359
Trucks	163,042	164,675	Totals	1,085,339	1,110,354
Contract vehicles ..	1,403	1,401			
Omnibuses and service cars	3,210	3,216	Trailers	189,735	191,337
Vehicles exempted from payment of licence fees	76,958	74,888			
Motor cycles	31,438	30,159	Grand totals	1,275,074	1,301,691

Registrations of new vehicles and those vehicles previously registered only in another country during the year ended 31 March 1968. Cars 53,508; motor cycles (including power cycles), 3,867; commercial vehicles, 13,439; trailers, 19,052; total, 89,866.

BUILDING AND HOUSING (pp. 529-549)

Building Permits—The following table presents the latest statistics on building permits issued (including Government buildings).

Type of Building Permit	Year Ended 31 March			
	1967		1968	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$(m)		\$(m)
New houses and flats	24,046	176.2	21,365	161.6
Alterations and additions to houses and flats ..	38,521	26.7	35,980	25.7
Other buildings (including alterations) ..	17,888	188.6	15,986	143.0
Totals, all buildings	80,455	391.5	73,331	330.3

Houses and Flats Completed—There were 23,297 houses and flats completed in the year ended 31 March 1968 compared with 24,704 in the preceding year.

MARKETING OF PRIMARY PRODUCE

Wool (p. 574)—Weight, sale value, and average value per pound of greasy wool sold at auction in New Zealand in the last three seasons are shown below.

Season	Weight of Greasy Wool Sold	Sale Value	Value per Pound	Average Minimum Floor Price per Pound of Greasy Wool	Index Numbers* Base: 1963-64 (=1000)
	lb (000)	\$(m)	c	c	
1965-66	509,161	176.6	34.69	29.17	775
1966-67	533,789	156.9	29.39	30.00	683
1967-68	539,778	123.4	22.87	25.00	533

*Based on price on floor, clean.

DOMESTIC TRADE (pp. 580-607)

Retail Trade—Values of quarterly sales or turnover for all retail stores, corrected for seasonal fluctuations and for price and population changes, are shown in the following table for the latest quarters.

QUARTERLY SALES OR TURNOVER—ALL STORE TYPES

Quarter Ended	Total Sales				Turnover per Head of Population			
	In Current \$s		In Constant 1957-58 \$s		In Current \$s		In Constant 1957-58 \$s	
	As Recorded	Seasonally Corrected	Before Seasonal Correction	Seasonally Corrected	As Recorded	Seasonally Corrected	Before Seasonal Cor-	Seasonally Corrected
	total turnover \$(m)		total turnover \$(m)		turnover per head of population \$		turnover per head of population \$	
1967-Dec	425.3	383.7	340.6	307.4	155.2	140.0	124.3	112.2
1968-Mar	377.4	396.3	298.6	313.5	137.2	144.1	108.5	114.0
June*	388	396	303	309	141	144	110	112

*Preliminary estimates only.

Imports—The table following classifies imports by broad divisions.

IMPORTS VALUED AT CURRENT DOMESTIC VALUE IN COUNTRY OF EXPORT

Year Ended June	Food and Live Animals	Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	Chemicals	Manufactured Goods	Machinery and Transport Equipment	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	Total*
	\$(million)							
1966	37.1	35.0	39.9	80.2	216.3	263.4	46.8	729.4
1967	31.4	36.7	44.9	77.7	210.9	291.9	46.4	753.2
1968†	31.9	31.8	47.8	76.7	182.0	191.4	43.5	617.4

*Including sections not listed.

†Provisional.

PRICES

Retail Prices (pp. 679-701)—Details of the consumers' price index for later quarters are set out in the following table.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

Base: Weighted average 25 centres, 1965 (=1000)

Group or Subgroup	Calendar Year 1965	Quarter Ended 31 March 1968	Quarter Ended 30 June 1968
Food—			
Fruits and vegetables	1000	1133	1164
Meat and fish	1000	1076	1078
Other foods	1000	1108	1130
All foods	1000	1103	1121
Housing—			
Rent	1000	1143	1163
Home ownership	1000	1158	1174
All housing	1000	1154	1171
Household operation—			
Fuel and light	1000	1158	1159
Home furnishing	1000	1033	1051
Domestic supplies and services ..	1000	1144	1143
All household operation ..	1000	1092	1101
Apparel—			
Clothing	1000	1050	1059
Footwear	1000	1081	1086
All apparel	1000	1055	1064
Transportation—			
Public transport	1000	1103	1104
Private transport	1000	1164	1188
All transportation	1000	1149	1167
Miscellaneous—			
Tobacco and alcohol	1000	1137	1137
Other supplies	1000	1114	1145
Other services	1000	1161	1185
All miscellaneous	1000	1136	1152
All groups	1000	1115	1130

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE (pp. 742-781)

Receipts of Consolidated Revenue Account and National Roads Fund—This table shows direct and indirect taxation.

(Source: Parliamentary paper B. 6, 1968)

Item	Years Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
Direct taxation—	\$(thousand)	
Income and social security taxes ..	664,413	672,784
Estate and gift duty	23,064	21,731
Land tax	3,506	4,427
Total—Direct taxation	690,983	698,942
Indirect taxation—		
Customs duty	92,012	95,545
Beer duty	34,735	35,591
Sales tax	78,926	75,389
Racing duty	12,029	11,321
Stamp duties	9,577	8,381
Film hire tax	378	303
Highways taxation	70,071	{ 73,407 13,558
Motor vehicles, fees and charges and milage tax		
Total—Indirect taxation	297,728	313,495
Total—Taxation receipts	988,710	1,012,437
Interest—		
On capital liability—		
Electric supply	24,057	30,019
Post Office	10,823	11,401
State Advances Corporation ..	9,770	11,654
Other	17,992	18,781
On other public moneys	3,679	4,137
Total—Interest	66,321	75,992
Profits from trading undertakings ..	12,312	10,950
Departmental receipts	54,710	55,541
Total—Other ..	133,342	142,483
Total—Ordinary Receipts	1,122,052	1,154,920*

*Special receipts in addition were: Adjustment of value of investments held overseas consequent on devaluation of currency, \$2,482,000; interim payment by Reserve Bank for net gain due to devaluation, \$408,000; U.S. military sales arrangement credit, \$1,518,000.

Consolidated Revenue Account Expenditure—The following table shows expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

Item	Years Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
Permanent appropriations—	\$(thousand)	
Under special Acts of Legislature—		
Civil List	586	629
Debt services—		
Interest	105,958	115,806
Transfer to Loans Redemption Account	37,606	53,437
Administration and management	994	1,123
Total—Debt services	144,558	170,366
Special Acts—		
Government Superannuation Fund	17,232	17,531
Miscellaneous	2,508	2,433
Total—Special Acts	19,740	19,964
Total—Permanent appropriations	164,885	190,959
Annual appropriations—		
Vote—		
Legislative	762	891
Prime Minister's Office	49	52
External Affairs	9,866	9,911
Finance—		
Audit	659	707
Customs	2,280	2,459
Inland Revenue	5,923	6,202
Stabilisation	35,810	17,834
Treasury	3,004	2,679
Total—Finance	47,676	29,879
General Administration—		
Broadcasting	18	22
Government Printing Office	6,873	6,165
Internal Affairs	6,507	6,329
Island Territories	3,747	3,823
Labour	4,901	5,800
Maori Affairs	3,089	3,089
Marine	3,335	2,949
State Advances Corporation	29	31
State Services Commission	687	672
Statistics	1,645	1,283
Valuation	1,398	1,599
Total—General Administration	32,230	31,762

Item	Years Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
Annual appropriations— <i>continued</i>		
Vote— <i>continued</i>		
	\$(thousand)	
Law and Order—		
Crown Law	136	145
Justice	9,181	9,451
Police	11,078	12,179
Total—Law and Order ..	20,394	21,776
Defence	88,589	87,111
Maintenance—		
Public Works and Services ..	36,793	36,301
Roads, etc.	1,938	4,700
Total—Maintenance	38,731	41,001
Development of Primary and Secondary Industries—		
Agriculture	20,284	19,219
Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services	9,062	9,140
Forest Service	6,276	6,719
Industries and Commerce	2,557	2,612
Lands and Survey	5,052	5,351
Mines	1,238	3,327
Scientific and Industrial Research ..	7,516	7,902
Tourist and Publicity	4,663	4,900
Transport	3,311	4,021
Total—Development of Primary and Secondary Industries ..	59,961	63,191
Social Services—		
Social Security Monetary Benefits—		
Age	55,102	57,495
Invalids	5,071	5,296
Widows	11,316	11,995
Sickness	4,559	5,156
Family	66,816	71,452
Miners	131	118
Orphans	122	127
Unemployment	141	2,176
Universal superannuation ..	70,193	76,374
	213,451	230,188
Education	146,359	159,776
Family benefit capitalisation ..	7,576	7,237
Health	12,205	12,582
Health benefits	37,470	39,315
Hospitals	115,010	119,141

Item	Years Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
Annual Appropriations— <i>continued</i>	\$(thousand)	
Vote— <i>continued</i>		
Social Services— <i>continued</i>		
Social security expenses and emergency benefits	8,460	9,585
War and other pensions	30,919	30,708
Total—Social services ..	571,450	608,531
Total Annual Appropriations	869,708	894,104
Unauthorised expenditure—		
Services not provided for	16	255
Transfer to Loans Redemption Account ..	16,000	—
Transfer to Reserve Fund	—	10,000
Total expenditure	1,050,609	1,095,318

National Roads Fund Expenditure—

Item	Years Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
	\$(thousand)	
Highways maintenance	9,533	10,310
Highways construction	26,673	22,766
Subsidies to local authorities	28,426	26,861
Administration and general	5,922	5,774
Unauthorised	3	6
Total expenditure	70,557	65,717

Summary of Budget Proposals—The *Financial Statement* was presented on 18 July 1968. Principal changes from the existing situation are as follows.

New income tax scales are to operate from 1 April 1969 and incorporate reductions and adjust incidence. Excess retention tax on companies is to be abolished. Land tax exemption is to be increased from \$12,000 to \$60,000. A special tax rebate is to be granted to universal superannuitants. A family maintenance allowance is being introduced from 7 August 1968 to supplement basic means test benefits, related emergency benefits, and appropriate war pensions.

Overseas Exchange Transactions (p. 845)—The following statement gives statistics of overseas exchange transactions for the years ended 31 March 1967 and 1968.

(Source: Reserve Bank)

Item	Years Ended 31 March	
	1967	1968
RECEIPTS—		
Exports—	\$(million)	
Butter	117.5	109.6
Cheese	54.9	49.4
Meat	207.9	247.0
Wool	216.7	151.1
Other	198.7	230.6
Total exports	795.8	787.8
Other current receipts	92.2	102.8
Total current receipts	887.9	890.6
Capital receipts—		
(a) Government—		
IMF drawing	—	66.8
Sales of investments	57.0	54.7
Borrowing	79.6	79.4
Loans to Reserve Bank	45.6	14.4
(b) Private	24.0	53.1
Total capital receipts	206.2	268.4
Total receipts	1,094.2	1,159.0
PAYMENTS—		
Imports—		
(a) Government	74.3	60.7
(b) Private	648.0	571.1
Total imports	722.3	631.8
Other current payments—		
(a) Government	56.0	57.2
(b) Private	216.3	219.0
Total current payments	994.6	908.0
Capital payments—		
(a) Government—		
Investment	51.8	71.0
Debt repayment	17.5	24.5
IMF repurchases	—	31.3
Other official payments	—	26.8
(b) Private	25.2	29.7
Total capital payments	94.5	183.3
Total payments	1,089.0	1,091.3
Balance on trade transactions	+ 73.4	+156.0
Invisible balance	—180.0	—173.4
Balance on current account	—106.6	— 17.4
Balance on capital account	+111.8	+ 85.1
Overall balance	+ 5.2	+ 67.7

Estimated Distribution of the Labour Force (p. 899)—The following table supplies an estimated distribution of the total labour force at 15 October 1967 and 15 April 1968. The figures have been adjusted in line with 1966 census data.

Industrial Group	Males		Females		Totals	
	October 1967	April 1968	October 1967	April 1968	October 1967	April 1968
	thousand					
Primary industry	129.0	126.3	16.3	16.4	145.3	142.7
Manufacturing industry ..	203.1	212.9	65.7	63.1	268.8	276.0
Power, water, and sanitary services	14.0	14.2	1.2	1.1	15.3	15.3
Building and construction ..	85.7	82.2	2.2	2.2	87.9	84.4
Transport and communication ..	79.6	80.2	15.6	15.3	95.2	95.5
Commerce	113.2	115.0	67.2	67.2	180.4	182.2
Domestic and personal services ..	24.6	25.6	28.9	29.5	53.5	55.2
Administration and professional ..	80.5	81.7	88.6	90.5	169.1	172.2
Totals in industry	729.7	738.1	285.7	285.3	1,015.4	1,023.4
Armed forces	11.2	11.3	0.7	0.7	11.9	12.0
Registered unemployed ..	4.1	6.8	0.7	1.7	4.8	8.5
Totals, labour force	745.0	756.2	287.1	287.7	1,032.1	1,043.9

Summary of Vacancies, Placements, and Registered Unemployed Persons—This table gives additional figures to those presented on page 910.

Period	Vacancies at End of Month			Placements During Month			Unemployed Persons at End of Month		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Monthly average for calendar year—									
1965	6,000	1,936	7,936	722	379	1,101	385	128	513
1966	5,550	2,203	7,753	674	337	1,011	332	131	463
1967	2,682	1,445	4,127	1,376	407	1,783	3,267	585	3,852
Month—									
1967—May	2,159	1,248	3,407	780	299	1,079	1,975	328	2,303
June	1,702	995	2,697	1,044	246	1,290	4,659	569	5,228
July	1,806	1,005	2,811	2,749	349	3,098	5,554	740	6,294
August	1,623	962	2,585	2,567	420	2,987	5,790	719	6,509
September	1,709	997	2,706	2,427	321	2,748	4,871	769	5,640
October	1,680	963	2,643	1,750	311	2,061	4,127	729	4,856
November	2,217	1,002	3,219	1,416	447	1,863	4,681	1,057	5,738
December	1,989	894	2,883	488	247	735	5,558	1,328	6,886
1968—January	1,985	929	2,914	1,585	1,016	2,601	6,240	1,422	7,662
February	1,693	785	2,478	2,100	978	3,078	5,086	1,443	6,529
March	1,388	673	2,061	1,497	657	2,154	5,062	1,494	6,556
April	1,339	687	2,026	1,237	531	1,768	6,780	1,750	8,530
May	1,574	642	216	2,268	521	2,789	6,356	1,908	8,264

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON FARMS, 1966-67

A survey of capital expenditure on farms during the year ended 31 March 1967 has been made and details according to farm type are given in the following table.

Farm Type	Capital Expenditure					
	Number of Holdings	Building Construction	Motor Vehicles and Trailers	Tractors and Farm Machinery	Improvements and Development	Total Expenditure
				\$(000)		
Principally dairy farming	20,799	15,572	4,141	6,938	8,531	35,182
Principally sheep farming	25,545	17,559	5,442	7,834	29,060	59,894
Principally beef farming ..	2,278	878	309	347	959	2,493
Dairy and sheep* ..	1,681	1,260	386	619	1,006	3,271
Dairy and beef* ..	134	113	29	26	49	217
Sheep and dairy* ..	967	486	163	298	585	1,532
Sheep and beef* ..	1,102	895	305	414	1,840	3,454
Beef and dairy* ..	58	14	9	6	21	50
Beef and sheep* ..	269	104	66	72	207	449
Mixed livestock	197	118	34	87	128	368
Sheep and cropping ..	4,282	2,921	986	3,090	2,939	9,937
Principally cropping ..	1,259	714	241	907	387	2,249
General mixed farming ..	218	293	57	164	178	692
Market farms and gardens	496	339	188	273	99	900
Other	3,233	1,658	356	640	573	3,228
Totals	62,518	42,925	12,712	21,716	46,563	123,916

*With first named type predominant.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Radio Licences (p. 374)—The number of radio licences in force on 31 March 1968 was 656,610 compared with 658,898 at 31 March 1967.

Television Licences (p. 375)—At 31 May 1968 there were 582,093 television receiving licences in force, compared with 539,792 at 31 May 1967.

Horse Racing (pp. 768-769)—The number of racing days in the calendar year 1967 was 402. Totalisator turnover totalled \$128,324,000 in 1967 (\$131,135,000 in 1966) while Government taxation totalled \$11,652,000 in 1967 (\$11,922,000 in 1966).

Land Transfers (pp. 282–285)—The average amount per transaction (town and suburban properties) in 1967–68 was \$6,993 as compared with \$6,398 in 1965–66, and \$6,660 in 1966–67.

Item	Years Ended 31 March		
	1966	1967	1968
Urban properties—			
Number	61,581	59,151	55,820
Consideration \$(000)	393,964	393,968	390,454
Rural properties—			
Freehold—			
Number	9,281	8,914	7,566
Area acres (000)	1,560	1,592	1,115
Consideration \$(000)	185,253	184,007	141,180
Total freehold and leasehold—			
Number	9,927	9,488	8,105
Consideration \$(000)	198,632	195,244	151,359
All properties: Total consideration \$(000)	592,596	589,211	541,812

Mortgages (pp. 852–859)—Particulars of gross totals of mortgages registered and discharged during the last three financial years are shown below.

Year Ended 31 March	Registered*		Discharged*	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$(000)		\$(000)
1966	76,971	487,950	59,479	230,060
1967	75,303	493,438	55,958	239,315
1968	73,335	467,773	53,200	236,132

*Inclusive of duplicate registrations and discharges.

Hutt By-election—Voting in the Hutt by-election on 3 August 1968 resulted in the election of Mr T. J. Young (Labour). Votes were cast as follows: Young (L) 5,968; Kennedy-Good (N) 4,576; Weal (S.C.) 1,604; Ursin (I) 295.

PRODUCTIVITY (p. 387)—The productivity index shows changes in the volume of output per person engaged, and is obtained by dividing the volume of production index by an index of employment. In the following table provisional figures are given for 1967–68 and revisions for four preceding years.

Production Year	Index of Production	Index of Employment	Index of Productivity
1954–55	1000	1000	1000
1961–62	1307	1143	1143
1962–63	1349	1161	1162
1963–64	1430	1192 _x	1200 _x
1964–65	1518	1230 _x	1234 _x
1965–66	1612	1274 _x	1265 _x
1966–67	1685*	1314 _x	1282 _x *
1967–68	1663*	1315	1265*

*Provisional.

GENERAL WAGE ORDER (p. 924)—The Court of Arbitration granted a general wage order increase of 5 percent from 19 August 1968, limited to the first \$40 earned by adult male workers, to the first \$30 earned by adult female workers and the first \$25 earned by junior workers.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

The estimated populations at 1 April 1968 is given for statistical and urban areas.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL AREAS

Statistical Area	Census 1966	Estimates 1 April 1968
Northland	93,514	94,700
Central Auckland	613,671	644,111
South Auckland - Bay of Plenty	389,334	403,900
East Coast	46,988	47,100
Hawke's Bay	124,960	128,300
Taranaki	101,104	101,200
Wellington	523,755	537,100
Totals North Island	1,893,326	1,956,411
Marlborough	29,428	30,200
Nelson	67,208	68,300
Westland	24,353	24,100
Canterbury	376,441	385,981
Otago	183,477	183,200
Southland	102,686	106,900
Totals South Island	783,593	798,681
Totals New Zealand	2,676,919	2,755,092

POPULATION OF URBAN AREAS

Urban Area				Census 1966	Estimates 1 April 1968
Whangarei	..	..	..	29,503	31,600
Auckland	..	..	..	548,293	577,300
Hamilton	..	..	..	63,303	68,000
Tauranga	..	..	..	31,606	33,500
Rotorua	..	..	..	33,229	35,300
Gisborne	..	..	..	27,804	28,500
Napier	..	..	..	38,309	39,900
Hastings	..	..	..	37,466	39,200
New Plymouth	..	..	..	35,280	35,800
Wanganui	..	..	..	38,174	38,500
Palmerston North	..	..	..	49,140	50,900
Hutt	..	..	..	114,628	118,400
Wellington	..	..	..	167,859	173,200
Nelson	..	..	..	27,615	28,400
Christchurch	..	..	..	247,248	256,300
Timaru	..	..	..	27,946	28,400
Dunedin	..	..	..	108,734	109,800
Invercargill	..	..	..	46,016	47,800
Totals				1,672,153	1,740,800

CORRECTIONS

Page 25, paragraph 4, substitute 1814 for 1914.

Page 84, Religious Professions 1961 Census—substitute figures below:

Presbyterian	..	539,459	Salvation Army	..	15,454
Roman Catholic (in-			Congregational	..	9,377
cluding Catholic un-			Church of Christ	..	10,485
defined) ..	..	364,098	Rationalist	..	956
Methodist ..	..	173,838	Christadelphian	..	1,498
Baptist ..	..	40,886	Church Scientist	..	3,719
Brethren ..	..	25,764	Object to state	..	204,056
Christian (undefined)		12,130			

INDEX

NOTE—Where more than one reference to a subject is given, the chief reference, wherever it has been possible to determine it, is indicated by bold type. Two or more references to a subject so indicated signify major, and approximately equal, importance.

A

Abortion, 117, 157, 158
 Accident insurance, 882–886, 895–896, 1062
 Accidents—
 aircraft, 119, 159, 980
 cases treated in hospitals, 158, **159–160**
 causes of, 342, 973, 976, 977
 deaths from, 104, 105, **118–120**, 342–343, 463,
 969, 970, 972, 973, 975, 977
 drowning, 118, 120
 farming, 119–120, 976–977
 frequency and severity rates, 969–970
 industrial, 118–119, 965–976
 in home, 118–120, 160
 mining, 118, 119, 463, 464, 971–972
 motor-vehicle, 104, 105, 118–119, 159, 341–343
 railway, 118, 119, 159, 329, 342
 time lost through, 969–971, 975
 transport, 104, 105, 118–119, 159, 329, 341–343
 Acclimatisation of fish, 5, 458
 Accommodation licences, 1007–1009
 Accounts—
 Government sector, 724
 inter-industry study, 741
 public, 742–749
 Acts (see Legislation)
 Added value in manufacturing, 497–500, 1053
 Administrative tribunals, 1024–1028
 Adoptions, **95**, 178, 238
 Adult education, 234
 Adultery, 127
 Advances—
 bank, 823, 825, 827, **828–829**, 1058
 bank, control policy, 829
 bank, reserve ratio, 829
 building societies, 866–870
 rural, 285–286, 860–866
 Advertisements, medical, 134
 Advertising, radio, television, and press,
 368–370, 373–374, 376
 Aerated water and cordial industry, 479, 514
 Aerial—
 land survey, 302–303
 work operations, 349, 355
 Aero clubs, 349, 351, 355, 358
 Aerodromes, 349, 351, 358, 359
 Afforestation, 435–444
 Age benefits, 170, 172–174, **175–176**
 Age distribution of population, 71, 85
 Agricultural (see also Farms, Farming, Crops,
 etc.)—
 aviation, 355
 clubs, 222
 colleges, 226, 227, 229
 machinery, 482–507, 526
 imports of, 665, 669
 production, 399–408, 412–413, 414–421, 1045
 research, 239–240, 241–242, 243, 409
 Workers Act, 944

Agriculture, 392–434, 1045
 Department of, 408–410
 occupational safety, 977, 978, 979, 981
 publications on, 1092–1093
 Aid—
 commonwealth schemes, 40–41
 distribution of New Zealand, 41–43
 Air—
 accidents, 119, 159
 Force, Royal New Zealand, 271–273, 274–276
 licensing and control, 349–351, 359
 mails, 352–354, 356–357, 361
 navigation services, 350–351
 pollution, 133
 Aircraft—
 safety of, 980
 types on domestic services, 353–355
 types on international services, 350, 355–356
 Air New Zealand, 349, 350, 355–356, 773, 1031
 Airport statistics, 358
 Alcoholic liquors—
 consumption of, 704
 duty on, 673, 750, 752
 exports of, 632, 634
 imports of, 657, 658, 663, 667
 sale of, 1007–1010
 Alexander Turnbull Library, 376–377
 Aliens, 79–80
 Ambulance, St. John, 144
 Amortisation of debt, 745, 749, 778–779, 785–
 786, 791, 793
 Amputees, 188, 190–191, 194
 Amusement tax, 380–383, 750, 767
 Angling, 458, 998
 Animal life, publications on, 1090–1091
 Animals, noxious, 441–442
 Anniversary Days, 1011
 Annual Holidays Act, 942
 Annual value system of rating, 782–783
 Annuities, 198–204
 Antarctic, N.Z. activities in the, 991–992, 1069
 Antarctica, publications on, 1103
 Ante-natal services, 150
 Antimony, ore, 466
 Anzac Day Act, 943
 ANZUS Treaty, 30, 31, 39–40, 268
 Apiaries and apiculture, 434
 Apples, 414–416, 426–427
 consumption of, 426, 703
 exported, 426, 632, 634, 652, 1050
 marketing of, 426, 571–572
 Apprentices, 911–913, 965
 Arable farming, 392–401, 409, 414–424, 1045
 Aramoana, G.M.V., 321, 354
 Aranui, G.M.V., 321
 Arbitration Court, 27, 50, 247, 385, 923, 924,
 940–942, 943, 947, 949, 953, 954, 1029, 1067
 Architecture, publications on, 1094

Armed Forces—
 deaths while overseas, 97
 honours and awards conferred, 1035, 1036
 in war, 275–277, 1066, 1078, 1079
 pay and allowances, 711, 712, 717–720
 serving overseas, 268, 273–275
 at census dates, 60
 strengths of, 267, 269, 271, 273
 in war, 275
 superannuation, 198–200
 Army, 269–271, 273–277
 Arrivals (see Migration)
 Arson and incendiarism, 892
 Art galleries, 1075–1077
 Articles on special subjects in previous issues,
 1072, 1073
 Artificial aids, (under Social Security), 170, 188
 Arts—
 Advisory Council, 1074
 in New Zealand, 1074–1080
 publications on the, 1094
 Asbestos, 467
 Asian Development Bank, 850
 Assessable income, 802–816
 Assessment of—
 income tax, 753–760, 802–816
 land tax, 760–761
 Assurance, life, 875–882, 894–895, 1062
 Auckland Harbour Bridge, (see also Harbour
 Bridge Authority), 331–332
 Audio-visual teaching aids, 225
 Australia—
 Free Trade Agreement with, 609–610, 626
 New Zealand representation in, 1036–1038
 reciprocal trade with, 609–610, 626, 674–675
 representation in New Zealand, 1037
 shipping to and from, 313, 317
 visitors and migrants from, 77, 86, 994
 Aviation, 349–359
 agricultural, 355
 Awards, cultural, 1074–1075, 1079–1080
 Awards to armed forces personnel, 1035–1036

B

Bacon and ham—
 consumption of, 702
 curing, 479, 510
 Balance of payments, 724–740
 capital account, 729–731, 733, 735
 current account, 727–730, 734
 insurance, 730, 734
 regional accounts, 732–736
 survey of companies with overseas affilia-
 tions, 736–740
 Balance of trade, 612
 Bananas—
 consumption of, 703
 imports of, 573, 662, 667
 Bank notes, 821, 840, 841
 denominations of, 841
 in circulation, 823, 1058
 Bank of New Zealand, 773, 824, 1065
 Bankruptcy, 1003–1005, 1061
 industry groups of bankrupts, 1005

Banks and banking, 819–851, 1058–1059
 assets and liabilities, 823–825, 842–844
 economics, publications of, 1085
 overseas, assets of, 823, 824–825, 842–844, 1058
 savings, 831–837, 839–840, 1059
 trading, 826–830, 839, 842–844
 Barley, 414–418, 420–421, 423, 1045
 Bcbs, hospital, 148–149
 Bcfs—
 cattle, 395, 429–433, 1046
 chilled, 577–579, 644–645
 consumption of, 404–406, 702
 export of, 562–563, 566, 569, 577–579, 644–
 645, 702
 production of, 404–406, 509
 retail prices of, 681, 683
 slaughterings for, 406
 Bcers—
 consumption of, 704
 duty on, 673, 750, 752
 export of, 632, 634
 production of, 513
 Bees, 434
 Benefits, social security, 168–188, 717, 720, 746,
 914
 Bentonite, 459, 467, 469
 Beverage industries, 479, 483–507, 513–514
 Bibliography, New Zealand publications, 1082–
 1103
 Bills of exchange, 842
 Bills, Treasury, 777
 Biographies and autobiographies, 1102
 Biology publications, 1090
 Birth rate, 88–91
 Birthplaces of population, 86
 Births, 90–96, 1039
 ex-nuptial, 94–95
 first, 93–94
 multiple, 91–92
 of Maoris, 88, 90
 registration of, 90
 still, 90–92, 95, 96, 116–118
 Biscuit industry, 479, 512
 Blind, benefits for and education of, 179, 209,
 210, 212
 Board of Trade, 672
 Boarding of school children, 221–222
 Boards, Producer (see New Zealand Wool,
 Meat, etc.)
 Boilers, inspection of, 979, 980
 Bonds, National Savings, 831
 Bonus issue tax, 754
 Books—
 imports of, 667
 library, 376–380
 New Zealand, 1010, 1032–1103
 Boroughs, 53, 54, 55, 64–67, 783–794
 area of, 65–67
 bridges in, 331
 capital and unimproved values, 306–307, 783
 councils, 54
 debt, 787, 789–793, 1057
 employees of, 793–794
 milage of streets, 331
 number of, 53
 population, 65–67
 stores in, 584

- Borstal institutions and training, 259–261, 262–263
- Bread subsidy, 706
- Breeding ewes, 429–431
- Breweries, 479, 513
- Brick production, 522
- Brides and grooms, 122–124
- Bridges and bridging, 320, 321, 331–332, 334–336
- Brigades, fire, 893
- Briquettes and carbonettes, 464
- Britain—
New Zealand representation in, 1036–1037
Representation in New Zealand, 1037–1038
- British—
Drama League, 1074
Overseas Airways Corporation, 349, 350, 356
postal orders, 362
sovereignty, 28–29
trade preference, 674
- Broadcasting, radio and television, 368–375
for schools, 225
stations, 369–370
- Building (see also Housing), 528–547, 860–866
Advisory Council, 528
costs, 528
index of production, 385–386
materials, 522, 536–537
imports of, 663, 668
permits, 531–535
persons engaged in, 529, 899, 903–905, 908, 910, 912, 916–917, 919, 921
wages and working hours of employees, 529, 928, 929, 937, 939
work put in place, 536
- Building societies, 866–870
assets and liabilities of, 870
- Bullion production, 465
- Burials, 96, 133
- Bursaries—
academic, 220
dental, 139
Department of Health, 131, 141, 228
ex-servicemen's children, 193
forestry, 443
medical, 227
physiotherapy, 140
secondary schools, 220
secondary teachers', 224
technical schools, 220
university, 208, 226, 227–228
war, 193
- Buses, 329–330, 337, 339, 340, 343, 345–348
- Bush, 280, 435–443
- Bushel units, weights of, 416
- Business—
and management publications, 1093
census of, 580–593
failures, 1003–1005, 1061
loans, 862, 863, 866
- Butter (see Dairy produce)
- Butterfat production, 403, 1052
- Cadets—
army, 270, 271
navy, 268–269
- Calves, slaughter and marketing of, 406
- Campbell Island, 1, 59, 982
- Camps, health, 136, 144
- Canada—
exchange rate with, 842
migrants from, 77, 86
New Zealand representation, 1036
reciprocal trade with, 616, 618, 638, 641, 642, 644, 645, 647, 651, 652, 653, 656, 661–665, 675, 727
representation in New Zealand, 1037
- Canberra Pact, 30
- Cancer—
ages of decedents, 108
deaths from, 107–110, 112, 156
site of disease, 109, 110
- Canned and preserved meats, etc.,
exported, 632, 633, 647
production of, 509
- Canned fruits—
consumption of, 703
production of, 479, 512–513
- Canned vegetables—
consumption of, 703
exports of, 632, 634
production of, 479, 512–513
- Capital—
expenditure of Government, 743, 748
expenditure on farms, 1124
formation, 709–711
invested in electric-power undertakings, 556–557, 559
invested in manufacturing industries, 501–502
of companies, 871–874, 1061
transfers, 845–846
value of land, 305–306, 782–783
- Capital punishment, 254
- Capitalisation of family benefit, 170, 178–179
- Carbonettes, 464
- Cargo carried by air transport, 352–357
- Cargo handled at ports, 313–317
- Carnegie Corporation, 233
- Casein exported, 632, 633, 652
- Casein produced, 402
- Casualties in war, 275–276
- Catchment boards, 287, 784–787, 792, 794
number of, 54
- Catchment commissions, 54
- Cattle, 392–401, 404–406, 409, 429–433, 1046, 1064
hides exported, (see Hides, skins, and pelts)
slaughtered, 406
- Cement—
exports of, 631, 633
industry, 481, 523
production of, 474
- Cemeteries, 133
- Census, 59
age distribution of population, 85
country of birth, 86
dependent children, 83–84
employment statistics, 913–920
income earners in each household, 818
incomes of individuals, 817–818

C

Cabinet, 48–49
Cable tramway, 345, 348
Cables, overseas, 365–366

Census—*continued*

- major industrial groups, 916–917
- marital status, 82–83
- occupations of married women, 919–920
- occupations of population, 917–920
- of agriculture, 395
- of building and construction, 528, 529
- of distribution, 580–593
- of dwellings, 542–547
- of libraries, 378–379
- of mining and quarrying, 420
- of poultry, 433–434
- of religious professions, 84–85
- publications, 1110
- racial origins of population, 86
- Central Government finance, **742–781**, 1054–1055
- Cereals, 414–421, 1045
 - consumption of, 704, 705
- Cerebral palsy, 140, 209
- Certificates of title, 281
- Chatham Islands—
 - area, 1
 - schools, 212, 215, 216
- Cheese (see Dairy produce)
- Chemicals and chemical products industry, 481, 483–507
- Chemists, 143–144, 171
- Child health and welfare, 135–136, 209, 210, 235–238, 255, 257
- Childbirth accidents, etc., 104, 105, 112–118, 132, 157, 158
- Children—
 - accidents affecting, 120
 - adopted, 95, 178, 238
 - affected by divorce proceedings, 128
 - allowances, 169, 170, 172, 173–175, **178–179**
 - born, numbers and sexes, 90–91, 1040
 - deaths of, (see Infant mortality)
 - dental treatment of, 137–138
 - dependent, **83–84**, 235–236
 - handicapped, 135, 144–146, 209, 238
 - health of, 135–136
 - legitimated, 95
 - of deceased or incapacitated ex-servicemen, 193
 - offences by, 236, **255–257**
 - restrictions on employment of, 943, 944
 - school, 212–213, 1041
- Children's courts, 236–237, **255–257**
- Children's homes, 145–146, 237
- Chronology of principal events, 1064
- Churches, 84–85
 - marriages in, 125
- Cigarettes and tobacco—
 - duty on, 673
 - imports of, 657, 658
 - production of 479, 514
- Cinemas, 380–384
- Cinematograph Film-hire Tax, 750, 769
- Cinematograph Films Regulations, 980
- Cities, area and population of, 65–67
- Citizenship, 79–80
- Citrus fruits, 428
 - consumption of, 703
 - imports of, 573, 662, 667, 671
- Civil—
 - aviation, 349–359
 - defence, 277
 - jurisdiction, 248–249
 - list, 46–47, 745
- Claims, insurance—
 - accident, 883–886, 895–896
 - fire, 888–893, 895–896
 - motor vehicle (third party), 885–886, 895–896
- Clays, 459, 522
- Clergy of each church, and marriages by, 125
- Climate, 15–23
 - observations for year, 22–23
- Clinics—
 - ante-natal, 150
 - dental, 138
- Clothing and footwear, retail prices of, 682
- Clothing, imports of, 660, 666
- Clothing industry, 479–480, 483–507, 514–516
- Clover, 414–417, 423, 424
 - seed, (see Grass and clover seed)
- Club charters, 1008
- Coal—
 - and petroleum products industry, 481, 483–507
 - consumption of, 463, 492–493
 - deposits, 8, 460–463
 - exports of, 635
 - mining, 459–465, 469, 470, 971
 - wages and hours worked, 929, 938, 939
 - welfare and research fund, 465
 - production of, 459, 463, 464, 470
 - research, 461, 469
 - resources, 460–463, 469
 - State mines, 464, 748, 773
 - used in gas industry, 560–561
- Coastal shipping, 308–309, 313–314, 318
- Co-education, 210
- Cocoa imported, 662, 667
- Coffee imported, 667
- Coin and coinage, 840–841
 - held by banks, 825
 - imported and exported, 620–621, 1047
- Colleges—
 - agricultural, 226, 227, 229
 - air force, 273
 - military, 270–271
 - naval, 268
 - pharmacy, 144
 - teachers', 220, 223–224
- Colombo Plan, 31, 40, 734, 1069
- Commercial failures, 1003–1005, 1061
- Commercial radio and television, 368–375
- Commodity sales—
 - retail, 580–587, 591, **595–596**
 - wholesale, 592, 603–604
- Common Market (see European Economic Community)
- Commonwealth, 33,
 - aid schemes, 40–41
 - defence, 267, 268, 272, 273–274
- Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, 273–274
- Communications, 360–384, 1088
- Communications, radio, 366
- Community centres, 234
- Companies, **871–874**
 - balance dates of, 817
 - bank advances to, 828

Companies—*continued*

- deposits with, 838–839
 - financial statements, analysis of, 873–874
 - income of, 711, 717–720, 801–803, 809–817
 - joint stock, 585, 815–816, 871–874
 - in manufacturing industries, 503–504
 - overseas, 871–873
 - paid-up capital, 814–816
 - private, 585, 815–816, 871–873
 - in manufacturing industries, 503–504
 - public, 815–816, 871–874
 - registered, 871–873, 1061
 - share prices indices, 697–701
 - taxation of, 754, 801–803, 810–816
 - with overseas affiliations, 736–740
- Comparisons with other countries (see International comparisons)
- Compensation—
- Court, 50, 247, 967–968, 1029
 - criminal injuries, 261–262
 - workers', 965–968, 969–971
- Compulsory—
- arbitration, 953
 - unionism, 947–948
- Conciliation Council, 947, 953, 954
- Concrete products industry, 481, 523
- Condensate, natural gas, 459, 466
- Confectionery industry, 479, 512
- Confinement, deaths in, 104, 105, 117, 157
- Confinements, 91, 149
- Conjugal status of persons marrying, 122, 124
- Consolidated Revenue Account, 169, 333, 336, 742–750, 1054
- Constitution of New Zealand, 43
- Construction Act, 978
- Construction, building, and housing, 528–547, 860–866
 - wages and hours worked of employees, 928, 929, 937, 939
- Consumer Council, 680
- Consumer prices, 679–684
 - index, 684–690, 700–701
- Contact lenses, 188
- Contagious diseases, (see Diseases)
- Contingent liabilities, state, 771–772
- Convictions, 249–257
 - for traffic offences, 251–252, 344–345
 - of juveniles, 255–257
 - of women, 255
- Convictions in Magistrates' Courts, 249–253, 1042
- Convictions in Supreme Court, 253–254, 1042
- Cook Islands, 1, 2, 24–25, 29, 31, 34, 59, 983–987, 1065, 1071
 - constitutional changes, 34–35, 1104–1109
 - history, 25–29, 31, 34
 - immigrants from, 77, 79, 86
 - population, 59, 984–985
 - public finance, 987
 - trade, 656, 670–671, 986
- Cook Strait, 4
 - air freight service, 354
 - submarine power cable, 548, 550, 554
 - vehicular ferry service, 321, 324, 328
- Co-operative credit associations, 860, 866
- Co-operative dairy companies, 402, 403
- Copper ore, 459, 466, 469
- Copra, 986, 989, 991
- Copyright, 1002, 1010, 1082
- Cordial and aerated-water industry, 479, 514
- Corn crops, 415–418
- Correspondence schools and classes, 212, 222, 231–232, 1041
- Cosmetics, manufacture of, 481, 521
- Cost of living, 679–690
- Cotton piece-goods, imports of, 664, 668
- Council for—
- Adult Education, 234
 - Educational Research, 233
 - Technical Education, 233
- Counties, 53, 54, 55, 68–69, 783–794
 - area of, 68–69
 - bridges in, 331
 - building values, 535
 - capital and unimproved values, 306–307, 783
- Councils, 54
 - debt, 787, 789–793, 1057
 - employees of, 793–794
 - franchise, 55
 - milage of roads, 331
 - population, 68–69
 - roads and roading, 331–336
- Country Library Service, 377
- County towns, area and population, 68
- Court of Appeal, 50, 246–247, 249, 254–255, 1029
- Court of Arbitration, 50, 247, 385, 923, 924, 940–942, 943, 947, 949, 953, 954, 1029, 1067
- Courts (see also Supreme, Magistrates, etc), 246–251
 - Judges of, 246–247, 1029
 - structure and types of, 50, 246–247
- Cranes, inspection of, 979, 980
- Crayfish, 453–457
 - exports of, 456, 457, 631, 633
- Cream, consumption of, 702
- Cream separators on farms, 413
- Credit, rural intermediate, 860, 866
- Creditors' petitions, 1003
- Cremation, 133
- Crews of overseas vessels, 76
- Crime, law and, 246–265, 1042
- Criminal—
- appeals, 254–255
 - habitual, 263
 - injuries compensation, 261–262
 - jurisdiction, 249–254
 - reformation and punishment of, 257–261
- Crippled children, (see also Handicapped children), 144
- Crops, 280, 399–401, 410, 414–429, 1045
- Crown land, 289–299
- Cultivation, area in, 280, 417
- Cultural awards, 1074–1075, 1079–1080
- Currency and banking, (see also Exchange), 819–851, 1058–1059
- Customary land, 299
- Customs tariff and revenue, 671–678, 722, 744–745, 750–752

D

Dairy—

- Board, 402, 403, 570, 575
- cows, 403, 429–434, 1046
- factories, 402–403, 479, 510
- farming, 392–404, 409, 925, 939
- machinery, 413–414, 634
- produce, 402–404, 409, 510
 - account, 580
 - consumption of, 702, 705
 - export of, 562–577, 608, 629–635, 648–649, 652, 702, 845, 846, 1049
 - export price index, 700–701
 - marketing of, 562–580
 - prices for, 575–577
 - subsidies on, 706

Deaf, education of, 209

Death duty, 722, 750, **761,763**

- estates passed for, 764–767

Death rates, 97–100, 104–120

- international comparisons, 112
- Maori non-Maori comparisons, 97–99, 105–109, 111–120

Deaths, 88, **96–120**, 156–160, 1039

- accidental (see Accidents)
- by ages, 98–101
- by causes, 103–112, 116–120, 973, 977
- distribution over year, 99
- due to earthquakes, 13
- foetal, 96
- from accidents on farms, 977
- from external causes, 104, 105, 118–120
- from puerperal causes, 104, 105, 117–118, 157
- in confinement, 104, 105, 117, 157
- in hospitals, 155–157, 160
- in mental hospitals, 168
- neo-natal and perinatal, 104, 105, 117
- of friendly society members, 205
- of infants, 104, 105, 112–116, 1040
- of insured persons, 878–881
- of Maoris, 96–101, 103–120
- of servicemen overseas, 97, 275, 276
- registration of, 96–97

Debentures, 789, 791, 837, 1055

Debits, bank, 830

Debt—

- conversion of, 775
- hospital boards, 151, 772
- local government, 735, 781, 783, 785–787, **788–793**, 1056–1057
- public, 735, 771–781, 783, 785–793, 1055

Debtors' petitions, 1003

Decimal currency, 840–841

Defence, 266–267

- Civil, 277
- expenditure on, 267, 271, 722, 746
- publications on, 1088
- science, 267

Degrees, university, 208–209, 214, 220–231

Delinquency, juvenile, 235–236, **255–257**Demography, **58–57**, 1039, 1040

Denominational schools, 209–210, 218

Dental—

- benefits (social security), 137, 171, 187–188
- bursaries, 139
- Council, 142

Dental—*continued*

- health, 137–139
- nurses, 137–138, 188
- research, 138

Dentistry publications, 1091–1092

Department of—

- Agriculture, 241–242, 408–410
- Civil Aviation, 350, 980
- Health, 130–131, 978, 979, 981
- Internal Affairs, 980
- Labour, 902, 909, 910, 913, 914, 978–979, 981
- Maori Affairs, 1000
- Marine, 453, 944, 979–980
- Mines, 459, 980
- Scientific and Industrial Research, **239–242**, 991

Departments, Government (see also under individual Departments), 49–50, 1015, 1020–1024, **1029–1030**

Departures (see Migration)

Dependants of servicemen, pensions for, 188–196

Dependent children, **83–84**, 235–236

Deposits—

- interest rates on, 833, 834, 838–840, 1059
- with building societies, 870
- with Reserve Bank, 823
- with savings banks, 831, 833, 835, 836, 1059
- with stock and station agencies, 837–838
- with trading banks, 833, 845, 824–827, 839
- with trading companies, 838–839

Depreciation allowances, 708, 715, 753–754

Desertion in marriage, 126–127, 177

Designs, registration of, 1002

Development Finance Corporation, 851

Diagnostic laboratory services, 171, 187

Diagrams and graphs (see Contents, viii)

Diesel and diesel-electric rail transport, 320–323

Dietitians, 143

Diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus immunisation, 136

Diplomas, 214, 229–230

Diplomatic representation, 1036–1038

Directories and encyclopaedias, 1083–1084

Disabilities from industrial accidents, 969, 972, 973, 975

Disability war pensions, 194–196

Disabled civilians, rehabilitation of, 140

Disabled servicemen, 188–196

Discount rates, 822

Diseases—

- deaths from, 103–112, 116–120, 156–157
- notification of, by type, 132, **152–154**
- occupational, 135
- prevention of, 136
- treated in hospitals, 156–158

Disengaged persons, 909, 910

Displaced persons, 78

Disputes, industrial, 953–964, 1063, 1068

Dissolution of marriage, **126–128**

Distribution—

- census of, 580–593
- of labour force, 899, 903–905, 907–909, 914–921
- of population, 63–71
 - by ages, 85
 - by industries, 916–917

District high schools, 207, 212, 218, 219

Dividends—
 taxation on, 755
 totalisator, 768, 769
 Divorce, 122, 124, 126–128
 Divorced persons remarrying, 122, 124
 Doctors (see Medical practitioners)
 Dogs, 433
 Domains, public, 296–299
 Domestic assistance, 170, 187
 Domestic trade, 508–607
 Dominion Museum, 1075, **1077–1078**
 Drainage boards, 287, 784–787, 792, 794
 number of, 54
 Drama in New Zealand, publications on the, 1098
 Drivers' licences, 337
 Drowning accidents, 118, 120
 Drugs, 133–134, 185
 dangerous, 134
 Drunkenness, 127, 250, 253, 255, 344
 Ducks, 433–434
 Duties, 750–770
 customs and excise, **671–678**, 722, 744, 750–752
 estate and gift, 750, 761–763
 Dwellings (see also Houses and flats), 528–547
 amenities of, 545
 census of, 542–547
 materials used, 546
 number of rooms and occupants, 546–547
 projections of, 530
 tenure of, 544, 547

E

Earthquake and war damage insurance, 896–897
 Earthquakes, **13–14**, 1064
 Earths, types of, 392–394
 Economic—
 pensions, 192
 research, 243
 stabilisation, 745
 Economic and banking publications, 1085
 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), 36
 Education (see also Schools), 26, 206–238, 1041
 Act, 26, 945, 1065
 adult, 234
 annual appropriations, 743, 746
 boards, 206, 945
 buildings, 211, 773
 certificate of, 208
 Commission on, 207
 Commonwealth scheme, 40–41
 Department of, 206–226
 dental health, 138
 districts, 215, 216, 224
 expenditure on, 210–211, 221, 722, 746, 751
 handicapped children, 209
 health, 136, 137
 higher, 208–209, 210, 212, 213, 220, 223–224, 226–231, 1041
 of ex-servicemen, 197
 Pacific Islands, **235**, 991, 994
 physical, 146
 pre-school, 210, 212

Education—*continued*
 primary, 207, 210–213, **214–217**, 221, 222, 1041
 psychological service, 209
 publications, 226, 1088
 rural, 221–222
 secondary, 207–213, **218–220**, 221, 222, 1041
 system, 207–210
 technical, 210, 212, 219, **231–232**, 1041
 training of teachers, 212, 214, 220, **223–224**
 Educational research, 233
 Eels, 458
 Effective weekly wage-rates, 935–936
 Eggs—
 consumption of, 704
 export of, 632, 633
 marketing of, 434, 573
 production, 434
 retail price of, 573, 681
 subsidy on, 573, 706
 Elections, general, 44–45, 52, 1009
 Electoral, 44, **50–52**, 1009–1010
 Act 1956, 44, 46, **50–51**
 Representation Commission, 44, 46, 50
 roll, 51–52, 1009
 Electorates, 1016
 Electric—
 appliances in homes, 545
 power, 548–559, 1070
 boards, 54, 552–553, 556, 784–787, 792
 794, 1057
 finance of, 556, 558
 in manufacturing industries, 491–492
 publications on, 1092
 railways, 320–323, 325
 steam stations, 464
 supply account, 748
 Electrical machinery and appliances imported, 659, 666, 669
 Electrical machinery and appliances industry, 482–507
 Embassies, 1036
 Emergency benefits, 170, 172, 174, **182**
 Emigration, 74–79
 Employers—
 liability insurance, 882, 884, 896, 968
 unions, 948–949, 951–952
 Employment, 898–922
 districts production in, 476–478
 index of, 387
 on farms, 397–398
 placement service, 902, 910
 promotion, 902, 912–913
 regulations affecting, 940–946
 restrictions on age, 943, 946
 seasonal fluctuations in, 920
 service, national, 902
 survey of, 902–909
 vacancies, 906, 909, 910
 Encyclopaedias and directories, 1083
 Endowment land, 291–294
 Engineering industries, 482–507, 525–527
 Engines—
 employed in manufacturing industries, 491–492
 railway, 321–323
 English and Maori language publications, 1094
 Ensilage (see Silage)

- Erosion, 7-12, 287-288
 protection, forest, 440-441
 Estate Duty, 750, 761-763
 Estates—
 administered by Public Trust Office, 1001
 assigned, 1003-1004
 passed for death duty, 764-767
 European Economic Community (EEC), 567, 726, 1069, 1070, 1071
 trade with, 610, 616, 619, 638, 641, 661, 662, 727, 728
 European Free Trade Association (EFTA), 568
 trade with, 610, 616, 619, 638, 641, 661, 662
 Events, historical, 1064
 Ewes, breeding, 429-431
 Examinations, 208, 214, 226
 marine officers, 318-319
 Excess retention tax, 754
 Exchange allocation, 847-848
 Exchange (currency)—
 bills of, 842
 control of, 820-821, 840, 847, 848
 New Zealand—London, 841-842
 rates of, 821, 841-842
 Exchange transactions, overseas, 844-849
 Exchanges, telephone, 363-364
 Excise duties, 673, 722, 744, 750-752
 Executive council, 44, 48, 1015
 Ex-nuptial infants—
 ages of mothers, 95
 births of, 94-95
 legitimation of, 95
 protection of, 238
 Exotic forests, 435-445
 Expectation of life, 101-103
 Expeditionary forces, 275, 276, 1066, 1067
 Expenditure—
 broadcasting and television, 372-374
 cinemas, 381
 civil aviation, 351
 defence, 267, 271, 746
 education, 210-211, 221, 233, 746
 electric power, 556-557, 559
 Forest Service, 444
 government, (see Government Finance)
 health, 131, 746
 hospital boards, 150-151
 insurance companies, 878, 880, 883, 889-890, 894, 897, 1062
 local government, 335, 336, 723, 785-786
 mental hospitals, 168
 national, 707-724
 National Roads Fund, 333-336, 749
 Post Office, 362, 364, 367
 railway, 323-325, 748, 1044
 rehabilitation, 197-198
 research, 244-245
 roads, 333-336, 748
 social security, 172
 social services, 746
 urban transport, 345-346
 Explosives, 980
 Exports, (see also under individual products)
 608-621, 628-656, 1047-1051
 by ports, 316, 655
 classification of, 635-636
 Exports—*continued*
 commodities exported—
 value, 634-636, 644-654
 volume, 630-633, 644-654
 control of, 621
 dairy produce, 570
 meat, 570-571
 destination of, 609, 610, 615-619, 637-654, 732
 gross national product, relation to, 389-391
 incentive scheme, 624
 licences, 621
 prices, 574-579, 693-697, 700-701
 index numbers, 693-697, 700-701
 re-exports, 655-656
 value of, 611-619, 644-654, 657-667, 670-671, 845, 846
 volume, 619-620, 630-632, 644-654
 index numbers, 619-620
 Ex-servicemen—
 acquisition of land by, 294, 295
 dependants of, 188-196
 disabled, 188-197
 pensions for, 188-196
 rehabilitation, 197-198, 293-295, 861, 866
 External—
 Affairs, Department of, 32
 annual appropriations, 745
 migration, (see also emigration, immigration)
 61, 74-79, 1039
 trade, 608-678, 1047-1051
- F**
- Factories, 471-527, 1053
 accidents in, 968-976
 Act, 943
 classification of, 474-484, 487-488
 classified by size, 487-488
 coal consumed in, 492-493
 dairy, 402, 403
 employees, 475-488, 899, 903-905, 907-908, 910, 912, 914-921, 1053
 expenses of operation, 501
 fire losses, 893
 summary of operations, 507
 Factory production, 471-527, 1053
 Fallow land, 280
 Family benefits, 169, 170, 172, 173-175, 178-179
 capitalisation of, 170, 178-179, 538, 861
 Farm—
 accidents, 119-120, 976-977
 advisory service, 409
 area in cultivation, 415-416
 capital expenditure on, 1124
 employees, 397-398
 rates of pay, 925
 superannuation, 202
 finance, 286, 828, 860-866
 gross farming income, 399-402
 holdings, 278-279
 classification by types, 395-397
 incomes, 795, 807
 industry reserves, 580
 machinery, 413-414, 482-507
 imports of, 665, 669
 production of, 526

Farm—continued

- produce—
 - consumption of, 402–408, 702–705
 - export of, 316, 608, 629–635, 644–653, 1048–1050
 - marketing of, 562–580
 - production, 399–408, 412–413, 414–421, 1045
 - index of, 385–386, 400–401
 - settlement and assistance, 285–286
 - subsidies, 411–412
- Farmers' Mutual Insurance Associations, 893
- Farming, 392–434
 - cattle, 429–433
 - dairy, 392–404, 409, 429–433, 925
 - sheep, 392–401, 404–409, 429–432
- Fathers, ages of, 92
- Fauna, publications on New Zealand, 1090–1091
- Female suffrage, 51
- Female wage rates, 934–935, 938–939
- Ferry services, 321, 324, 328
- Fertiliser—
 - imports of, 658, 663, 668
 - industry, 474, 481, 520
 - land top-dressed with 410–411
 - subsidy on transport of, 411–412
- Fiction, selected New Zealand, 1096–1098
- Film-hire tax, 750, 769
- Finance—
 - and investment, 852–874
 - farm, 286, 828, 860–866
 - Government, 720–724, 742–781, 1054–1055
 - hospital board, 150–151
 - housing, 538–539
 - local government, 723, 782–793, 1056–1057
- Fire—
 - boards, 54, 203, 784–787, 792, 794, 889–891
 - brigades, 893
 - districts, 891
 - insurance, 887–893, 895–896, 1062
 - losses, 887, 890–893
 - prevention in forests, 441
 - Service Council, 890, 891
- Fires—
 - causes of, 892
 - on vessels, 319
- First births, 93–94
- Fish—
 - acclimatisation of, 5, 458
 - and fisheries, 453–458
 - consumption of, 704
 - exported, 454, 456, 631, 633, 635, 654
 - imported, 667
 - value of production, 454–457
- Fishing, 453–458
 - big-game, 457–458, 998
 - industry, index of production, 385–386
- Fixed deposits, 826, 839
- Flats, (see Houses and flats)
- pensioners', 144–145
- Flax, linen, 429
- Flax, phormium (see Phormium)
- Flora, publications on New Zealand, 1091, 1092, 1093
- Flour—
 - consumption of, 704
 - production of, 511
 - subsidy, 706

- Fluoridation, 139
- Fodder crops, 414–418, 420, 423
- Foetal deaths, 96, 116
- Fog signals, 319
- Food—
 - And Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.), 37
 - consumption, 702–705
 - imports of, 657, 658, 662, 667
 - inspection and sale of, 133
 - poisoning, 132, 152, 153
 - production, 479, 483–513
 - retail prices of, 681, 683
 - subsidies, 706
- Footwear and clothing, retail prices of, 682
- Footwear industry, 480, 483–507, 517
 - imports of, 660, 669
- Foreigners, naturalisation of, 79–80
- Foreign policy, 29–42
- Forest—
 - conservation, 435, 439–443
 - exotic, 435–445
 - fire prevention, 441
 - indigenous, 435–445
 - private, 443–444, 448
 - produce exported, 631, 633, 653, 654
 - resources, 436–438
 - service, 435, 438–444
 - utilisation, 444–452
- Forestry, 385–386, 435–452
 - persons engaged in, 450
 - publications, 452, 1092–1093
 - research, 441, 442–443
 - training, 443
- Forty-hour week, 942
- Fowls, 433
- Franchise, central government, 51–52
- Franchise, local government, 54–55
- Freehold land, 278, 293, 294
- Freight—
 - carried by air transport, 352–357
 - carried by shipping, 308–317
 - carried by trains, 324, 327, 328, 1043
- Freshwater fisheries, 453, 458
- Friendly societies, 204–205
- Frost, 19, 23
- Frozen foods, 512–513
 - consumption of, 704
- Fruit—
 - consumption of, 703
 - export of, 632, 634, 652, 1050
 - imports of, 662, 667, 671
 - industry, 280, 414–417, 425, 426–428
 - marketing of, 571–572
- Fruit and vegetable preserving industry, 479, 512–513
- Fuels and lubricants, imports of, 657, 658, 663, 668
- Furniture and fixtures industry, 480, 517

G

- Gardens, market, and nurseries, 280, 414–429
- Gardens, production in home, 425
- Gas—
 - appliances in homes, 545

Gas—*continued*

- boards, 784–787, 792, 794
- number of, 54
- council, 560
- generation and supply, 560–561
- price, 560
- subsidy, 560, 706
- Gazetteers, 1099
- Geese, 433
- General—
 - Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 37, 565–567, **676–677**
 - Assembly, (see Parliament)
 - Assembly Library, 376, 1010
 - Elections, 44–45, 52, 1009
 - wage orders, 923–924
- Geographical Board, 303
- Geographical features, 2–6
- Geology, 7–12, 468–469
 - maps, 10–11, 468
 - publications, 13, 1089–1090
- Geothermal steam, electric power stations, 464, 548, 550, 553, 556
- Geysers, (see Thermal activity)
- Gift duty, 750, 761–763
- Glaciers, 4, 9
- Glass and glass products industry, 481
- Gold—
 - discovery of, 5, 26, 1064, 1065
 - exported, 634
 - mining and production, 459, 465, 469
 - reserve, 823
- Goods—
 - carried on railways, 324, 327, 328, 1044
 - dangerous, 980
- Government—
 - and public administration publications, 1087
 - Departments (see also under individual names), 49–50, 1015, 1020–1024, **1029–1030**
 - employees, 907–909, 921, 1031
 - finance, 720–724, **742–781**, 1054–1055
 - houses, sale of, 864, 865
 - housing, 528–529, 533, 534, **539–541**, 747, 748
 - insurance, 894–897
 - railways (see Railways)
 - Act, 945
 - Industrial Tribunal, 329, 924, 945
 - sector, accounts of, 724
 - Service Tribunal Act, 925, 945
 - superannuation fund, 198–200, 748
 - system of, 43–50
- Governor-General, 1012–1013
 - powers, duties, etc., 43–48, 247
- Graduates, university, 208–209, 230–231
- Grain—
 - crops, 414–421, 1045
 - International Agreement, 677–678
 - milling, 479, 511, 928, 937, 939
- Grapes and vineyards, 426
- Grass and clover seed, 423–424
 - exports of, 632, 634, 653, 1050
- Grasses, 414–417, 423, 424
- Grassland and grasses research, 410
- Grasslands, 280, 410, 423
- Greenstone, 467
- Groceries, retail prices of, 681, 683

Gross—

- capital formation, 709–711
- domestic product, 387–391
- farming income, 399–402
- indebtedness—
 - of central Government, 735, 771–777, 1055
 - of local government, 781, 788–793, 1056
- national product, 388–389, 707–712

H

- Hail, 19
- Ham (see Bacon and ham)
- Handicapped children, 135, 145–146, 209, 216, 238
- Harbours, 2
- Harbour boards, 54, 203, 784–787, 792, 794, 1057
- Harbour Bridge Authority, 54, 784–787, 792, 794
- Harvests, 414–429, 1045
- Hay, 414–417, 420, 423
- Health—
 - Act 1956, and others, 130
 - annual appropriations, 746
 - benefits, 170, 172–174, **181–182**
 - camps, 136, 144
 - child, 135–136
 - dental, 137–139
 - Department of, 130–131, 978, 979, 981
 - education, 136, **137**
 - expenditure, 131, 746
 - insurance, 204–205
 - mental, 161–168
 - occupational, 134–135, 943, 944
 - public, 129–146
- Hearing aids, 188
- Heart disease, **111–112**, 158
 - deaths from, 104, 105, 111–112, 156
- Heavy traffic fees, 333
- Hepatitis, 132, 153
- Herd testing, 409
- Hides, skins, and pelts exported, 316, 632–635, 650, 651, 1051
- High commissions, 1036
- Higher education, 208–209, 210, 212, 213, 220, 223–224, 226–231
- Higher School Certificate, 208
- Highways, 331–336
 - taxation, 333, 750, 752–753
- Hire purchase trade, 586, 604–607
- Historic Articles Act, 1080
- Historic Places Trust, 1080–1081
- History of New Zealand, 24–29, 1064–1071
 - publications on, 1099–1101
- Holdings (see Land holdings)
- Holidays, 1011
- Home—
 - economics publications, 1093
 - garden vegetable production, 425
 - lay-by accounts, Post Office Savings Bank, 834
 - Science, School of, 143
- Home service (in War), 277
- Homes—
 - accidents in, 118–120, 160
 - children's, 145, 237
 - joint family, 541–542
 - old people's, 131, 144–145, 148

- Homicide, 104, 105, 118, 159, 254
Honey, 434
 consumption of, 704
 exported, 632
 marketing of, 573
Honours conferred, 1034-1036
Hops, 428, 513
 export of, 632, 634
Horse-racing, 767-769
Horses, 433
Horticulture, 410, 414-429
Hosiery and other knitting mills, 479, 515
Hospital—
 benefits, 150, 170, 171, **185-186**
 Boards, 54, **147-151**, 785, 789, 792, 1031
 employees, 955
 finances of, 150-151
 indebtedness of, 151, 772
 number of, 54
 districts, 55, 147
 Queen Elizabeth, 139-140
Hospitals, (see also Patients), 145, **146-168**
 beds in, 148-149
 deaths in, 155-157, 160
 Karitane, 144
 maternity, 149-150
 mental, **161-168**, 186, 237
 private, 148-149
 public, 148-149, 154-160
 St. Helens, 150
 staff of, 149, 1031
Hostels, 145, 902
Hot springs, 12, 998-999
Hotels and restaurants, fire losses on, 893
Hotels, licensed, 996, 1007-1009
Hours of work, 506, 509-526, 927-930, 940-945
House of Representatives, 28, **43-49**, 1017, 1064-1071
 broadcasting of proceedings of, 371
 members of, 1016
Houses and flats, (see also dwellings), 528-547, 860-866
 census enumerations, 542-547
 completed, 530
 finance of, 538-539
 fire losses on, 893
 for the elderly, 131, 144-145, 148
 Maori, 538-539
 rental value of owner-occupier, 707-712, 717-720
 rents, 543-544, 681
 sale of State, 864, 865
 State, 528-529, 533, 534, **539-541**, 747, 748
Housing, 528-547, 747, 748, 860-866
 Council, 529, 530
 debt, 772-773
 Division, Ministry of Works, 539-541
 industry, wages and hours worked, 928, 929, 937, 939
Humidity, 19-20
Hunting, 998
Hydatids, 132, 133, 152, 153
Hydro-electric power, 548-559
 water sources, 4-5
Hygiene—
 industrial, 134-135
 social, 131-134
- I**
- Ice-cream—
 consumption of, 702
 industry, 479, 511
Illegitimacy (see Ex-nuptial)
Immigration, **74-79**, 1039
 ages of migrants, 76
 assisted, 77-78
 hostels, 902
 original, 25
Immunisation, 136, 154
Import price indexes, 696-697, 700-701
Importers, bank advances to, 528
Imports, 738, 851, 852, 608-628, **657-671**, 1047-1051
 by ports, 670
 classification of, 657-660
 gross national product, relation to, 389-391
 licensing and control of, 621-626
 origin of, 609, 610, 615-619, **660-667**, 732
 payments on account of, 845-846
 value of, 611-619, 657-667, 670-671
 volume of, 667-669
 index numbers, 619-620
Income—
 company, 711, 717-720, 801-803, 809-817
 earners in each household, 818
 gross farming, 399-402
 industrial classification of, 807, 811-813, 815-816
 investment, 795, **799**, 805, 845
 national, 707-724, 752
 of individuals, 795-800, 802, 803-808, 817-818
 of insurance companies, 878, 880, 883, 889-890, 894, 897
 of salary and wage earners, 795, 798, 800, 805-807
 of self employed, 795, 797, 800, 805-807
 of women, 804, 817-818
 private, 707-713, 716-720
 returnable, 802-816
 sources of, 795-800, 805-807
Income tax, 722, 750, 751, 753-760, **795-818**
Indebtedness (see debt)
Index numbers—
 consumers' price, 684-690, 700-701
 employment, 387
 export prices, 693-697, 700-701
 by commodity groups, 694
 external trade, volume of, 619-620
 factory production, value and volume, 504-505
 farm production, value and volume, 385-386, 400-401
 gross domestic product, 387-388
 gross farming income, 400
 import prices, 696-697, 700-701
 manufacturing industries production, value and volume, 504-505
 production, 385-388
 productivity, 385, 387
 reproduction, 91
 retail prices, 684-690, 700-701
 share prices, 697-701
 volume of production, 386-387; 504-505
 wage rates, 930-936
 wholesale prices, 691-693, 700-701
 wool prices, 574, 694, 696, 697

- Indigenous forest, 280, 435-445
- Industrial—
 associations, 951-952
 classification of salary and wage payments, 926
 conciliation and arbitration, 923, 924, 940-946, 947, 949, 953-957, 962-963, 1066
 disputes, 953-964, 1063, 1068
 distribution of population, 916-917
 hygiene, 134-135
 injuries, 968-976
 life assurance, 879-880
 production, 471-527
 Relations Act, 957
 stoppages, 957-964, 1063, 1068
 unions, 947-952, 953, 954, 956, 957
- Industrial accidents, 118-120, 965-976
 compensation paid, 969, 971
 deaths from, 118-120, 969, 970, 972, 973, 975
 frequency and severity rates, 969-970
 time and cause of, 973, 975-977
- Industries—
 bank advances to, 828
 classification of, 474-484, 487-488
 manufacturing, 471-527, 1053
- Industry—
 earnings and hours worked in, 475-482, 488-491, 507, 926-930, 936-939
 fatigue in, and accidents, 975, 976
 groups of bankrupts, 1005
 organisation of, 503-504
 persons engaged in, 899, 903-905, 907-908, 910, 912, 914-921, 1053
 power and technology publications, 1092
 State aid to, 862, 863, 866
- Infancy, diseases of, 104, 105, 116
- Infant mortality, 99, 112-116, 1039
- Injuries, industrial, 968-976
- Insanity, 161-168
- Insecticide, aerial spraying of, 355
- Insects and fungi, control in forests, 442
- Insolvency, 1003-1005, 1061
- Instruments, duty on, 750, 767
- Insurance, 875-897, 1062
 accident, 882-886, 895-896, 1062
 balance of payments, 730, 734
 earthquake and war damage, 896-897
 employers' liability, 882, 884, 896, 968
 fire, 887-893, 895-896, 1062
 life, 875-882, 894-895, 1062
 motor-vehicles, third party risks, 343, 884-886, 896
 policies, 875-882, 887, 894
 sickness, 882, 884
 State, 895-896
 tax exemptions, 756
- Intellectually handicapped children, 135, 145-146
- Intercensal records, 61
- Inter-industry studies and sector accounts, 741
- Interest—
 credited by savings banks, 831, 833, 835, 836, 1059
 on hospital board debt, 151
 on local government debt, 785-786, 790, 791, 793
 on Post Office capital liability, 367, 744
 on public debt, 714, 722, 743, 745, 775-776, 778-779
- Interest—*continued*
 payments overseas, 778-779
 payments to consolidated revenue account, 748
 rates on—
 company deposits, 838
 fixed deposits, 839-840
 local Government debt, 703
 mortgages, 852, 855-859, 860, 861
 public debt, 775-776, 778-779, 863, 1060
 small savings, 833, 838-840
 stock and station deposits, 878
- Intermediate schools, 217
- International—
 activities, New Zealand's, 27, 29-43
 air services, 349-350, 355-356
 Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 37, 308, 743, 747, 748, 771, 773-776, 849-850, 1070
 Finance Corporation, 37, 849-850
 Geophysical Year, 992, 1069
 Grain Arrangement, 677
 investment income, 845
 Monetary Fund, 37, 743, 747, 771, 845, 846, 849-850, 1070, 1071
 Refugee Organisation, 78
 Sugar Agreement, 677-678
 Wheat Agreement, 677
 Wool Secretariat, 564
- International comparisons—
 birth and natural increase rates, 88-89
 cinema attendance, 384
 consumption of foodstuffs, 705
 dairy produce consumption, 705
 death rates from stated causes, 112
 expectation of life, 102
 external trade per head, 611
 infant-mortality rates, 113
 libraries, 379-380
 life assurances, 875
 marriage rates, 121
 motor accident death and injury rates, 343
 newspapers, 375
 population, 87
 annual average increase, 60, 75
 prices, 683-684
 standards of living, 1006
 suicide rates, 120
 telephones, 363
 television, 371
- Invalids' benefits, 170, 172-174, 179-180
- Investment—
 accounts, 834
 and finance, 852-874
 incomes, 795, 799, 805, 845
 in New Zealand and overseas, 736-740
 pool—National Provident Fund, 202-203
 Reserve Bank, 825
 societies, 866-870
 State, 773, 777, 780-781
- Invisible imports and exports, 845, 846
- Iron and steel—
 imports of, 665, 668
 industry, 482, 526
- Iron ores and ironsands, 459, 460, 465, 469
- Island territories, 1-2, 31, 34, 59, 235, 745, 982-983, 987-992
 constitutional changes, 34-35, 1104-1109

- Islands, 1
 - administered on trust, 982, 992
 - annexed, 29

J

- Jails, prisoners in, 262-264, 1042
- Joinery industry, 480, 517
- Joint family homes, 541-542
- Judiciary, 50, 246-247
 - members of, 1029
 - superannuation of, 199
- Juries, 247
- Justice, 246-265, 1042
- Justices of the Peace, 247, 249
- Juvenile—
 - offenders, 236, 255-257,
 - wage-rates, 934-935, 939
 - working conditions, 943, 944

K

- Karitane hospitals, 144
- Kauri gum, 467, 631, 633
- Kermadec Islands, 1, 14, 59, 982, 1065
- Kindergarten-schools, 210, 212
- Knitting mills and hosiery industry, 479, 515

L

- Laboratory diagnostic services, 171, 187
- Labour—
 - Department of, 902, 909, 910, 913, 914, 978-979, 981
 - Disputes Investigation Act, 956-957
 - force, 472, 475
 - distribution of, 899, 903-905, 907-909, 914-921
 - projections, 900-901
 - hours, 506, 509-526, 927-930, 940-945
 - laws and working conditions, 940-946
- Lakes, 5-6
 - artificial, 548-551
- Lamb—
 - consumption, 404-406, 702
 - exported, 562-563, 566, 569, 571, 577-579, 645-646, 702
 - produced, 404-406
- Lambs, 429-431
 - slaughtered, 406, 509
- Land, 278-289
 - conservation, 286
 - Crown, 289-299
 - development, 285-286, 294-295
 - drainage boards, 54, 784-787, 792, 794
 - holdings, 278-279
 - classification by farm types, 395-397
 - mortgages on, 852-859, 860-863, 866, 881
 - Maori, 299-301
 - registration, 281
 - settlement promotion, 285
 - surveys, 302

Land—*continued*

- tax, 722, 750, 760-761
- transfers, 282-285, 1060
- utilisation by type, tenure, area, 278-280
- Valuation Court, 50, 247, 304, 1029
- valuation of, 303-307, 782-783
- Language, Maori and English publications, 1094
- Latest statistical information, 1113-1128
- Law (see also Legislation)
 - affecting labour, 940-946
 - and crime, 246-265, 1042
 - publications, 1085-1087
 - revision of, 246
 - suits, 248
- Lead, 466
- Leasehold landholdings, 278-279, 289-294
- Leather and leather products, 481, 483-507, 519
- Legal profession, 247
- Legations, 1037, 1038
- Legislation—
 - in force in January 1968, 1020-1024
 - influences on, in New Zealand, 27
 - labour and allied, 940-946
 - passed in 1967, 1017-1019
- Legislative authority, 43-49
- Legislative Council, 28, 43
- Legitimation Act, 95
- Letters, etc., posted, 360-361, 1043
- Libraries, census of, 378-379
- Libraries, publications on, 1083
- Library school, 235, 377
- Library services, 210, 235, 376-380
- Licences—
 - aerodrome, 359
 - by local authorities, 783-784
 - drivers', 337
 - export, 621
 - fishing, 458
 - flight crew, etc., 359
 - import, 621-626
 - motor-vehicle, 337-339
 - petroleum prospecting, 466
 - publicans, 1007-1009
 - radio and television, 366, 368, 369, 374-375
 - restaurant, 1007-1009
 - transport, 339-341, 343
- Licensing—
 - authorities (road services), 339-341
 - control commission (liquor), 1007-1009
 - poll, 1009-1010
 - trusts, 1008-1009
- Licensing of—
 - commercial air services, 349-351, 359
 - goods and passenger services, 339-341, 343
 - lotteries and raffles, 1006-1007
 - motor vehicles, 337-339
 - private hospitals, 149
 - sale of alcoholic liquor, 1007-1010
- Life assurance, 875-882, 894-895, 1062
 - international comparison, 875
- Life, expectation of, 101-103, 921-922
- Lifts, inspection of, 979, 980
- Lighthouses, 319
- Lime—
 - for agriculture, 410-412
 - industry, 481
- Limestone, 459, 469, 470

Linen flax, 429, 479
 Linseed, 422
 Liquor licensing, 1007-1010
 Literary awards, 1079
 Literature, New Zealand, 1082-1103
 Livestock, 429-434, 1046
 slaughtering, 406
 Loans—
 allocation of, 773, 777, 780-781
 by building societies, 866-870
 conversion of, 775
 dates of maturity, 775-777
 domicile of, 776, 1055
 forestry, 444
 hospital board, 151
 housing, 530, 538-539
 land development, 286
 national development, 747-749, 860, 863, 865
 of local government, 336, 783, 785-793, 1056-1057
 on assurance policies, 881-882, 895
 overseas, 774-776
 redemption of, 745, 749, 779-780, 785-786, 791, 793
 rehabilitation, 198, 861, 866
 state advances, 530, 538-539, 860-866
 supplementary, 866
 suspensory, 866
 to disabled war-pensioners, 191
 war, 772-773
 Local Authorities (see under Local Government and individual names, e.g., Hospital Boards, Counties, etc.)
 Local government, 53-57, 782-794
 advances to, 333-336, 862, 864-866
 assets and liabilities of, 787-788
 Commission, 54
 debt of, 735, 781, 783, 785-793, 1056
 districts, 53
 employees of, 793-794, 907-908, 921
 expenditure of, 723, 785-786
 finance of, 723, 782-793, 1056-1057
 franchise, 54-55
 health and welfare responsibilities of, 130, 133, 144-145
 history of, 53
 housing by, 530, 538
 investment pool, 202-203
 levies on, by hospital boards, 785
 number of local authorities, 54
 rates, 770
 revenue of, 723, 783-784
 roading, 333-336
 stock, 788
 subsidies and grants to, 333-336, 411, 412, 538, 783-784
 superannuation, 202
 taxation by, 770, 782-784
 urban transport operated by, 345-348
 Local railway board, 54, 784-787, 794
 Lockouts, 953-964
 Locomotives, 321-323, 325
 Lodges, friendly societies, 204-205
 Logging, 385-386, 444-450
 London prices for dairy produce, 575
 London prices for meat, 577-578
 Losses from fire, 887, 890-893

Lotteries, 1006-1007
 duty on, 767, 1006-1007
 grants, 146, 1075
 Lubricants and fuels, imports of, 657, 658, 663, 668
 Lucerne, 415-417, 423, 424

M

Machinery—
 accidents, 973, 976, 977
 farm, 413-414
 imports of, 659, 665-666, 669
 industry, 482-507, 526-527
 safety of, 978-980
 used in manufacturing industries, 491-492
 Magistrates' Courts, 50, 247, 248-251, 967, 1042
 Magistrates, Stipendiary, 247-249
 Mails, 360-361, 367, 1043
 air, 352-354, 356-357, 361
 Maize, 415-418
 Malaysia, reciprocal trade with, 675
 Malting barley, 420, 421
 Management and business publications, 1093
 Manganese ore, 466
 Manufacturing industries, 385-386, 471-527, 1053
 assets of, 501-502
 by employment districts, 476-478
 classification of, 474-484, 487-488
 coal consumed in, 492-493
 expenses of operation, 501
 motive power, 491-492
 net output (net value added) in, 497-500, 1053
 persons engaged in, 475-488, 899, 903-905, 907-908, 910, 912, 914-921, 1053
 stocks, 502-503
 summary of operations, 507
 wages in, 475-482, 488-491, 507, 926-930, 936-939, 1053
 Manures (see Fertilisers)
 Maori—
 Affairs, Board of, 300
 and English language publications, 1094
 Appellate Court, 247, 300
 apprentices registered, 912-913
 birthrate, 88-90
 death rate, 97-98
 Education Foundation, 233
 electorates, 50-51, 1009, 1016
 housing, 538-539
 Land Court, 247, 300
 lands, 299-301
 Members of Parliament, 46-47, 1016, 1065
 trustee, 300
 welfare, 1000
 youths, trade training for, 912-913
 Maoris—
 births of, 88, 90
 children attending schools, 216-217, 219
 deaths of, 88, 96-101, 103-120
 expectation of life, 103
 franchise, 52
 history of, 24-26, 28
 infant mortality of, 112-116

Maoris—continued

- natural increase of, 88
- population, 58, 59, 73–74
- pre-employment courses, 914
- publications and articles on, 1084, 1087, **1088–1089**, 1094, 1098–1102
- scholarships for, 209, 219
- schools for, 210, 212, 214, 216–219
- settled on farms, 300

Maps—

- factory production, 477–478
- geological, 10, 11, 468
- holdings by type of farming, 396
- mineral resources, 460
- New Zealand (end of volume)
- power stations, 554, 555
- rainfall, 18
- topographical, 302.

Marginal land, 286*Marine Department*, occupational safety, 452, 979–980*Marine officers' certificates*, 318, 944*Marital status*, 82–83, 122*Market gardens*, 280, 414–429, 925*Marketing of primary produce*, 562–580*Marriage guidance*, 128*Marriages*, **121–125**, 1039

- dissolution and nullity, 122, 124, 126–128

*Masseurs (see Physiotherapists)**Materials used in manufacturing industries*, 475–479, 492–495, 1053*Maternal welfare*, 136–137, 149–150*Maternity—*

- benefits, 149, 170, 171, **186**
- hospitals, 149–150
- nurses, 142, 149, 186

Meat—

- consumption of, 404–406, 702
- export of, 316, 404–406, 562–579, 608, 629–630, 632, 633, 635, 644–647, 702, 845, 846, 1048, 1065, 1066
- export price index, 694, 697
- freezing and preserving industry, 479, 509, 828
- wages and hours worked, 928, 937, 939
- industry reserve account, 580
- inspection of, 409
- levy on, 570
- marketing of, 562–580
- prices for, 577–579
- production, 404–406, 1052
- retail prices, 681, 683

Meat Producers Board, 406, 570, 578*Medical—*

- advertisements, 134
- benefits, 170–172, **184–185**
- bursaries, 227
- Council, 142
- practitioners, 142, 170, 185
- publications, 1091–1092
- Research Council, 131, 141–142, 242.
- Research Endowment Fund, 142
- services, 129–168, 184–188
- statistics, 141

Medicine, physical, 139–140*Members of Executive Council*, 1015*Members of Parliament*, 46–47, 1016

- salaries of, 46–47
- superannuation of, 47–48, 199

Mental—

- diseases, 164–167
- health and psychology publications, 1084
- hospitals, **161–168**, 186, 237

Mercantile marine, 276, 308–319

- pensions, 193

Mercury, 466*Metal products industry*, 482–507, 526*Meteorological—*

- observations for year, 23

Meteorology, (see also *Climate*), 14–23*Midwives*, 140–141, 142, 149, 186*Migration, external*, 61, **74–79**, 1039*Milage of—*

- bus, etc., routes, 346–348
- commercial air services, 352–355
- railways, 319–321, 1044
- roads, 331, 332, 334, 335
- State highways, 332, 334, 335

Milage tax, 333*Military—*

- colleges, 270–271
- forces, 269–271, 273–277
- pensions, 188–197

Milk—

- boards, 54, 784–787, 794
- consumption, 702, 705, 706
- dried and condensed, exports of 632, 633, 649, 1050
- dried and condensed, production of, 402
- levy on, 572
- marketing of, 572
- subsidy, 572, 706

*Milk products (see Dairy produce)**Milking machines*, 413, 414*Minerals and mineral production*, 459–470, 481*Miners' benefits*, 170, 172, 174, **180***Miner's phthisis*, 180*Mines Department*, 459, 980*Mining and quarrying, census of*, 470*Mining*, 385–386, **459–470**, 773

- accidents, 463, 464, 971–972
- legislation, 459
- persons engaged in, 463–465, 907, 916
- state aid to, 468
- value of production, 459, 470

Ministers of each Church and marriages by, 125*Ministers of the Crown*, 1015*Ministries, successive*, 1013–1014*Ministry of Works*, 981*Minors, marriages of*, 124*Monarch, the*, 43*Monetary and Economic Council*, 78, 681, 850*Monetary, Banking, and Credit Systems, Royal Commission on*, 849*Monetary policy*, 830–831*Money orders*, 362, 1043*Morbidity*, **152–160***Mortality (see Deaths)**Mortgage exemption*, 760*Mortgage guarantee scheme*, 861*Mortgages*, 837, 852–859, 860–867, 870, 881, 882, 1060

- discharged, 852–853, 859

- Mortgages—*continued*
 rates of interest on, 852, 855–859, 860, 861, 1060
 registered, 852–858, 859
 sources of finance, 858–859, **860–861**
 State Advances, 860–866
- Mothers—
 ages of, 92–95
 in ex-nuptial cases, 95
 issue of, 93
- Motor body building and repairs industry, 482, 525
- Motor spirits—
 consumption of, 338
 imports of, 663, 668
 retail price of, 682
 taxation on, 333, 752–753
- Motor vehicles—
 accidents, 104, 105, 118–119, 341–343
 assembly of, 482, 525
 drivers' licences, 337
 imports of, 666, 669
 inspection of, 343
 insurance, 882–886, 896
 Post Office, 368
 registration and licensing of, 337–339
 repairs industry, 482, 525
 taxation, 333, 722, 752–753
 value of hire purchase sales, 605, 607
- Motor-engineering industry, 482, 525, 527
- Motorways, 331, 335
- Mountaineering, 998
- Mountains, 2–4, 7–12
- Multiple births, 91–92
- Murder, 104, 105, 118, 159, 254
- Museums, 225, 1077–1079
- Music in New Zealand, publications on, 1094
- Mussels, 455
- Mutton—
 consumption of, 404–406, 702
 exported, 562–563, 566, 569, 577–579, 645–646, 702
 produced, 404–406, 509
 retail prices of, 681, 683
- Mutual insurance associations, 893

N

- Narcotics, 134
- Nassella tussock boards, 54, 411, 784–787, 794
- National—
 accounts, 707–741
 Airways Corporation, 349, 351–353, 773, 1031
 Archives, 1080
 Art Gallery, 1075–1077
 development loans, 747–749, 860, 863, 865
 employment services, 902
 Film Library, 225
 Health Institute, 141
 income and expenditure, 707–724, 752
 Library of New Zealand, 210, 235, 376–378
 central division, 377

- National—*continued*
 licensing poll, 1009–1010
 Military Service Act, 267
 Parks, 295–299
 Provident Fund, 201–204
 Research Advisory Council, 243
 Roads Board, 54, 332–336
 Roads Fund, 332–336, 743, 744, **748–749**, 750, 752, 753
 Safety Association, 981
 song, 1011
 Nationality and naturalisation, 79–80
 Native animals, birds, and fish, publications on, 1090–1091
 Native bush, 280, 435–443
 Natural gas, production of, 459, 466–467, 469, 560
 Natural increase of population, 58, 75, 88–89
 Naturalisation, 79–80
 Nature Conservation Council, 298
 Nauru Island, 992
 Naval (see also Royal New Zealand Navy)
 bases, 268
 defence, 267–269, 274, 275, 276
 vessels, 268
 Navigational aids, air, 350–351
 Netherlands, immigration from, 77, 78, 80, 86
 New Zealand—
 Apple and Pear Marketing Board, 571–572
 area of, 1, 2, 73, 278
 Ballet Company, 1074
 books, 1082–1103
 boundaries of, 1
 Broadcasting Corporation, 368–375, 1031
 Dairy Board, 402, 403, 570, 575
 Drama Council, 1074
 Egg Marketing Authority, 573
 Electricity Department, 548–559, 921
 life and scenery, publications, 1099–1100
 Literary Fund, 1074, 1079
 mean time, 1010
 Meat Producers Board, 570, 578
 Milk Board, 572
 Opera Company, 1074
 Players, 1074
 Red Cross Society, 144
 representation overseas, 1036–1038
 Road Safety Council, 344
 Wool Board, 408, 571
 Wool Commission, 408, 570–571, 735
 Newspapers, 375–376
 produced, 508
 registered, 362
 Newsprint—
 exports of, 316, 452, 631, 633, 1049
 imports of, 452
 production, 446–448
 Niue Island, 1, 2, 24, 25, 29, 34, 59, 77, 656, 670–671, 982, **987–989**, 1104–1108
 history, 25–29, 34
 immigrants from, 77, 86
 Note issue, 821, 823, 840, 841
 Notes in circulation, 823, 1058
 Notifiable diseases, 132
 Noxious animals, 441–442
 Nullity of marriage, **126–128**
 Nurseries, plant, 280, 425

Nurses—

- dental, 137–138
 - in public hospitals, 149
 - industrial, 135
 - male, 142
 - maternity, 142, 149, 186
 - Plunket, 135, 144
 - psychiatric, 142
 - public health, 135, 149
 - registration of, 142
 - training of, 140–141
 - war casualties, 276
- Nursing, 140–141, 142, 183, 187

O

- Oatmeal, etc., 511, 704
- Oats, 414–418, 420, 423, 1045
- Occupational—
- classification of
 - married women, 919–920
 - population, 917–920
 - school-leavers, 220
 - health, 134–135
 - safety, 943–945, **978–981**
 - status, 915
 - of bankrupts, 1005
 - therapy, 139, 140, 143, 161
- Occupations of married women, 919–920
- Occupations of school-leavers, 220
- Office machines, imports of, 665, 669
- Officers' Certificates (Marine), 318, 944
- Offices Act, Shops and, 943–944
- Oil drilling and prospecting, 466–467, 469
- Oil refinery, 467, 1070
- Old people's homes, 131, 144–145, 148
- Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner), 48, **1033–1034**
- Onions, 414, 415, 417, 422, 423
 - exports of, 632, 634
- Opossum skins exported, (see Hides)
- Opticians, registration of, 143
- Oranges, imports of, 662, 667
- Orchards, 280, 414–417, 426, 925
- Orchestras, N.Z.B.C., 372
- Orphans benefits, 170, 172–174, **178**
- Ottawa Agreement, 672, 674, 675
- Outlying islands, 1
- Outpatients, 148–149
- Overdraft authorities, unexercised, 830
- Overdraft rates, 839
- Overseas—
- exchange transactions, 844–849
 - reserves (banks), 823, 824–825, 842–844, 1058
 - territories (see Island Territories)
 - travel allowances, 847
 - vessels, crews of, 76
 - war service, persons with, 276
- Overtime, 506, 509–526, 927–930, 943, 945
- Oysters, 453, 455, 457

P

- Pacific Islands, (see Island Territories, or individual islands)
- constitutional changes, 34–35, 1104–1109
 - publications dealing with, 1103

- Paint and varnish industry, 481, 508, 521
- Painting in New Zealand, publications on, 1094
- Paper and paper products industry, 446–448, 450, 480, 483–507, 517–518
- Paper and pulp, external trade in, 316, 452, 658, 663, 668, 669
- Parcels post, 361
- Parents—
- ages of, 92–95
 - births by duration of marriage, 94
 - previous issue of, 93
- Parks, National, 295–299
- Parliament, 28, **43–49**, **1016**, 1017–1019, 1064–1071
 - Members of, 1016
 - term of, 1010
- Parliamentary—
- Commissioner (Ombudsman), 48, **1033–1034**
 - elections, 44–45, 1009
- Parole boards, 259, **260–261**
- Passenger services—
- railway, 324–326, 328–330
 - road, 339–341, 345–348
- Passengers—
- buses, etc., 330, 340, 346–348
 - commercial aircraft, 349, 352–356, 358
 - overseas, 74–79, 1039
 - railway, 325–326, 330, 1044
 - shipping, 311
- Passports, 79
- Pasture grasses, 280, 410
- Patents, designs, trade marks, 1002
- Patients in hospitals, 148–149, **154–160**
- Patients in mental hospitals, 161–167
- PAYE taxation, **757–760**, 1069
- Payments, balance of, (See balance of payments)
- Pears, 414–416, **426–427**, 703
 - export of, 426, 632, 634, 1050
 - marketing of, 426, 571–572
- Peas, 415–418, 421, 1045
 - export of, 421, 632, 634
- Pelts (see Hides, pelts, and skins)
- Penal system, 257–261
- Pensioners' flats, 131, 145
- Pensions—
- social security, 172–183
 - war, 188–198
- Perinatal mortality and prematurity, 104, 105, **117**
- Periodic detention, 258
- Perlite, 467
- Permanent heads of Government Departments, 1029–1030
- Permits, building, 531–535
- Pest destruction boards, 54, 411–412, 784–787, 792, 794
- Petitions—
- bankruptcy, 1003
 - divorce, 126–128
- Petrol (see Motor spirits)
- Petroleum, 459, 466–467, 469,
 - imports of, 657, 658, 663, 668
 - industry, 481, 483–507
- Pharmaceutical benefits, 170, **185**
- Pharmaceutical chemists, 143–144, 171
- Pharmaceuticals, manufacture of, 481, 521
- Pharmacy Board, 143

- Phormium, 280, **429**
 industry, 479
 Phosphate rock, 467, 520
 from Nauru Island, 992
 imports of, 663
 Photography, aerial, 302–303, 355
 Phthisis (see Tuberculosis)
 Miners', 180
 Physical welfare and recreation, 146
 Physiography, 1–23
 Physiotherapists, 139–140, 142–143
 Physiotherapy benefits, 171, 187
 Pig-meats—
 consumption of, 405, 702
 exports of, 702
 prices for, 579
 production of, 404–406
 Pigs, 399–401, 430–431, **433**, 1046
 slaughtered, 406
 Pilots, air, 355, 359
 Placement service, 902, 910
 Planing mills, 480, 516
 Planning, town and country, 55–57
 Plantations, 280, 417, 424, 435–444,
 Plantation board, 54, 784–787, 794
 Platinum, 466
 Plumbers, registration of, 143
 Plunket nurses, 135, 144
 Plunket Society, 144, 185
 subsidies to, 131
 Plywood and veneer, 448–449, 480, 523–524,
 631, 633
 Poems, publications of, 1095–1096
 Poisoning, 118, 132, 134, 152, 153, 157–160, 973,
 977
 Poisons, 134
 Police, 237, **264–265**, 945
 superannuation, 198–200
 Policies, insurance, 875–882, 887, 894, 1062
 Poliomyelitis, 104, 105, 132, 136, 153
 vaccination, 136
 Political parties, 44–45
 Polling at—
 general elections, 1009
 licensing poll, 1009–1010
 Pollution, air, 133
 Population, (see also Census), **58–87**, 1039
 age distribution, 85
 density of, 72–73
 distribution of, 63–71
 increases, 58–61, 69–71, 75, 88–89
 industrial distribution of, 916–91
 international comparisons, 60, 75, 87
 Maori, 73–74
 projections, 62–63
 sex proportions of, 72
 urbanisation of, 69–71
 vital statistics, 88–128
 world, 87
 Pork (see Pig-meats)
 Portfolios of Ministers, 1015
 Ports—
 fishing, 453, 456
 imports by, 670
 of arrival and departure, 311
 safety of, 979, 980
 shipping and trade of, 308–317, 655, 670
 Postal notes, 362, 1043
 Post Office, **360–368**, 1043
 debt, 773, 777
 employees, 368, 1031, 1043
 superannuation of, 198–200
 wages and hours worked of, 367
 interest on capital liability, 744
 Savings Bank, 743, **832–835**, 839–840, 1059
 Staff Tribunal, 924, 945
 work performed for other departments, 367–
 368
 Potato Board, 421
 Potatoes, 414–417, 421–422, 423, 425, 572, 1045
 consumption of, 703, 705
 export of, 632, 634
 levy on, 421
 Pottery, china, and earthenware industry, 481,
 522
 Poultry, 433–434, 1064
 consumption of, 704
 Pounamu (greenstone), 467
 Power, (see electric power)
 Preferential tariff, 671–678
 Pregnancy, diseases, etc., of, **116–117**, 157, 182
 deaths from, 104, 105, 117, 157
 Premiums, insurance—
 accident, 882–886, 895–896
 fire, 887–893, 895–896
 life, 876–880, 894
 motor vehicle (third party), 884–886
 Pre-school education, 210, 212
 Preserved meats, etc., production of, 509
 Preventive detention, 259, 263
 Price Tribunal, 679–680
 Prices, 679–701
 basic, for dairy produce, 575–577
 comparisons with other countries, 683–684
 export, 574–579
 export, indices of, 693–697, 700–701
 import, indices of, 696–697, 700–701
 of New Zealand stocks, 778
 retail, 679–683
 index numbers, 684–690, 700–701, 706–707
 stabilisation of, 679–681
 Trade Practices Act, 680
 wholesale, 681, 683–684
 index numbers, 691–693, 700–701
 Prices and Trade Practices Commission, 680
 Primary products—
 consumption of, 402–408, 702–705
 export of, 608, 629–635, 644–653, 1048, 1063
 by ports, 316
 marketing of, 562–580
 Primary schools, 207, 210–213, **214–217**, 221, 222
 Prime Ministers, successive, 1013–1014
 Principal events, 1064–1071
 Printing and publishing industry, 480, 483–507,
 518
 Prisoners of war, 276
 Prisons and prisoners, **257–261**, 262–264, 1042
 Private—
 assignments, 1003
 income, 707–713, 716–720
 savings banks, 535, 840
 schools, 209–210, 217–218, 1041
 Privy council, 247

Probation of offenders, 250, 251, 254, 255, 257–258

Production, 385–391
 building materials, 522–523
 clothing, 479–480, 483–507, 514–516
 dairy, 402–404, 409, 1052
 farm, 399–408, 412–413, 414–421, 1045
 fisheries, 454–458
 index numbers of, 385–388
 manufacturing industries, 471–527, 1053
 meat, 404–406, 509, 1052
 mineral, 459–470, 481
 pulp and paper, etc. 446–448
 timber, 444–449, 516, 1052
 value of (see gross domestic product)
 wheat, 414–420, 423
 wool, 395, 399–401, 1052

Productivity index, 385–387

Projections—
 labour force, 900–901
 permanent private dwellings, 530–531
 population, 62–63
 school population, 213

Proprietors, working, 904, 905

Protection of wages, 925

Psychology and mental health publications, 1084

Public—
 accounts, 742–749
 administration and government, publications on, 1087
 authority sector of national income and expenditure, 720–723
 debt, 735, 771–781, 1055
 interest on, 714, 722, 743, 745, 775–776, 778–779
 repayment of, 779–780
 finance, 742–781, 1054–1055
 health, 129–146
 holidays, 1011
 schools, 207–222

Public Service, 945, 1032–1033
 employees, 1031
 superannuation, 198–200

Public Trust Office, 1001

Public Works—
 employees, 921
 maintenance appropriations, 746
 occupational safety, 981
 railway construction, 320–321, 325
 road construction, 330–336
 services, maintenance of, 722

Publicans' licences, 1007–1009

Publications—
A Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand, 12, 392
Bibliography of New Zealand, 1082–1103
 Education, Department of, 226, 1088
Labour and Employment Gazette, 902, 903, 978
 Lands and Survey, Department of, 303
 New Zealand flora and fauna, 1090–1093
 New Zealand Forest Service, 452
New Zealand Listener, 372
 overseas representatives in New Zealand and New Zealand representatives overseas, 1038
 register of newspapers, 362, 1038
School Journal, 226
 scientific, 245

Publications—*continued*
 soil conservation and river control, 289
 Statistics, Department of, 612, 620, 1084–1085, 1110–1112

Publishing and printing industry, 480, 483–507, 518, 1010

Puerperal infections and causes of death, 104, 105, **117–118**, 132, 152, 153, 157

Pulp and paper industry, 446–448, 450, 452, 473, 480, 517
 export of, 316, 452, 631, 633, 635, 653, 654, 1049
 import of, 452, 658, 663, 668

Pumice, 459, 631, 633

Q

Qantas Empire Airways, 349, 350, 356

Quadruplets born, 91–92

Quarries, 459, 470
 accidents at, 971–972
 persons engaged in, 907–916
 safety in, 944, 980

Quarrying and mining, census of, 470

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, 1074–1075

Quintuplets born, 91–92

R

Rabbit boards, (see Pest destruction boards)

Rabbits, destruction of, 355

Racial origins of population, 86

Racing taxation, 750, 767–769

Radiation protection, 135, **139**

Radio and television, 368–375
 advertising, 368–370, 373–374
 assembly and manufacture of sets, 483, 508, 524
 licences, 366, 368, 369, **374–375**

Radio—
 beacons, 319
 communication, 366
 New Zealand, 370
 stations, 366, 368–371
 time signals, 371, 1010

Radioactivity, protection against, 139

Radiology, 139

Radiotelephone services, 366

Raffles, 1006–1007

Railcars, 321–323

Rail traffic—
 goods, 324, 327, 328, 1044
 passengers, 324–326, 328, 1044

Railway equipment, imports of, 666

Railways, **319–330**, 1043, 1065
 accidents, 119, 159, 329, 342
 air freight service, 321, 354
 debt, 773
 employees, 329, 1031
 licensing protection, 339–340
 private, 329
 revenue and expenditure, 323–325, 748, 1044
 road-rail ferry service, 321, 324, 328

Railways—*continued*

- road services, 324–325, 328, 329–330
- superannuation, 198–200
- Tribunal, 329, 945
- wages and hours of employees, 929, 938
- Rainfall, 16–18, 23, 286–287
- Rangemaking industry, 482, 524
- Ranges, (see Mountains)
- Raoul Island, 1, 14, 982
- Rarotonga Island, (see also Cook Islands), 1, 2, 982
- Rates, local government, 723, 770, 782–784
 - valuation for, 304–307
- Rates of exchange, 821, 841–842
- Reciprocal tariff and trade, 674–678
- Recreation, 145, 441
- Red Cross Society, 144
- Redemption of loans, 745, 749
- Re-exports, 655–656
- Refrigerators, 508
- Refugees, 78–79
- Regional Authority, 54
- Registrars, marriages before, 121, 125
- Registration of—
 - adopted children, 95
 - aircraft, 359
 - aliens, 80–81
 - apiaries, 434
 - apprentices, 911–913
 - births, 90
 - building societies, 866–868
 - chemists, 143–144
 - companies, 871–873, 1061
 - deaths, 96–97
 - deeds, 852
 - dentists, 142
 - designs, 1002
 - dietitians, 143
 - electors, 51, 1009
 - employers' unions, 948–949, 951–952
 - ex-nuptial births, 94–95
 - friendly societies, 204
 - land titles, 281
 - land valuers, 307
 - male nurses, 142
 - Maori deaths, 96
 - Maori electors, 52
 - marriages, 121, 125
 - maternity nurses, 142
 - medical practitioners, 142
 - midwives, 142
 - mortgages, 852–858, 859, 1060
 - motor vehicles, 337–339
 - newspapers, 362
 - nurseries, 425
 - nurses, 142
 - nursing aids, 142
 - occupational therapists, 143
 - opticians, 143
 - patents, 1002
 - physiotherapists, 142–143
 - plumbers, 143
 - private schools, 209–210, 217–218
 - psychiatric nurses, 142
 - psychopaedic nurses, 142
 - still-births, 96
 - trade marks, 1002

Registration of—*continued*

- trade unions, 947–952
- unemployed, 913–914
- vessels, 317–318
- Rehabilitation, 197–198, 722, 861, 866
 - disabled civilians, 140
 - land settlement, 293–295
- Religious professions, 84–85
 - marriages by ministers of, 121, 125
 - publications on, 1084
- Renewable leases, 290–295
- Rental cars, 337, 341
- Rental value, owner-occupied houses, 707–712, 717–720
- Rents, 543–544, 681
 - stabilisation of, 547
- Representation in New Zealand, 1037–1038
- Representation overseas, 1036–1038
- Representatives, House of, (see also House of Representatives), 1016, 1017
- Reproduction index, 91
- Research, 238–245
 - agricultural, 239–240, 241–242, 243, 409
 - Antarctic, 991, 992, 1069
 - coal, 461, 469
 - crop, 239
 - dental, 138
 - economic, 243
 - educational, 233
 - expenditure, 244–245
 - forestry, 441, 442–443
 - fruit, 239
 - grassland and grasses, 241
 - medical, 141–142
 - mining, 461
 - oil, 466, 469
 - plant, 239, 241
 - scientific and industrial, 238–245
 - social sciences, 242–243
 - soil, 239, 241, 242
 - wheat, 240
 - wool, 408
- Research associations in industry, 242–244
- Reserve Bank, 27, 819–823, 841–844, 847–851, 1067
 - assets and liabilities, 823
- Reserve ratio bank advances, 829
- Reserves—
 - air force, 273
 - farm industry, 580
 - military, 270, 271
 - naval, 269
 - overseas (banks), 823, 824–825, 842–844
 - public or scenic, 295–299
- Restaurant licences, 1007–1009
- Retail prices, 679–683
 - index numbers, 684–690, 700–701
- Retail trade, 580–587, 591–600
- Retailers, bank advances to, 828
- Revenue—
 - broadcasting and television, 372–374
 - cinemas, 381
 - customs, 673, 744–745, 750–752
 - electric power, 556, 558
 - forest service, 444
 - Government (see Government finance)

Revenue—*continued*

- insurance companies, 878, 880, 883, 889–890, 894, 897, 1062
- local government, 333–336, 723, 783–784
- National Roads Fund, 333–336, 749, 750, 752–753
- Post Office, 362, 363, 365, 367
- railway, 323–325, 748, 1044
- urban transport, 345–346
- Rheumatism, 139
- Rice, 667
- Rifle clubs, 271
- River boards, 54, 784–787, 794
- Rivers, 4–5
 - control of, 286–289
 - hydro-electric development on, 548–549, 551
- Road—
 - accidents, 104, 105, 118–119
 - boards, 54, 784–787, 794
 - districts, 333, 783–794
 - bridges in, 331
 - milage of roads, 331
 - safety, 343–344
 - services, 324–325, 328, 330, 339–341, 343, 345–348
 - transport, 330–349
 - Tunnel Authority, 54, 331, 332, 784–787, 794
- Roads, 330–349
 - expenditure on, 333–336, 749, 773
 - taxation, 750, 752–753
- Rolling stock, railway, 321–323, 325
- Roman Catholic schools, 210, 218
- Ross Dependency, 1, 2, 59, 303, 982, 991–992
- Royal New Zealand Air Force, 271–273, 274–276, 354, 355
- Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve, 269
- Royal New Zealand Navy, 267–269, 274, 275, 276
- Rubber products, 481, 483–507, 519
- Rural—
 - education, 221–222
 - intermediate credit associations, 860, 866
 - mail deliveries, 361
 - mortgages, 853–855, 857–859, 860–861
 - population, 69–71
 - Reticulation Council, 553
- Ryegrass, 423, 424

S

- St. Helens Hospitals, 150
- St. John Ambulance, 144
- Safety of machinery, 978–980
- Safety of workers, 943–945, 978–981
- Salaries and wages, 711, 712, 717–720, 795, 798, 807, 812, 928–939, 1053
 - by industry groups, 926–930
 - by occupations, 807, 812, 936–939
 - hourly average, 927–930, 933
 - industrial classification of, 926
 - legislation, 923–926
 - lost through industrial disputes, 957–959, 961, 963, 964, 1063
 - protection of, 925

Salaries and wages—*continued*

- rates, 923–939
 - average, 936–939
 - effective, 935–936
 - minimum, 924, 925, 936–938
 - nominal, 930–935
 - weekly, 926–927, 931, 932, 934
- Salaries of members of—
 - Executive Council, 46–47
 - House of Representatives, 46–47
- Sales Tax, 722, 750, 751, 769–770
- Salt, 459, 468, 474
- Samoa (see Western Samoa)
- Sanctuaries, bird and other wildlife, 298–299
- Sand and gravel, 459, 470
- Sand dunes, stabilisation of, 442
- Sanitation, 130, 131
- Sausages, casings, export of, 632, 633, 652
- Savings—
 - accounts and bonds (National), 831
 - banks, 831–837, 839–840, 1059
 - private, 709, 711, 713, 715
 - small, 831–837, 839–840
- Sawmills, etc., 444, 448, 480, 516
 - wages and hours of employees, 928, 937, 939
- Scholarships—
 - for Maoris, 209, 219
 - for Pacific Islanders, 235
 - university, 227
- School—
 - Certificate, 208, 214, 218
 - children, 212–213, 1041
 - ages of, 215
 - duration of attendance, 219
 - intended occupations of, 220
 - medical examinations of, 135
 - roll numbers of, 212–213
 - transport and board of, 221–222
 - committees, 206
 - correspondence, 212, 222, 1041
 - dental service, 137–138
 - inspectors, 215, 218
 - Journal*, 226
 - Library Service, 235, 377
 - of Home Science, 143
 - Savings Bank, 834–835
 - teachers (see teachers)
- Schools—
 - broadcasts to, 225
 - consolidation of, 221
 - correspondence, 212, 222, 1041
 - denominational, 209–210, 218
 - free textbooks for, 225
 - Maori, 210, 212, 214, 216–219
 - military, 270
 - primary, 207, 210–213, 214–217, 221, 222, 1041
 - private, 209–210, 217–218, 1041
 - public, 207–222
 - secondary, 207–213, 218–220, 221, 222, 1041
 - special, 209, 210, 212, 238
 - technical, 210, 212, 219, 220, 1041
- Science in New Zealand, 238–245
 - publications, 1089–1092
- Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of, 238–245
- Sea fisheries, 453–458
- Seals, 453, 457

- Seamen, 944
 Seamen Act, Shipping and, 944
 Secondary education (see also Schools, education), 218-220
 Securities, Government, 825, 837, 843, 848-849, 864, 865
 Seed certification, 423
 Seed sowing, aerial, 355
 Seeds, grass and clover, 239
 exported, 632, 634, 653, 1050
 Seismology, 13-14
 Self employed, incomes of, 795, 797, 800, 805-807
 Sentences by courts, 251-254, 257, 1042
 Separation, marital, 126, 127
 Serpentine, 459, 467, 520
 Service establishments (trade), 590-593
 Service-car licences, 337
 Servicemen (see also Ex-servicemen)—
 casualties on active service, 275-276
 dependants of, 188-196
 registration of deaths of, 97
 Services sector of economy, 385-386
 Settlement of land, 278-279, 285-286
 Settlement, ex-servicemen's, 197, 293-295
 Settlement, small farms, 289-295
 Sex proportions of population, 72
 Sexes of—
 children born, 91
 factory employees, 486-491, 506
 patients in mental hospitals, 162-163
 patients in public hospitals, 155
 prisoners, 262
 Sexual offences, 250, 254, 256
 Share prices, index numbers, 697-701
 Shares in building societies, 866-868
 Shearers' wage rates and amenities, 938-939, 944
 Sheep, 429-432, 1046, 1064
 and lambs slaughtered, 406, 509
 farming, 392-401, 404-409
 skins and pelts exported, (see Hides)
 Sheetmetal working industry, 526
 Shipping, **308-319**
 on inland waters, 317
 Shipping and Seamen Act, 944
 Ships (see Vessels)
 Shops, 580-607
 and Offices Act, 943-944
 fire losses on, 893
 Short-wave radio broadcasting, 370
 Sick funds, 205, 367
 Sickness, 152-168
 benefits, 170, 172-174, **181-182**
 insurance, 205, 882, 884, 896
 Silage, 414-417, 420, 423
 Silver, 459, 465
 Silviculture, 439-443
 Ski-ing, 998
 Skins (see Hides, pelts, and skins)
 Slaughter of animals for food, 406
 Snow, 19
 Soap industry, 481, 508, 520
 Soaps, export of, 632, 634
 Social science and welfare publications, 1084-1085
 Social Security, **169-188**, 1067
 Act, 27
 annual appropriations, 743, 746
 benefits, 150, **169-188**, 717-720, 746
 fund, 742
 reciprocity with other countries, 168, 183-184
 supplementary assistance, 170, 172, 174, **183**
 taxation, 169, 722, 750, 751, **753-760**, 803, 810-812
 Social services, expenditure on, 746
 Soil conservation, 239, 286-289
 Soils, 392-394
 Soldiers, 269-271, 273-277
 South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), 31, **37-39**, 266, 267
 Southern Alps, 3, 8, 9, 19
 South Pacific Airlines of New Zealand, 353
 South Pacific Commission, 34
 Souvenirs, 999
 Sovereignty, 28-29
 Spas, 998-999
 Specialist services (neuro-surgery), 171
 Specie, movement of, 620-621, 1047
 Speed limit, 343
 Spirits—
 consumption of, 704
 duty on, 673
 imports of, 663, 667
 Sports, 146
 publications on, 1094-1095
 Stamp duties, 744
 Standard time, 1010
 Standards Council, 1006
 Standards of living, international indicators of, 106
 State—
 Advances Corporation, 530, 538-539, 772, 859-866
 coal mines, 464, 748, 773
 departments, 49-50
 finance, 720-724, 742-781, 1054-1055
 forests, 435-444, 773
 housing, 528-529, 533, 534, **539-541**, 747, 748, 864, 865
 indebtedness, 735, 771-781, 1055
 insurance—
 accident and fire, 895-896
 earthquake and war damage, 896-897
 life, 894-895
 placement services, 902, 910
 Services, 945, 1030-1033
 Commission, 980, 1031-1032
 wards, 237
 Statistical areas, 64
 area and population of, 64
 cinemas in, 381-382
 crops grown in, 415-416
 density of population in, 73
 industrial production by, 475
 livestock in, 431
 retail trade in, 582-587
 Statistical—
 information, latest, 1113-1128
 publications, 612, 620, 1084-1085, 1110-1112
 summary, 1039-1063
 Statute of Westminster, 28, 33, 44
 Statutes (see legislation)

- Steam electric power stations, 548, 550, 553, 556
 Steel and iron, imports of, 665, 668
 Steel industry, 465, 469, 474, 482, 526
 Sterling exchange rates, 841-842
 Sterling values of currency, 841-842
 Stewart Island, 1, 69
 Still-births, 90-92, 95, **96**, 116
 Stock and station agents—
 advances to, 828
 deposits, etc., with, 837-838
 Stock, quotations for, 778
 Stock, registered, local government, 788
 Stocks—
 manufacturers', 502-503
 retail, 582-587, 597
 wholesale, 588-589, 601-602
 Stone, building and ornamental, 459, 468, 469
 Stoppages, industrial, 957-964, 1063, 1068
 Straits Air Freight Express, 354
 Stranding of vessels, 319
 Strikes, 953-964, 1063, 1068
 Students, 212-213, 1041
 Students, university, 208-209, 212, **228-231**, 1041
 Studentships, secondary teacher, 224
 Submarine power cable, Cook Strait, 548, 550, 554
 Subscribers, telephone, 363
 Subsidies, **706**, 708, 721, 723
 agricultural, 411
 highways, 333-336
 on butter, 706
 on food, 572-573, 706
 soil conservation and rivers control, 287
 superannuation fund, 748
 to gasworks, 560, 706
 to hospital boards, 150
 to local government, 333-336, 411, 412, 538, 783-784
 to mining, 468, 706
 Suffrage, 46, 51-52
 Sugar—
 consumption of, 704, 705
 duty on, 673
 imports of, 658, 662, 667
 international agreement, 677-678
 used by factories, 511-514
 Suicides, 104, 105, 120, 159
 ages of, 120
 Sulphur, imports of, 663, 668
 Sulphur used in fertiliser industry, 520
 Summary convictions, 249-253, 1042
 Sunshine, 20, 23
 Superannuation—
 government, 198-200, 748
 of Members of Parliament, 47-48
 private funds, 201
 social security 170, 172-174, **174-175**
 Superphosphate and fertiliser industry, 481, 520
 Supreme Court, 50, 247, 248-249, 253, 1029, 1042
 Surveys—
 aerial, land, 302-300
 employment, 902-909
 geological, 468-469
 land, 302-303
 of ships, 319
 Sweepstakes, 1007
 Swimming accidents, 118
- T**
- Tallow exported, 316, 632, 634, 649, 650, 1048
 Tallow produced, 509
 Tanning industry, 481, **519**
 Tariff and Development Board, 627
 Tariff, Customs, 671-678
 Tariffs and Trade Agreement (GATT), 565-566, **676-677**
 Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. (see Air New Zealand)
 Tasman Pulp and Paper Co., 448, 773
 Tax, income, 722, 750, 751, 753-760, 795-818
 Tax, land, 722, 750, 760-761
 Taxation, 707-724, **750-770**, 795-818
 amendments to legislation, 756-757
 amusement, 380-383, 750, 767
 companies, 754, 802-803, 810-811
 customs, **671-673**, 722, 744-745, 750-752
 direct, 713, 714, 718, 722-723, 744, 750, 751, 753-760, 795-818
 exemptions from, 753, 756, 760-761, 807-808
 film hire, 750, 769
 forest, 443
 highways, 333, 750, **752-753**
 indirect, 708, 722-723, 744, 750, 751
 local government, 722, 770, 782-784
 motor spirits, 333, 752-753
 motor vehicles, 333, 722, 752-753
 racing, 750, 767-769
 rates of, 753-769, 812
 roads, 750, 752-753
 sales, 722, 750, 751, 769-770
 social security, 169, 722, 750, 751, 753-760, 803, 810-812
 Taxis, 337, 339-341
 Taxpayers, incomes of, 802-816
 Tea—
 consumption of, 704
 imports of, 662, 667
 Teacher studentships, 224
 Teachers, 223-225
 primary school, 224
 secondary school, 225
 superannuation, 198-200
 training of, 212, 214, 220, **223-224**
 Teaching aids, 225
 Technical Correspondence Institute, 232-233
 Technical education, (see also Education, Schools), 212, 231-232
 Technical Education, Council for, 233
 Technology, publications on, 1092
 Telecommunications, 366
 Telegraph services, 362-368
 Telephone services, 362-368
 Television, 368-375
 stations, 372
 value of sets sold on hire purchase, 606, 607
 Television and radio assembly and manufacture, 483, 508, 524
 Telex (teleprinter) services, 365
 Temperature, 19-23
 Tenancy Act, 547
 Tenancy and rents, 547

- Tenure—
 of Crown lands, 289
 of dwellings, 544, 547
 of occupied land, 278–289
- Term of parliament, poll on, 1010
- Terms of trade, 696–697
- Territorial Air Force, 272
- Territorial Forces (Army), 269–271
- Territories, (see Island Territories)
- Tetanus immunisation, 136
- Textbooks in schools, free, 225
- Textiles, production of, 479–480, 483–507, 514–515
- Theatres, etc., fire losses on, 893
- Theft, 250, 254, 255, 256
- Therapists, occupational, 140, 143, 161
- Thermal activity, 2, 12, 998–999
- Third-party risks insurance, 343, 884–886, 896
- Thrift club accounts, Post Office Savings Banks, 834
- Thunderstorms, 19
- Timber, 435–452
 exports of, 316, 450–451, 631, 633, 654
 imports of, 450–451
 output, 444–449, 516, 1052
 plantations, 280, 424, 435–444
 preservation of, 449–450, 480, 516
 resources, 436–438
- Time service (radio), 371, 1010
- Tin, 466
- Tobacco—
 consumption of, 704
 duty on, 673
 growers, 925
 imports of, 657, 658, 663, 667
 industry, 428, 479, 514
- Tokelau (Union) Islands, 1, 2, 24, 25, 29, 35, 656, 670–671, 982, 989–991, 1104, 1106
 history, 25–29, 59, 79
- Toll service, 364–366
- Tonnage of registered vessels, 317–318
- Tonnage of shipping and cargo, 308–317
- Topdressing, 349, 355, 410–411
- Topographical mapping, 302–303
- Totalisator—
 Agency Board, 768
 taxation, 768–769
 turnover on, 768–769
- Tourist—
 and Publicity Department, 999
 attractions, 993, 997–999
 Hotel Corporation, 996, 1031
 industry, 993–999
- Tourists, 76, 993–996
- Town and country planning, 55–57
- Town districts, 53, 54, 55, 783–794
 area of, 67
 bridges in, 331
 capital and unimproved values, 306–307, 783
 councils of, 54
 debt, 787, 789–793
 mileage of streets, 331
 population, 67
- Tractors, imports of, 665, 669
- Tractors on farms, 120, 413, 414
- Trade—
 marks, 1002
 practices, 680
 retail, 580–587, 591–600
 training of Maori youths, 912–913
 unions, 947–952, 953, 954, 956, 957
 wholesale, 580, 587–589, 592–593, 600–604
- Trade, external, 608–678, 1047–1051, 1116
 agreements, 565–568, 674–678
 balance of, 612
 Board of, 672
 commissioner service, 627–628
 direction of exports, 609, 610, 615–619, 637–654, 732
 origin of imports, 609, 610, 615–619, 660–667, 732
 per head, value of, 611
 Promotion Council, 628
 representation overseas, 1038
 statistics, compilation of, 612–621
 terms of, 696–697
 volume of, 619–620, 630–632, 667–669
- Trades Certification Board, 214
- Trades examinations, 214, 231
- Trading and works account, State, 743, 747–749
- Trading banks, 826–830, 839, 842–844, 1058
 advances, classification, 828–829, 1058
- Traffic—
 accidents, 159, 341–343
 deaths from, 104, 105, 118–119, 342–343
 air, 349–359
 motor, 337–345
 offences, 249, 251–252, 343–345
 railways, 324–330, 1044
- Tramways, 345, 348
 deaths due to accidents, 119
- Transshipment of cargo, 313–316
- Transport, 308–359, 997
 accidents (see traffic accidents)
 boards, 54
 equipment, imports of, 659, 665–666, 669
 equipment industry, 482–507, 525
 licensing, 339–341, 343
 of school children, 221–222
 research, 341
 urban, 345–348
- Transport and communications, publications on, 1088
- Travel and tourism, 993–999
 allowances, overseas, 847
- Trawling, 453–454, 456
- Treasury bills, 777
- Treaty of Waitangi, 28, 299, 1064
- Trees, forest, 435–438, 458
- Tribunals, administrative, 1024–1028
- Triplets born, 91–92
- Trolley-buses, 345–348
- Trout, 5, 458
- Trust (liquor) control, 1008–1009
- Trust territory, 992, 1104–1109
- Trustee, Public, 1001
- Trustee savings banks, 835, 840
- Tuberculosis, 132–133, 144, 152, 154, 156, 174, 180
 deaths from, 104, 105, 106–107, 156
- Tungsten ore, 459, 466, 469
- Tunnels road and railway, 320, 321, 331–332

Turkeys, 433
 Tussock boards, 54, 411, 784-787, 794
 Twins born, 91-92
 Typhoid inoculations, 136
 Tyre tax, 327

U

Undergraduates, 229-230
 Underground water authorities, 54
 Unemployment, 910, 913-914
 benefits, 170, 172-174, **181**, 914
 Unexercised overdraft authorities, 830
 Unimproved occupied land, 280
 Unimproved value of land, 280, 305-306, 760
 rating on, 782-783
 Unions, trade, 947-952, 953, 954, 956, 957
 United Kingdom—
 communications with, 356, 365-366
 dairy produce and meat imported into, 562-
 571, 575-578, 608, **644-649**
 debt domiciled in, 774-775, 776, 1055
 exchange rate with, 841-842
 New Zealand representation in, 1036
 relations with, 29-31
 representation in New Zealand, 1036-1037
 shipping to and from, 313, 317
 social security reciprocity, 183-184
 trade agreements with, 565-566
 trade with, 562-571, 575-578, 608-678, 727,
 728
 visitors and migrants from, 77, 80, 86, 994
 United Nations, 34, **35-37**, 268, 274, 992, 1069,
 1070, 1071
 United States of America—
 debt domiciled in, 774-775, 776, 1055
 exchange rate with, 842
 New Zealand representation in, 1036-1038
 representation in New Zealand, 1037
 shipping to and from, 313, 317
 trade with, 562-563, 571, 577, 608-678, 727,
 728
 visitors and migrants from, 77, 994
 Universities, 208-209, 226-227
 University—
 bursaries, 208, 226, **227-228**
 colleges of agriculture, 227
 education, 208-209, 210, 212, 213, 220, 223,
 224, 226-231, 1041
 entrance examination, 208, 214, 226
 graduates, 230-231
 Grants Committee, 208, 226
 scholarships, 227
 students, 208-209, 212, **228-231**, 1041
 Uranium, 465
 Urban—
 areas, 64-65
 cinemas in, 382-383
 population, 64-65
 stores in, 583
 drainage districts, 54, 785-787, 792, 794
 mortgages, 853-855, 857-859, 860-861
 population, growth of, 69-71
 transport, 345-348
 transport boards, 54, 784-787, 792, 794
 Urbanisation of population, 69-71

V

Vacancies, employment, 906, 909, 910
 Valley authority, 54
 Valuation—
 of land, 303-307, 782-783
 roll, 304, 782
 Value added in manufacturing, 476-477, **497-500**, 1053
 Valuers' Registration Board, 307
 Veal—
 consumption of, 404-406, 702
 export of, 644-645, 702
 production of, 404-406, 509
 Vegetable growing, commercial, 414-418, 421-
 422, 424
 Vegetables—
 consumption of, 703-705
 exported, canned and frozen, 632, 634, 635
 grown in home gardens, 425
 retail prices of, 681, 683
 Vehicles—
 motor, (see Motor vehicles)
 railway, 321-322
 Veneer and plywood, 448-449, 480, 523-524
 Venereal diseases, 104, 105, 132, 156
 Vessels—
 crews of, 75, 76
 entered and cleared, 308-313
 fishing, 453, 454, 457, 458
 nationality of, 317
 radio communication with, 366
 safety of, 944, 979
 wrecked, 319
 Veterans' allowances, 190, 192
 Veterinarians, training of, 227
 Veterinary services, 409, 411
 Vineyards and grapes, 426
 Visitors, to New Zealand, 76, 993-996
 points of arrival of, 995
 Visual aids, in teaching, 225
 Vital statistics, **88-128**, 1040
 Vocational guidance, 221, 911
 Volcanoes, 2-4, 7-12, 998, 1065, 1068
 Voluntary welfare organisations, 144
 Voting—
 at general elections, 52, 1009
 at licensing polls, 1009-1010
 Maoris, 52
 qualifications, 51-52, 54

W

Wages (see Salaries and wages)
 Waitangi, Treaty of, 28, 1064
 War—
 bursaries for ex-servicemen's children, 193
 casualties, 275-276
 damage and earthquake insurance, 896-897
 loans, 772-773
 pensions, 188-197
 pensions, supplementary assistance, 192, 193
 publications, 1101-1102
 veterans' allowances, 190, 192
 Warships, 268

- Washing machines, 508
- Water—
 power development of, 548–550
 safety campaign, 146
 supply boards, 54
- Waterfront control, 945–946, 1068
- Weather, 14–23, 997
- Weedkiller, aerial spraying of, 355
- Welfare—
 Maori, 1000
 maternal, 136–137
 of workers, 943, 944
 organisations, 144
 publications, 1084–1085
- Western Samoa, 2, 31, 34–35, 77, 80, 86, 615, 1066, 1070, 1104–1108
- Westminster, Statute of, 28, 33, 44
- Whales and whaling, 457, 992, 1064
- Wheat, 414–420, 423, 1045
 Board, 419
 imports of, 419, 662, 667
 international agreement, 677
 milled, 511
 research, 240
- Whey butter (see Dairy products)
- Whisky, imports of, 663, 667
- Whitebait, 453, 455, 458
- Whooping cough, immunisation, 136
- Wholesale—
 liquor licences, 1007–1009
 prices, 681, 683–684
 prices index, 691–693, 700–701
 trade, 580, 587–589, 592–590, **600–604**
- Widowers, remarriages of, 122, 124
- Widows—
 benefits, 170, 172, 174, **176–177**
 number of, 82
 remarriages of, 122, 124
 war pensions, 189–194, 195, 196
- Wildlife sanctuaries, 298–299
- Wills administered by Public Trust Office, 1001
- Winds, 15–16
- Wine, consumption of, 704
- Wine licences, 1007–1009
- Wine-making industry, 479
- Withdrawals from savings banks, 831, 833, 835, 836, 1059
- Women—
 Air Force, Royal New Zealand, 272
 child bearing ages of, 90
 criminal charges and convictions against, 255
 deaths of, in childbirth, 104, 105, 117, 157
 employed in industry, 472, 476–478, 486–491, 506, 898–899, 903–905, 907–908, 914–920
 incomes of, 804, 817–818
 married, occupations of, 919–920
 nationality laws, *re*, 79, 80
 Naval Service, Royal New Zealand, 269
 offences by, 255
 on juries, 247
 police, 265
 wage rates of, 488–491, 934, 938–939
 working conditions of, 943
 working hours of, 506, 943
- Wood preservation, 449–450, 480, 516
- Wood pulp—
 exports of, 316, 452, 631, 633, 635, 653, 1049
 imports of, 452, 658, 663, 668
 production of, 446–448, 450, 473–474, 480, 517
- Wool—
 Board, 408, 571
 Commission, 408, **570–571**, 735
 Commission Account, 580
 exports of, 316, 608, 629, 630, 632, 634, 643, 644, 845, 846, 1048
 export price index, 694, 697
 levy, 408, 571
 marketing of, 562–580
 prices for, 574, 1052
 production, 399–401, **406–408**, 409, 479, 509, 1052
 research, 408
 used at local mills, 514
- Woollen mills, 479, 514–515, 928, 937–939
- Woollen piece-goods, imports of, 664, 668
- Workers' compensation, 965–968, 969–971
 Board, 965, 968, 981
- Workers—
 ages of injured, 973, 977
 Educational Association, 234
 safety and welfare, 943–945, 978–981
 unions of, 947–952
- Working—
 conditions, 940–946
 days lost through industrial disputes, 957–959, 961, 963, 964, 1063
 hours, 506, 509–526, 927–930, 940–945
 life expectancies, 921–922
 proprietors, 904, 905
- Works and trading account, state, 743, 747–749
- Works, Ministry of, 981
- World Bank (see International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
- World population statistics, 87
- Wrecks, 319

X

X-ray services, 132–133, 139, 154, 171, **186–187**

Y

Youth hostels, 131, 145

Youths—
 wage rates of, 934–935, 939
 working conditions of, 943, 944

Z

Zinc, 466

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